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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;

AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HORACE.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,

AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

By the Rev. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A. and M.R.S.L.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,

AND RECTOR OF SETTRINGTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.*

Where this mark† follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

F,† A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, (except in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced like *v*,) formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Icelandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

This letter is derived to us from the Romans, who adopted it from the Æolians; among whom it is called *digamma*. See DIGAMMA.

*FA.** [In musick.] One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of musick; *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

O, these eclipses do portend these divisions!
fa, sol, la, mi! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FABA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE. *n. s.* [*fable*, Fr. *fabula*, Lat.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addis. Spect.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,
He never sow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*.
1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison, Spect.*

5. A lie; a vicious falsehood. This sense is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

To FA'BLE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *fabler*; Lat. *fabello*.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That waving conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Pr.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

He *fables* not; I hear the enemy. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

To say verity, and not to *fable*;
We are a merry rout, or else a rabble,
Or company, or, by a figure, chorus,
That for thy dignity will dance a morris.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

She *fables* not; I feel that I do fear
Her words set off by some superior power.
Milton, Comus.

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton, P. L.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton, P. L.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER.† *n. s.* [from *fable*; old Fr. *fableor*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories; "a teller of fables." *Huloet.*

The courtier ought to give credit neither to funeral sermons, nor to Gallobelgicus, or other such idle *fablers*. *Stafford's Niobe*, (1611,) p. 20.

The bold legends of lying *fablers*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 130.

To FA'BRICATE.† *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct; to frame.
Cockeram.

New fancied and new *fabricated* republicks.
Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

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2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated.*

FABRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

FA'BRICATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fabricator;* old Fr. *fabricateur.*] One who builds, constructs, or frames. *Colg. and Sherwood.*

The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe doth nothing in vain. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 9.

The translator or *fabricator* of the works of Ossian. *Mason on Church Musick,* p. 191.

FA'BRICK.† *n. s.* [*fabric* or *fabrique,* old Fr. *fabrica,* Lat.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick.* *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricked* already to our hands. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BRILE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *fabrile;* Lat. *fabrilis.*] Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter. *Cotgrave.*

FA'BULIST.† *n. s.* [*fabuliste,* French.] A writer of fables.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist.* *B. Jonson, Fox.*

For the most part, when better evidence fails us, we lay the crime to the charge of Fortune, who very fitly by the *fabulist* is represented with a great complaint in her mouth upon that occasion. *Dudley, Ld. North, Light to Par.* (1682,) p. 93.

Quitting Æsop and the *fabulist,* he copies Boccace. *Croxal.*

Our bard's a *fabulist,* and deals in fiction. *Garr.*

FABULO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*fabulosité,* old Fr. *fabulositas,* Lat.] Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous invention. *Huloet.*

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus,* Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison, Spect.*

FA'BULOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

These gods [Hymen, Comus, Hebe, &c.] so *fabulously* and foolishly made — they did celebrate in hymns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 667.

Figuring the place from whence, as I have been, not *fabulously,* informed, the honourable family of the Radcliffs first took their name. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Giants — *fabulously* supposed begotten by spirits upon Dioclesian's or Danaus' daughters. *Seldon on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 8.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'BULOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fabulous.*] Invention of fables. *Sherwood.*

The *fabulousness* of the heroical age of Greece. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 6.

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johns. Journey W. Islands.*

FA'BURDEN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fauxbourdon.*] In musick, simple counterpoint.

The fresh descant, pricksong, counterpoint, and *faburden.* *Bale on the Revel.* (1550,) P. iii. B b. 8.

FACA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] Front. A word of late much used in speaking of buildings.

King Henry the Seventh — standing at the *façade* or western portal of a Gothick church. *Warton.*

FACE. *n. s.* [*face,* Fr. from *facies,* Lat.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone. *Exod.* xxxiv. 35.

A man shall see *faces,* which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In ev'ry *face* I found a dart. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Kickt out we set the best *face* on't we could. *Dryden, Virg.*

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face.* *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 6.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek.* xli. 14.

5. Visible state of affairs.

He look'd and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton, P. L.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.

Keep still your former *face,* and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *B. Jonson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, & her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Presence; sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face.* *Numb.* xix. 3.

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face,*
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden, Iliad.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking by his *face,*
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson, Preface.*

9. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!
Why do you make such *faces?* *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

FACE *to* FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face.* *Acts,* xxv. 16.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

To FACE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face,* to forge, to scoff, to company.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Fair Margaret knows,
That Suffolk doth not flatter, *face,* or feign.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*

To FACE.† *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with *down.*

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*
He met me on the mart. *Shaksp. Com. of Err.*
We trepann'd the state, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Because he walk'd against his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. With *out* also, which Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice.

Now, *face out* your matter with a card of ten. *Bale, Yet a Course,* &c. (1543,) p. 59.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

I would speak unto you — that you will neither be drolled, nor disputed, cajoled, nor *faced, out* of your religion. *Bp. S. Ward's Apol. for the Myst. of the Gos.,* 1673, p. 43.

4. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperour Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

5. To cover with an additional superfices; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleurre is *faced* with marble. *Addison.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. To turn up a garment with facings of a different colour. See FACING.

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.

Tailor. I have. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

To *face* the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour, *Shak. K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

FA'CECLOTH.* *n. s.* [*face* and *cloth.*] A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

The *facecloth* is of great antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us that, after the closing of the eyes, a linen cloth was put over the face of the deceased. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

More bitter must have been the anguish of the latter, standing by the coffin, when, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *facecloth.* *Seward's Lett.* i. 249.

FA'CED.* *adj.* [from *face.*] Denoting the sort of countenance; as, "plump-*faced.*" Sherwood. Usually in composition.

The ill-*faced* owl. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Every ill-*faced* husband. *Beaum. & Fl. Philas.*

FA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *face.*] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAI'NTER, *n. s.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAI'NTING. *n. s.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting.* *Dryd. Dufres.*

FA'CET. *n. s.* [*facette,* French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets.* *Bacon.*

FACE'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *facetus.*] Gay; cheerful; witty.

Ludovicus Suessanus, a *facete* companion. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

Your wit, I perceived, strived to be *facete.* *Dr. Mayne, Answ. to Cheynell,* 1647, p. 13.

FACE'TELY.* *adv.* Wittily; merrily.

The eyes—are the chief seats of love, as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 470.

FACE'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *facete.*] Wit; pleasant representation.

Parables—work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing, by reason of that *faceteness,* and wittiness, which is many times found in them. *Hales, Rem.* p. 133.

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [*facetieux,* French; *facetiæ,* Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious.*] Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

Facetiousness is allowable, when it is the most proper instrument of exposing things, apparently base and vile, to due contempt. *Barrow, Serm. on Ephes.* v. 4.

Much *facetiousness* passes betwixt the Frere and the Sompnour. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 455.

FA'CIENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *faciens.*] A doer; one that does any thing good or bad.

The fact is here confessed: but is sin in the fact or in the mind of the *facient?* *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams,* p. 66.

FA'CILE. *adj.* [*facile,* French; *facilis,* Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn, Kal.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile,* sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *B. Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile* thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4 Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou did'st not much gainsay;
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton, P. L.*

Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton, P. L.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

FA'CILELY.* *adv.* [from *facile.*] Easily. *Huloet.*

Seeing the one might be as *facilly* impetrate as the other. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 227.

FA'CILENESS.* *n. s.* [from *facile.*] Easiness to be persuaded to good or bad.

Alas,
That facile hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facileness* befriend!
Beaumont's Psyche, xv. 175.

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter,* French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *facilitate.*] The act of making easy, of freeing from impediments.

A *facilitation* towards fidelity.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 118.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce, or the mensuration of time? *Johnson, Ramb.,* No. 108.

FACI'LITY. *n. s.* [*facilité,* French; *facilitas,* Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility.* *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility.* *Ralegh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great errour to take *facility* for good nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility,* and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS.† See FACINOROUS.

FA'CING.† *n. s.* [from *To face.*]

1. An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Wotton.*

A garment which had a border at the bottom, and a *facing* at the hands of another colour, different from the garment. *Bp. Pat. on Gen.* xxxvii. 3.

2. Simply, a covering.

Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and belting the hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose some assistance from an artificial *facing,* they must have been visible at a vast distance. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 67.

FACI'NOROUS.† *adj.* [Lat. *facinus, facinoris.* In Shakspeare the corrupt spelling of *facinerious* is found in an old copy of the play, which Dr. Johnson considers as the poet's own mistake in regard to the word. No example of *facinorous* is given by Dr. Johnson; but the word about Shakspeare's time was not uncommon.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he is of a most *faci-*

norous spirit, that will not acknowledge it to be the very hand of heaven. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

The more *facinerous* malefactors.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. K. Rich. III. p. 28.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 131.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACSI'MILE.* *n. s.* [Latin; an abbreviation of *factum simile*, i. e. made like.] An exact copy.

You should publish these [exemplars of various modes of writing] in drawings, copied *per factum simile*. *Pownall on Antiq. Lett. to Astle*, p. 178.

A *fac simile* of the first page of an ancient manuscript of St. John's Gospel. *Archæol.* xvi. 21.

FACT.† *n. s.* [*faict*, French; *factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South, Serm.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryd.*

FA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Lat.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factions*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *2 Mac.* iv. 3.

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

There is among you envying, and strife, and dissensions, [in the margin, *factions.*] *1 Cor.* iii. 3.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *n. s.* [*factionaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

FA'CTIONER.* *n. s.* [from *faction.*] One of a faction.

All the *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, iv. 12.

FA'CTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *faction.*] One who promotes faction, or discord.

We live with Puritans and opposite *factionists*, that have the cross of Christ in as great contempt and despight, as ever had Julian or any Pagan.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 271.

Some busy *factionists* of the meaner sort.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 419.

FA'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, Fr.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton, P. L.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally dissensious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented.
King Charles.

FA'CTIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to public dissension; violent clamourousness for a party. *Sherwood.*

The *factiousness*, disobedience, and disorders of the nonconformists.
Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng. p. 499.

FACTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire, the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *factus.*] Having the power to make.

You are, creator-like, *factive*, not destructive.
Bacon, Lett. to James I.

FA'CTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Lat.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shaks. R. III.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate.
Ralegh, Apology.

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venemous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator, and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FA'CTORAGE.* *n. s.* [from *factor.*] In commerce, wages or commission for agency in purchasing goods.

FA'CTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *factor.*] A factory. *Sherwood.*

FA'CTORY.† *n. s.* [from *factor.*]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

The company of stationers in London, are now erecting a *factory* for books, and a press, among us here.
Abp. Usher's Letters, &c. dat. (1618,) p. 64.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

They humbly conceive, that the settlement of chaplains in our British *factories*, at Smyrna and Aleppo, is allowed by the Turks, as a right due by the law of nations.
Merchants at Leghorn, Pet. to Q. Anne, 1710.

3. A place where any thing is made.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 20.

FACTO'TUM.† *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Lat. It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

Tip. Art thou the dominus?
Host. Factotum here, sir. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

FA'CTURE.† *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing; workmanship. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

There is no doubt but that the *facture*, and framing, of the inward parts, is as full of difference as the outward. *Bacon on Learning*, B. 2.

FA'CULTY. *n. s.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.
Hooker.

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferiour to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferiour; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which most excel.
Milton, P. L.

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind.
Locke.

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. [In physic.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not shew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6 Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

He would——in requital ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*.
Milton, Comus.

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FA'CUND.† *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin; *facond*, old French.] Eloquent. *Dict.*

Nature ——
With *faconde* voice said, Hold your tonguis there.
Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, v. 521.

FACU'NDITY.* *n. s.* [Latin, *facunditas*.] Eloquence. *Cockeram.*

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

FADE.* *adj.* [French.] Faint; insipid.

Tar-water may extract from the clay a *fade* sweetishness, offensive to the palate.
Bp. Berkeley on Tar-water.

To FADE.† *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather the Latin *vado*; and the primary sense of *fade*, formerly written also *vade*, is to disappear instantaneously; of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.]

1. To disappear instantaneously. See also *To* VADE.

He stands amazed how he thence should *fade*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 15.

It *faded* on the crowing of the cock. *Sh. Ham.*

2. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

His imperfect good desires, his *fading* resolutions. *South, Serm.* viii. 51.

3. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually.
Woodward on Fossils.

4. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Is.* i. 30.

5. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years.
Addison, Cato.

6. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Is.* xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose.
Gay, Fab.

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakspeare.*

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the *faded* family of care.
Garth, Dispensary.

To FADGE.† *v. n.* [ȝeȝeȝan, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me. *Shaks.*

Clothes I must get, this fashion will not *fadge* with me.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton, Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce.*

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

All this will not *fadge!*
Milton, Reason of Church Gov. B. 1.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used; unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FADGE.* *n. s.* [Sw. *fagga*, onerare.] A bundle, as of sticks. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

FA'DING.* *n. s.* [from *fade*.] Decay; weakness; loss of strength. *Sherwood.*

FA'DINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fading*.] Decay; proneness to fade.

The *fadingness* of beauty is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailty.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. II. (1654,) p. 231.

Since it [joy] was meerly earthly, it must needs partake of the *fadingness* of its original.
Decay of Chr. Piety, (1667,) p. 203.

FA'DY.* *adj.* [from *fade*.] Wearing away; decaying.

Survey those walls in *fady* texture clad.
Shenstone, Economy, P. III.

FÆ'CAL.* *adj.* [from *fæces*.] Denoting excrements; as, "*fæcal* matter."

FÆ'CES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion.
Quincy.

To FAFF.* See *To* FUFF.

To FA'FFLE.* *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; unless a corruption of *famble*, which is probable. See *To* FAMBLE.] To stammer. Barret's Alvearie, 1580, where under the present word reference is made to *stammer*; and there *maffle* occurs in the definition. Thus in the north of England *faffle* and *maffle* are both used to denote hesitating in speech.

To FAG.† *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Latin, or perhaps from the Sw. *fagga*, onerare. See FADGE.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Medyll thou not ferther, but let hym gone,
Make he never so pytyose a mone;
For then the fox can *fugg* and fayne,
When he wold faynyst his prey attayne.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. 1652, p. 159.

Creighton with-held his force till the Italian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground.
Mackenzie's Lives.

To FAG.* *v. a.*

1. To tire; to weary. A Cumberland word.

2. To beat. A vulgar expression.

FAG.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slave; one who works hard. It is a colloquial expression; nor is *fag*, either as a verb or substantive in this sense, seriously used by good writers.

From the above teazing and tormenting the junior scholars, has originated the present custom of having *fags* at Eton school, i. e. little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones.
Brand, Popular Antiquities.

FAG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Sax. ȝeȝan, to join together.] A knot or excrescency in cloth, used in the stat. 4 Edw. IV. c. 1. It is also used for the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth. See FAGEND.

FAGE'ND. † *n. s.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. In naval language, the end of any rope untwisted by frequent usage, which is secured from being further loosened by winding a piece of small line round it.

3. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

The kitchen, and gutters, and other offices of noise and drudgery, are at the *fag-end*.
Howell, Lett. (1619), i. ii. 8.

At the worlds *fag-end*—
A land — doth lie. *Fanshaw, Poems*, p. 318.

It seems, Mr. Hobbes, by the *fag-end* of your book Of Body in English, that you have a mind to say your lesson. *Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes*, p. 1.

When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fag-end* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them.

Collier on Envy.

FA'GOT.† *n. s.* [*fagod*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French. Caseneuve pretends that the word comes from the Lat. *fagus*, a beech-tree, the first fagots being, as he says, made of the wood of this tree. Others think it connected with the Lat. *fasciculus*, a bundle; *fascicularia*, bundles of wood.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame.
Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addison.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

There were several other counterfeit books upon the upper shelves, which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.

Addison, Spect. No. 37.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking-work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*faillir*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. Pezron.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job*, xiv. 11.

Wherefore should not strength and might
There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakest prove
Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable?
Milton, P. L.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Ps.* xii. 1.

Whether such virtue spent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods
And this empyreal substance cannot *fail*.
Milton, P. L.

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*.
Addison.

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads should have gone off.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Is.* xxxi. 3.

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Is.* lvii. 16.

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must *fail*,
Dependant made. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause to approve
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*.
Milton, P. L.

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense.
Milton, P. L.

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All these puissant legions, whose exile
Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend.
Milton, P. L.

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking.
Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

At least our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought
All like himself rebellious. *Milton, P. L.*

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failing* proceeds from failings in the administration.

L'Estrange.

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design.
Addison, Guardian.

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or Nature *fail'd* in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain.
Milton, P. L.

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL.† *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney.*

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent:
But little may such guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*.
Spenser, F. Q.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, men's hearts *failing* them for fear.
Luke, xxi. 26.

Nor could the muse defend
Her son; so *fail* not thou who thee implores.
Milton, P. L.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, shrink and fear.
Milton, P. L.

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision before hand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see?
Davies.

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.
1 *Kings*, ii. 4.

5. To deceive; to cheat. [A Latinism, *fallere*.] Obsolete.

So lively and so like, that living sense it *fail'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 46.

FAIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. *faille*, a fault.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife.
Shakspeare.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Jos.* iii. 10.

3. Deficience; want.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd
From thy great *fail*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

FA'ILANCE.* *n. s.* [Old Fr. *faillance*.] Omission; fault.

Our *failances* and aberrations.
Decay of Chr. Piety, Pref.

FA'ILER.* See FAILURE.

FA'ILING.† *n. s.* [from *fail*.]

1. Decay.

A trembling heart, and *failing* of eyes, and sorrow of mind. *Deut.* xxviii. 65.

2. Deficiency; Imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FA'ILURE.† *n. s.* [from *fail*. Formerly the word was *failer*; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. "Armour of proof I have not any, wherewith to hide the *failers* of this undertaking." *Pref. to Biblioth. Regia*, 1659.]

1. Deficience; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season.
Woodward.

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertncey and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN.† *adj.* [Icel. *feigin*, Su. *fagna*, Goth. *faginon*, to be glad, to rejoice; Sax. fægnian, the same, and fægn, glad.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. It thus occurs also among the words of our northern counties given by Ray; and was thus formerly in our lexicography: "to be *fayne* or well pleased," Prompt. Parv. What is rendered *fain* in one of our translations of the Psalms, is in the other *greatly rejoice*.

And in her hand she held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.
Spenser, F. Q.

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered.
Psalm lxxi. 21.

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as "I was fain to do this," would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every wight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.
Spenser.

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe.
Hooker.

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand.
Ralegh, Essays.

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle, to keep himself from starving.
Locke.

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death.
Shakspeare.

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal.
Addison, Cato.

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse.
Addison.

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level.
Swift.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *fayning* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

To FAINT.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson adopts, with Minsheu and Skinner, the French *faner*, to fade, to wither, to die, as the origin of our word. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *faint* to be the past participle of the Sax. fynigean, which means, to grow musty, to spoil, to decay.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion.
Pope.

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes,
That views the watry brede with thousand shews
Of painture vary'd; yet unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*.
Philips.

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down.
Judith, vii. 22.

We are ready to faint with fasting,
1 *Mac.* iii. 17.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead.
Guardian.

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches.
Ecclus. xliii. 10.

The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*.
Milt. P. L.

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire.
Smith.

4. To sink into dejection.

Lest they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terrour hide.
Milton, P. L.

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or comprest by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish.
Temple.

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and languid.
Swift.

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*.
Newton.

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra.
Newton, Opticks.

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn.
Thomson.

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*.
Boyle.

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds.
Rambler.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady.
Proverb in Camden's Remains.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius.
Dryden.

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds.
Heb. xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government.
Davies on Ireland.

FAINTHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*.
Is. vii. 4.

They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there, as *faint-hearted* cowards, to end their days.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out.
Hudibras.

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches, Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors,
Addison, Cato.

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.
Sherwood.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.
Sherwood.

There is no hold of *faintheartedness*, no lock against falsehood.
Archd. Arnway, Table of Mod. (1661,) p. 44.

FA'INTING.† *n. s.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair.
Milton, S. A.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions.
Wiseman, Surgery.

FA'INTISH.* *adj.* [from *faint*.] Beginning to grow faint; a colloquial expression.

FA'INTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day.
Arbuth. on Air.

FA'INTLING. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature.
Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.

FA'INTLY. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out.
Walsh.

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right.
Pope.

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind.
Watts.

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies.
Dryden.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* gan into his work to enter.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life.
Denh.

FA'INTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Esdr. xv. 15.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand.
Hooker.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought.
Temple.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God.
Spenser.

3. Timorousness; dejection.

Upon them, that are left alive of you, I will send a *faintness* into their hearts in the land of

their enemies, and the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them. *Levit.* xxvi. 36.

The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

FA'INTY.† *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

Esau — was *fainty*.
Genesis, xxv. 29. *Matthewe's Transl.*

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold.
Dryden, Virgil.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*

FAIR.† *adj.* [fæger, Saxon; *faur*, Danish; *fager*, Goth. *Feg*, in our northern dialect, is *fair*.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenser.*

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon.
Gen. xii. 11.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Let us look upon men in several climates; the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny: the northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambassadour of a most *fair* mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures.
Shakspeare.

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek.* xxxi. 7.

For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The *fairest* fruit, so these the *fairest* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure; clean.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*

The table, at the communion time, having a *fair* white linen cloth upon it. *Rubrick, Commun. Serv.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shak. Macb.*

Fair weather cometh out of the earth.
Job, xxxvii. 22.

About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Ralegh, Essays.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milt. P. L.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests, he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise.
Pope.

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry.
Spenser on Ireland.

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only dost degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* dismission;
But throw'st them lower than thou did'st exalt them high. *Milton, S. A.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound so *fair*? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return.
Milton, P. L.

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot.
Shakspeare.

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fairest*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood.
Wiseman.

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his *fair* livelihood far from neediness. *Carew.*

FA'IR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff *fair*. *Shakspeare.*

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.*

In this plain fable you th'effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn besides of flatt'rers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*.
Dryden.

His promise Palamon accepts, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.
Dryden.

Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies.
Dryden.

This promised *fair* at first. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befal thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny.
Collier on Popularity.

FA'IR.† *n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair*.
Dryden, Fab.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spectator.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Fairness, applied to things. Not now in use.

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair*
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighbour air.
Marston, Satires.

4. Fairness, applied to persons. Obsolete. Pope changed the word, in the first of the following passages, without authority, to *face*.

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind. *Shak. As you like it.*

My decay'd *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

FAIR.†. *n.s.* [old Fr. *fiere*; modern *foire*; *feriæ*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffic more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in thy *fairs*. *Ezek.* xxvii. 12.

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryd.*

The antient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

FA'IRING. *n. s.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in.
Shakspeare, Lov. Lab. Lost.

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *B. Jonson.*

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid.
Gay, Pastorals.

FA'IRISH.* *adj.* [from *fair*.] Reasonably fair; passable; so so.
Cotgrave in V. Bellastre.

FA'IRLY.† *adv.* [from *fair*. Sax. fægerlice.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.

2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

Pass ye away thou inhabitant of Saphir, [in the margin, thou that dwellest *fairly*.] *Micah*, i. 11.

Waiting till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinistrous interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false criticks would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtile liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king. *Spenser on Irel.*

Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

9. Softly; gently.

But sober Guyon hearing him so rayle,
Though somewhat moved in his mighty heart,
Yet with strong reason master'd passion fraile,
And passed *fayrely* forth. *Spens. F. Q.* ii. vi. 40.

But here she comes; I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may, her business here.
Milton, Comus.

FA'IRNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. fæzepneſ.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury, Serm.* Pref.

3. Clearness; not foulness; as "*fairness* of weather." *Barret.*

FAIRSPO'KEN.† *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,
Exceeding wise, *fairspoken*. *Sh. K. Hen. VIII.*

These his *fairspoken* words shall be here fairly confronted. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

He is one of the *fairspoken* swordmen that David speaks of, "whose words are softer than butter, and yet are they very swords." *Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

FA'IRY.† *n. s.* [ꝑeꝑhꝺ, Saxon; *fée*, French. "Ab ἔρα, terra, fit & ꝑερα Macedonium dialecto; unde ἔνεροι, ἔνερθεν, & Romanis *inferi*, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratiq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, καταχθόνιοι δαίμονες, sive dii manes." Baxter's Glossary. So far Dr. Johnson. But the Sax. ꝑeꝑhꝺ will not apply in the sense of *a spirit* to these pretended beings; for it means the mind or soul. Perhaps the old Fr. *faerie*, a fantom, a spectre, is the parent of our word. The French word is sometimes written *féerie*, and Borel derives it from the ancient *fée*, a nymph, and also a divineress. The French have likewise the old verb *faer*, to enchant. See Lacombe and Roquefort. Probably from the Lat. *fatuor*. "Par *feerie*," says Cotgrave, is "by appointment of the *fairies*;" which also he renders *fatal* and *destined*. Some indeed suppose the Latin *fatum* to be the etymon; whence *fata*, in Italian, a fairy, witch, or enchantress; and the low Lat. *fada*, a kind of demon. The French *fae* or *fee* is also found to have been used for a diviner or enchanter. The Irish *faidh* is a foreteller, a prophet. *Fairy* has been, after all, considered as derived from the east, that is, from the *peri*, the imaginary beings of the Persians. See ELF and FAY.]

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white.
Shakspeare.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And fairylike too pinch the unclean knight;
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread
In shape prophane. *Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons, hear!
Pope.

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Such borrow'd wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land; oh, spight of spights,
We talk with goblings, owls, and elvish sprights.
Shakspeare.

FA'IRYLIKE.* *adj.* Imitating the practice of fairies.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, *fairylike*, to-pinch the unclean knight.
Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. s.* [*fairy* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel pits.

FA'ISIBLE.* See FEASIBLE.

FAITH.† *n. s.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin. So Dr. Johnson traces our word. Mr. Horne Tooke asserts, that it is the third person singular of the indicative of the Sax. verb ꝑæzan, to engage, to covenant, viz. ꝑæꝛꝺ; and that our word was formerly written *faieth*, which indeed was common enough. Others consider it as connected with the Greek πειθὼ, persuasion, belief.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam.* ii. 17.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; the *credenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

This is the catholick *faith*. *Ath. Creed, Com. Pr.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in mere verity. *Sh. K. Lear.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut.* xxxii. 20.

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shaks.*

FAITH.* *adv.* A colloquial expression, meaning *in truth, verily, on my faith*.

Faith, like enough. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tr.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. s.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

FA'ITHFUL.† *adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph.* i. 1.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgement,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.
Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house.
Numbers, xii. 7.

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

5. True; worthy of belief; that may confidently be relied on.

It is a *faithful* saying; for if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 11.

FA'ITHFULLY.† *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

Thus shall ye do in the fear of the Lord, *faithfully*, and with a perfect heart. 2 *Chron.* xix. 9.

Beloved, thou doest *faithfully* whatsoever thou doest to the brethren, and to strangers.
3 *John*, ver. 5.

2. With full confidence in God.

He that hath my word, let him speak my word *faithfully*. *Jerem.* xxiii. 28.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

4. Without failure of performance; honestly: exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will, *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. Honestly: without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South, Serm.*

7. In Shakspeare, according to Warburton, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shak. Tim.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in their mouth; their inward part is very wickedness. *Ps.* v. 9.

The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [*faith* and *less*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and *faithless* service.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithless*. *Milton, P. L.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery: perfidy.

Fair Italy's *faithlessness*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 148.
Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Can. of Crit. p. 318.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR.† *n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *faitour*, sometimes a slothful person, sometimes a factor. Minsheu pretends that it is a corruption of *faiseurs*, i. e. *factores*, doers. Dr. Johnson merely notices *faitard* as the supposed original, which means *idle*, *slothful*.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltron; a vagabond; an evil doer. Obsolete.

Those *faytours* little regarden their charge,
While they, letting their sheep run at large,
Passen their time, that should be sparely spent,
In lustihede and wanton meryment.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

Into new woes unweeting I was cast,
By this false *faitour*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Down! down, dogs! down, *faitors!*
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

Another took the gain;
Faitour! that reapt the pleasure of another's pain.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog. i. 12.

FAKE. *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FA'KIR.* See FAQUIR.

FALCA'DE. *n. s.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *n. s.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind.
Brown.

FA'LCHION. *n. s.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them skip; I am old now.
Shakspeare.

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The sounding trumpet every soul inspires.
Dryden, Æn.

What sighs and tears
Hath Eugene caused! how many widows curse
His cleaving *falchion!* *Philips.*

FA'LCON. *n. s.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato* sive *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus's bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble *falcon*. *Walton.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd.
Dryden, Juv.

Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?
Pope.

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *n. s.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,
To lure this tarsel gentle back again. *Shakspeare.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks.
Temple.

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

A *falc'ner* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FA'LCONET. *n. s.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knolles.*

FA'LCONRY.* *n. s.* [*faulconnerie*, Fr.] The art of breeding and training hawks.

In vain you expect much information "de re accipitraria," of *falconry*, hawks or hawking, from very ancient Greek or Latin authors; that art being either unknown, or so little advanced among them. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 111.

FA'LDAGE. *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a fold-course, or freefold. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE. *n. s.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dici.*

FA'LDING.† *n. s.* [fealb, Sax. a kind of coarse cloth, Skinner; a sort of *fold* or *wrapper*, as we may suppose, like the Irish mantle, *fallin*, which Giraldus Cambrenis describes in low Latin by "*phalingis* laneis." *Faldones* in low

Latin also signify coarse garments. V. Du Cange in voce.] A kind of coarse cloth.

All in a goune of *falding* to the knee.
Chaucer's Shipman, Prol. C. T.

FA'LDSTOOL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *faudesteuil*; low Lat. *faldisterium*; from the Sax. ꝑalð.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair.

At the right side of the east window, on the wall, are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*, with three sons behind him.
Ashmole's Berk. i. 10.

To FALL.† *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln*. [ꝑeallan, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth.
1 *Sam.* xxviii. 20.

That is a step
On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts*, xii. 7.

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Is.* xxxiv. 4.

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb.* iv. 11.

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols.
Milton, S. A.

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakspeare.*

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psalm* xci. 7.

Ye shall chace your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Lev.* xxvi. 7.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milt. P. L.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.
Dryden, Æn.

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.
Dryden, Virg.

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace: to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour!
Shakspeare.

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Ad. Cato.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniencies. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixt with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men *fall* under the severest pressures.
Wake.

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As *fell* to two ounces in the first Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

16. To decrease; to shrink; to fall away.

A good leg will *fall*; a straight back will stoop.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.

17. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, the river *falls*.

18. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

19. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

20. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

21. To decline from violence to calmness, from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shaks.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd.
Dryden, Æn.

22. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he cursed Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she *fell* distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue.
Dryden, Pers.

And have you known none in health who have pitied you; and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper?
Wake, Prep. for Death.

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man, *falling* asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Ad. Cato.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Ad. Ovid.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

23. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. *Judith*, vi. 9.

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent.
Addison, Cato.

24. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought:
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

25. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hooker.*

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope I shall make shift to go without him. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*

26. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

27. To come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council, *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Classicks.*

28. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening, that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison, Spect.*

29. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakspeare.*

And the mixt multitude *fell* a lusting. *Numb.* xi. 4.

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones. *L'Estrange.*

30. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison, Spect.*

31. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24.

32. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should *fall* into their hands. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

33. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope, Odys.*

Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

34. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts*, xix. 17.

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretcht at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison, Cato.*

35. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shaks.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If to her share some female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift.*

36. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Add. on Italy.*

37. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

38. *To* FALL aboard. An expression borrowed from naval language, and applied (like *fall to*) to beginning eagerly to eat. A vulgarism.

He next meale finds the like, and *falls aboard*,
Eating what then his stomach could afford. *Parrott's Epigrams*, B. 1. Ep. 207.

39. *To* FALL *away*. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

40. *To* FALL *away*. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 11.

41. *To* FALL *away*. To apostatize: to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *St. Luke*, viii. 13.

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclus.* xv. 11.

42. *To* FALL *away*. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryden, Virgil.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison, Spect.*

43. *To* FALL *away*. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other other. *Addison.*

44. *To* FALL *back*. To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Bp. Taylor.*

45. *To* FALL *back*. To recede; to give way.

46. *To* FALL *down*. [*down* is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification. Dr. Johnson. Surely, however, it adds emphasis to the examples under the next definition, No. 47; and in that under No. 48 it implies, what might not be perceived without it, adoration or supplication.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve him. *Psalm* lxxii. 11.

Shall I *fall down* to the stock of a tree? *Is.* xliv. 19.

47. *To* FALL *down*. To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Esth.* xv. 15.

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

48. *To* FALL *down*. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Is.* xlv. 14.

49. *To* FALL *from*. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely now to *fall from* him. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

The emperour being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

50. *To* FALL *in*. To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*

Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*

When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*

51. *To* FALL *in*. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Add. on Medals.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

52. *To* FALL *in*. A military term. To form in ranks.

53. *To* FALL *into*. To yield to.

To *fall into* all his commands and directions. *Atterbury, Serm.* iv. 288.

54. *To* FALL *off*. To separate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide;
In cities, mutinies, in countries, discord. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

55. *To* FALL *off*. To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Felton.*

56. *To* FALL *off*. To apostatise; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there. *Shaks.*

Revolted Mortimer?
— He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton, P. L.*

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton, P. L.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison, Spect.*

57. *To* FALL *on*. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold sallad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryd. Pers.*

58. *To* FALL *on*. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place; at length they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on*. *Œdipus.*

He pretends amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* priesthood.
Dryden, Fab. Pref.

59. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.
Shakspeare, K. John.

60. To FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell* you *out*, say that?
— No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her. *Shaks.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howell.*

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Add. Cato.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

61. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be?
Sidney.

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty.
Hooker.

It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him.
Shakspeare.

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton, S. A.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

62. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryd. Juv.*

63. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers;
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope.*

64. *To* FALL *to.* To submit himself to; to go over to.

He that abideth in this city, shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence; but he that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live. *Jerem.* xxi. 9.

65. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon, N. Hist.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

66. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

67. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria *falling upon* these gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him.
Addison, Spect.

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors.
Pope to Swift.

68. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time.
Holder on Time.

69. *To* FALL *upon.* To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addison.*

70. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise;* but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

To FALL. *v. a.*

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to *raise.*

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to *raise.*

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use.
Locke.

4. To yean; to bring forth.

They, then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.
Shakspeare.

FALL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast.
Dryden, Æn.

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. 2 *Esdr.* x. 48.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth.
Bacon, Physical Remains.

A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies.
Judith, viii. 9.

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land.
2 *Esdr.* viii. 17.

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire.
Denham.

6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall.* *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;
And pitiest this my miserable *fall.* *Dan. Civ. Wars.*

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall.*
Pope to Parnel.

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall:*
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At every *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smil'd! *Milton, Comus.*

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitned, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakspeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisdom*, xvii. 18.

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring *falls*. *Dryden, Virg.*

The swain, in barren deserts, with surprize
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope, Messiah.*

Now, under hanging mountains,
Beside the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers. *Addison on Italy.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden, Juv.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

16. A part of the female dress, in former times; a kind of veil, according to Cotgrave, "worn by nuns and widows of the better sort." [*faille*, French.] Obsolete.

Which gown, what *fall*, what tire! *B. Jon. Alch.*

There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all. *Marston Malcontent.*

FALLA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*. French; or rather *fallasiosus*, Latin.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious*; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South, Serm.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton, P. L.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY.† *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French. Our own word was at first *fallace* or *fallas*. "Through coverture of his *fallas*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Sh. Com. of Err.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FA'LLAX. * *n. s.* [Latin.] A term formerly used by disputants; cavillation.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 240.

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical than rhetorical, yet is very often a *fallax*. *Bacon.*

FA'LLENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fallens*.] Mistake; errour.

Alexander and Felinus do assign five *fallencies* unto these rules. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, c. 4.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies*, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law. *Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub.* Pref. p. ix.

FA'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *fall*.] One who falls.

He made many to fall [in the margin, multiplied the *faller*.] *Jerem.* xlvi. 16.

FALLIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fallible*.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of errour.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fail his expectations. *Bp. Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLY.* *adv.* [from *fallible*.] In a fallible manner. *Huloet.*

FA'LLING.† } *n. s.* [from *fall*.]
FA'LLING *in.* }

1. Indenting opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several *prominencies* and *fallings in* of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on Medals.*

2. That which falls.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

FA'LLING *away.** *n. s.* Defection; apostasy.

That day shall not come, except there come a *falling away* first. 2 *Thess.* ii. 3.

FA'LLING *down.** *n. s.* Prostration.

It would have pitied a man to see the *falling down* of the multitude of all sorts. 2 *Macc.* iii. 21.

FA'LLING *off.** *n. s.*

1. Declension from virtue to vice.

O, Hamlet, what a *falling-off* was there! *Shaks.*

2. In naval language, the direction or movement of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind, or lies by. *Chambers.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *n. s.* [*fall* and *sickness*.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Cæsar swoon? — He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling-sickness*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The dogfisher is good against the *falling-sickness*. *Walton's Angler.*

FALLO'PIAN.* *adj.* [from *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, the reputed discoverer of what are called the Fallopian tubes.] Belonging to two ducts arising from the womb, usually called tubes.

FA'LLOW. *adj.* [falepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale. *Shaks.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her *fallow* lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. Unoccupied: neglected.

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow*? *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The best ploughs to plow up Summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To FA'LLOW.† *v. n.*

1 To plow in order to a second plowing.

2. To fade; to grow yellow. Obsolete.

There beth roses of red blee,
And lily, likeful for to see;
They *falloweth* never day ne night. *Old Norman-Sax. Poem, printed by Ellis*, i. 89.

FA'LLOW-FINCH.* *n. s.* A name of the œnanthe or wheat-ear.

FA'LLOWING.* *n. s.* [from *fallow.*] The act of plowing, in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows; this first *fallowing* ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fallowing is the principal operation, by which exhausted lands are restored to fertility. *Kirwan, Manures*, p. 22.

FA'LLOWNESS, *n. s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness.*
Donne, Poems, p. 150.

FA'LSARY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *faulsaire*, Lat. *falsarius.*] A falsifier of evidence.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records. *Sheldon, Miracles of Ant.* (1616,) p. 133.

FALSE.† *adj.* [Sax. ƿalſe, *fals*, *fauls*, *faulse*, Celt. and old Fr.; *falsus*, Lat.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
There are *false* witnesses among men. *L'Estr.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.
Davies.

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *false*; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Succedaneous, suppositious.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose *false* foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land reft.
Spenser, F. Q.

When that flood in its own depth was drown'd,
It left behind it *false* and slipp'ry ground. *Dryd.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *false* under us. *L' Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a *false* thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shakspeare.*

Men are spunges, which, to pour out, receive; Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive. *Donne.*

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakspeare.*

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Against thy vow, roturning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryd.*

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being *false* to love, in forsaking Dido. *Dryden, Virgil.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as a *false* diamond.

False tears true pity moves; the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. In all these senses *true* is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shaksp. Macb.*

To FALSE.† *v. a.* [*falser*, old Fr. *falsare*, Ital. and Lat.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falsed* hast thy faith with perjury?
Spenser, F. Q.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves. *Shaksp. Cym.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Spens. F. Q.*
With a *falsed* sorry jest. *Watson, Sonn.* 32.

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wise, and closely did await
Avauntage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And *falsed* oft his blows, t'illude him with such bait. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. This word is now out of use.

FA'LSEFACED.* *adj.* [*false* and *face.*] Hypocritical; deceitful.

When drums and trumpet shall
I' the field prove flatterers, let courts and cities be
Made all of *falsefac'd* soothing! *Shaksp. Coriol.*

FA'LSEHEART.* *adj.* [*false* and *heart.*] Perfidious. See FALSEHEARTED.

I am thy king, and thou a *falseheart* traitor. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

FALSEHEA'RTED.† *adj.* [*false* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Our faithless nephew, that *falsehearted* peer. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 576.

A factious or *falsehearted* army. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 572.

FALSEHEA'RTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *falsehearted.*] Perfidiousness; deceitfulness.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness*, no artifice or design in all this. *Stillingfl. Works*, i. 521.

FA'LSEHOOD, *n. s.* [from *false.*]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud: he was the first
That practis'd *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words to things. *Smith.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish *falsehood*, snare them. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains *falsehood.* *Job*, xxi. 34.

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton, P. L.*

FA'LSELY.† *adv.* [from *false.*]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least,
He would have giv'n one day to my request.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think convenient for us. *Smalridge, Serm.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

Nor has Coriolanus
Deserv'd this so dishonour'd rub, laid *falsely*
I'the plain way of his merit. *Shakspeare, Cor.*

FA'LSENESS.† *n. s.* [from *false.*]

1. Contrariety to truth.

Pr'ythee speak;
Falseness cannot come from thee, for thou look'st
Modest as justice. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions, especially to personated devotion. *Ham. on Fund.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. s.* [from *false.*] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he nould warned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, perdie, does all them remain,
That of such *falsers'* friendship been fain.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

*FALSE'TTO.** [Ital.] A musical term; a feigned voice.

The mock heroick *falsetto* of stupid tragedy. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

FA'LSIFIABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *falsifiable.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted. *Cotgrave.*

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*falsification*, Fr. from *falsify.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection of *falsification.* *Broome.*

FA'LSIFICATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *falsificator.*] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 175.

FA'LSIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *falsify.*]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Huloet.*

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's coin.

Ascham, Toxophil. B. 1.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs. *Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together. *L'Estrange.*

To FA'LSIFY.† *v. a.* [*falsifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through *falsified* additions, proposeth that to the people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture. *Hooker.*

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every thing as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Falsifying the balances by deceit. *Amos*, viii. 5.

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish œconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Add.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate. *Knolles, Hist.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the most important trusts. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

Of this word Dryden writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in Spenser's Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si Græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

Ma si l'Usbergo d'Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessum canto.
Ariosto, cant. xxvi.

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*: for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received. *Johnson.*

The word certainly deserves not to be received in this sense; but it appears to have been a phrase of the *fencing-school* for thrust, from a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, which Dryden probably had once noticed, (for he had the highest opinion of the language of these dramatists,) but had forgotten. Dr. Johnson says, that he had once seen the word copied; but he was not aware that Dryden himself was a copier.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who' hath fidlers in his head,
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

FA'LSITY.† *n. s.* [*faulseté*, old French; *falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errours, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things: but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an errour; a false assertion or position.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted. *Milton, P. L.*

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spanish, *vaulttur*, a stammerer, Icelandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryd.*

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty.
Smith.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

He found his legs *falter*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of *faltering* would discover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered* from foulness, seeds and oats
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FA'LTERING.* *n. s.* [from *falter.*] Feebleness; deficiency.

The deliquium and *faultering* of our spirits, the violence and torment of bodily pains.
Killingbeck's Serm. p. 238.

FA'LTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter.*] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE.† *v. a.* [Goth. *fimbul*, stuttering; Danish, *famber.*] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in Skinner, Dr. Johnson says; but it is in Sherwood's old dictionary, viz. "to *famble* with the mouth, *beguayer*," i. e. to speak imperfectly; as also with its descendants, "a *fambling*," and "a *fambler*." Cotgrave also renders *beguayer*, "to *famble*, to *maffle* in the mouth, to speak as a child that but begins to speak." And this strengthens my opinion, that our northern word *faffle* is a corruption of the present. See *To* FAFFLE.

FAME.† *n. s.* [*fame*, old French; *fama*, Latin; φάμα, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

The desire of *fame* will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison, Spect.*

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Jos.* ix. 9.

I shall shew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

To FAME.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Pr'ythee who *fames* thee?
Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.

2. To report.

That Richard — should *fame* king Edward the fourth a bastard. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. K. R. III.* p. 82.

FA'MED. *part. adj.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road.
Dryden.

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS.† *adj.* [from *fame.*] Having no fame; without renown.

May he die *fameless* and forgot.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods.
May, Virgil.

FAMI'LIAR.† *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom..

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us choose such noble counsel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be,
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left,
Familiar to our eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance.
Watts on the Mind.

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd,
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Mil. P. L.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas, and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain.
Pope, Odyssey.

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errours that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation.
Camden.

9. Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits; supposed by some to allude to those who imposed on mankind by pretending to have a spirit or demon speaking from within their bodies.

Thy voice shall be as of one that hath a *familiar* spirit. *Isaiah*, xxix. 4.

FAMI'LIAR. *n. s.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman and my *familiar*.
Shakspeare.

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakspeare.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *n. s.* [*familiarité*, French; from *familiar.*]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

To FAMI'LIARIZE.† *v. a.* [*familiarizer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it. *Butler, Analogy of Religion.*

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Alban's, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent. *Warton, Hist. of E. P.* ii. 53.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison, Spect.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar.*]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your sawciness will jest upon my love.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Shakspeare.*

The Governour came to us, and after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

2. Commonly; frequently: with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Ralegh, History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace stills charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FA'MILISM.* *n. s.* [from *family.*] The tenets of a deluded sect called *the family of love*, by their artful founder, H. Nicholas, a Westphalian, who introduced his doctrine into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occasioned no small confusion, as the history of that reign shews.

We see one tainted with popery, — another with *familism*; and all these run a madding after their own fancies. *B. Hall, Rem.* p. 5.

FA'MILIST.* *n. s.* [from *family.*]

1. One of the sect called the family of love.

Though the *familists*, libertines, and anabaptists, stand in opposition to papists; yet the great fowler of souls catcheth them all with the same foul birdlime of impure lusts.
Pagitt, Heresiography, p. 208.

2. A master of a family.

If you will needs be a *familist*, and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions. *Osborn, Advice to a Son*, (1658,) p. 70.

FAMI'LLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tete à tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. s.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites.
Numb. iii. 21.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FA'MINE. *n. s.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Sh. Macb.*

Famines have not been of late observed to be rare, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shaks.*

The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus that labours up the hill
The rolling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel.
Dryden.

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. Milton uses it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him *of* breath, if not *of* bread.
Milton, P. L.

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakspeare.*

FA'MISHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land. *Gen.* xlvii. 13. *Mathewe's Trans.*

Laugh and be fat, sith all you touch is gold,
Though that food your soul's *famishment* affords. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage*, sign. V. 2. b.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions, yet when this was spent,
Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Prov.*

FAMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS.† *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numb.* xvi. 2.

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.* xxiii. 10.

Pyreius was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I shall be nam'd among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton, S. A.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification; and imports fame, whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Sometimes, notorious; like the Latin *famosus*, which has also the sense of *infamous*.

The death of slaves and *famous* malefactors. *Tillotson, Serm. on* 1 *John*, iv. 9.

FA'MOUSED.* *adj.* Renowned; much talked of; famous.

The painful warriour *famoused* for fight. *Shakspeare, Sonnet*, 25.

The wine is indeed the most generous grape of Persia, and *famoused* all over the Orient. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 130.

FA'MOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *famous*.]

1. With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

2. Notoriously.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so *famously* absurd. *Nash, Apol. of Pierce Pennilesse.* (1593.)

FA'MOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame. *Sherwood.*

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality so undesirable, that even infamy and folly can confer it. *Boyle, Style of H. Scr.* p. 186.

To FA'MULATE.* *v. n.* [*famulor*, Latin.] To serve. This word is in the vocabulary of Cockeram. Chaucer has "*famuler* foe," for *domestick* foe, March. Tale. And the word *famulist* is in use at Queen's College, in Oxford, for an inferior member of it.

FA'MULIST.* See *To* FAMULATE.

FAN.† *n. s.* [fann, Saxon; *vannus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scars, and *fans*, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knavery. *Shakspeare,*

'Tis a sweet walk; and if the wind be stirring,
Serves like a *fan* to cool. *Beaum. & Fl. Kn. of Mal.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with resistless art employ;
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Gay.*

The modest *fan* was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed: [*van*, French.]

Flaile, strawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong. *Tusser.*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. *Isaiah*, xxx. 24.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wickerfan, or a *fan* with sails. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner, with a spring, from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
Till ev'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgement. *Milton, Ps.* i. 11.

FANA'TICAL.* *adj.* [Latin *fanaticus*.] Enthusiastick; wild; mad.

I cannot but earnestly desire, and pray for, an effectual reformation of manners and propagation of the Gospel by all sober and christian methods; but may venture to foretel, without pretending to the spirit of prophecying, that this great work will never be accomplished by an enthusiastick and *fanatical* head.

Bp. Lavington, Enthu. of Metho. and Papists compared, Pref.

FANA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *fanatical*.] In a wild enthusiastick way.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor *fanatically* followed. *Burke.*

FANA'TICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fanatical*.] Religious frenzy.

That temper of profaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, how slightly soever men may think of it, is much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticalness*, than idolatry; and of the two 'tis much more eligible for a man to be an honest heathen and a devout idolator, than a profane Christian. *Wilk. on Nat. Rel.* ii. 1.

FANA'TICISM. *n. s.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monst'rous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton, P. L.*

FANA'TICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings? and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth, Pref. to Ovid.*

FA'NCIFULLY.† *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

What conceited old man is this, said he, that talks thus *fancifully*? *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, Pref.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

FA'NCY. *n. s.* [contracted from *phantasy, phantasia*, Latin; φαντασία, Greek. It should be *phansy.*]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, *Fancy's* child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton, L'All.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among those *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge or opinion. *Milton, P. L.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Ad. on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakspeare.*

A resemblance of humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In Shakspeare it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was just ent'ring upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

To FA'NCY.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

The heart *fancieth* as a woman's heart in travail. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 5.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Sprat, Serm.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express.
Dryden, Juv.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Ral. Hist.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FA'NCYFRAMED.* *adj.* [*fancy* and *framed.*] Created by fancy.

He his own *fancyframed* foe defies;
In rage, "My arms, give me my arms," he cries!
Crashaw, Poems, p. 53.

FA'NCYFREE.* *adj.* [*fancy* and *free.*] Free from the power of love. See the sixth sense of FANCY.

The imperial votaries passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancyfree*. *Sh. Mids. N. Dr.*

FA'NCYMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fancy.*] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

FA'NCYSICK.† *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick.*] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancysick* she is, and pale of cheer.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. *L'Estrange.*

FAND for *found.* It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenser.*

FANDA'NGO.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] A kind of very lively dance which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians. V. Cormon, Dict. Sobrin. Aumentado, Antwerp, 1769. Labat, the French missionary, says it was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies, and thence into Spain.

Our evening ended with a ball, where we had for the first time the pleasure of seeing the *fandango* danced. It is odd and entertaining enough, when they execute with precision and agility all the various footings, wheelings of the arms, and crackings of the fingers; but it exceeds in wantonness all the dances I ever beheld. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain.* L. 6.

FANE. *n. s.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Nor *fane*, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shar'd. *Philips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb.
Tickell.

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes.*
Pope.

FA'NFARE. *n. s.* [French.] A sounding of trumpets, or a coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; hence also any publick bravado, or flourish; any loud-resounding brag, or ostentation. Cotgrave. See FANFARON, which Menage traces to an Arabick expression.

Fanfare [is] a sort of military air or flourish commonly short and lively, which is performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments. *Appendix to Mus. Dict.* (1769,) p. 20.

FA'NFARON. n. s. [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. Menage.]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden on Dram. Poesy.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARONA'DE.† *n s.* [*fanfaronnade*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Bouffleurs. *Swift.*

To FANG.† *v. a.* [Goth. *fang*, seizure, Serenius; Sax. ꝼanzen, seized, from ꝼenzan; Dutch, *vangen*; Germ. *fangen*, to seize.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet used in Devonshire.

Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shakspeare, Timon.*

But whilst he this hot humour hugs,
Death *fang'd* the remnant of his *lugs.*
Verses cited in Clar. and Whitl. comp. 1727. p. 54.

FANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy *fang*
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks; as boars, pikes, salmons, and dogs, though less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, uprop'd falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Ad. Cato.*

2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang.*] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Not Scythians, not fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.
Philips, Briton.

FA'NGLE.† *n. s.* [from fenzan, Sax. to attempt. Skinner.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles, new fangleness.* So far Dr. Johnson, who cites no example. But it is used, without the epithet *new*, and in the sense of any trifle; and, as Mr. Pegge has also observed, may be considered a cant or arbitrary word rather than deduced from the Sax. fenzan, or from a fanciful etymon assigned to *newfangle.* See NEWFANGLED.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel, —left behind. *Greene, Mamillia,* (1583.)

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* ii. col. 456.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle.*] This word seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously shewy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore new fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose unconstant. *Ascham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than it covers. *Shakspeare, Cym.*

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang.*] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FA'NGOT. *n. s.* A quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL.† *n. s.* [*fanon*, Fr. See FANON.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

Item, a suite of vestmentes of blewe velvette, or frised with needle worke, with albes, stoles, and *fannels* agreeable to the same.
Will of Sir T. Pope, Life, p. 338.

FA'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *fan.*]
1. One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jerem.* li. 2.

2. A winnower of corn. *Barret.*

FA'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *fan.*] Ventilation. *Huloet.*

He will be often very agreeably entertained with grateful sounds in the natural musick of birds, the *fannings* of woods, the purling of streams, or the falls of water.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

FA'NON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fanon*; low Lat. *fano*; Goth. *fana*; Lat. *pannus.*]
1. A sort of ornament, worn about the arm of a mass-priest; the fannel. See FANNEL.

Tunicles, stoles, *fanons*, and mitres.
Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. k. vj. b.

2. A banner; and in blazon, any large bracelet that hangs down in fashion of the maniple, or fanon aforesaid, from the arm. *Cotgrave.*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy.*] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied.*
Shakspeare, K. John.

FA'NTASM.† *n. s.* [*fantasme*, old Fr. *phantasma*, Lat. See PHANTASM.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL.† } *adj.* [*fantastique*,
FANTA'STICK. } Fr.; from *fantasy.*
1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murther yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally. Thus *fantastical* colours are the same as *emphatical.* See EMPHATICAL.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Many of them [lying wonders] shall be *fantastical*, deceiving the eye like the tricks of jugglers. Such were the rods and serpents of Pharaoh's enchanters, which were devoured of Aaron's rod; because they were but shadows, and his a substance. *Shelford's Learned Discourses,* p. 307.

An aerial *fantastick* body. *South, Serm.* vii. 16.

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humourous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth,
Of greater time than I. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

Duumvir is provided with an imperious, expensive, and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantastical.*]
1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciously; humourously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* choose, even or odd, he thinks not why.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

FANTA'STICALNESS.† } *n. s.* [from *fantas-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *tical.*]
1. Homourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantastickness*, be thou in favour!
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not to assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

Nor is this corruption happened to the Greek language, as it useth to happen to others, either by the law of the conquerour, or inundation of strangers; but it is insensibly crept in by their own supine negligence and *fantastickness.*
Howell, Lett. ii. 57.

FANTA'STICK.* *n. s.* A fantastick, conceited, or whimsical person.

A vain *fantastick*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself. *Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 62.

New-fangled toys, and trimming slight
Which takes our late *fantasticks* with delight.
Milton, Vac. Exercise.

FANTA'STICKLY.* *adv.* [from *fantastick.*] Irrationally; whimsically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

FA'NTASY. *n. s.* [*fantasie*, Fr. *phantasia*, Lat. *φαντασία*, Gr.]
1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy?*
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies.
Shakspeare Jul. Cæs.

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayer said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.
Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasies* impure.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whitgift.*

To FA'NTASY.* *v. a.* [from the noun; old Fr. *fantasier*.] To like; to fancy.

Fantasying, or having a mind to, a thing. *Huloet.*

The king, during his favour, *fantasied* so much his daughter, that almost all things began to grow out of frame. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

FA'NTOM. *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FA'NTOM-CORN.* *n. s.* Lank or light corn. A northern word. Grose, Brockett, &c.

Fantom-corn is corn that has little bulk or solidity in it, as a spirit or spectre. *Ray, N. C. Words*, p. 25.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of Shakspeare.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakspeare.*

FA'QUIR.* *n. s.* [Arab.] A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervis; travelling about, and collecting alms. Written also *fakir* and *fakeer*, and usually pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

Such ill-tim'd gravity, such serious folly,
Might well befit the solitary student,
Th' unpractis'd dervise, or sequester'd *faquir*.
Johnson, Irene.

FAR.† *adv.* [Sax. ꝼeop, far; ꝼeoppe, farther; ꝼeoppeꝛc, farrest or farthest; and our comparative was formerly *ferrer*, as our superlative was *ferrest* or *farrest*; "then walked I *ferrer*," P. Plowman's Crede;—"a vice—*farrest* from humanity," Sir T. Elyot, Governour; Chaucer, "*ferrest*," Prol. C. T. *fairra*, Goth. *fara*, Icel. to depart, to go away.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love: the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far* fam'd mistress of mankind.
Arbuthnot.

From the same lineage stern Æætes came,
The *far* fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.
Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Is it *far* you ride?
— As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny.
Dryden, Æn.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker.*

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them, which had their reward soon after. *Bacon, Holy War.*

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because the country was unto him best known; following not *far* after himself with all his army. *Knolles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts, and notions vain. *Milton, P. L.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L' Estrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.
Dryden.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryd. Virg.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.
Dryden, Pers.

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so *far* from establishing any dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*

Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world.
Addison, Ovid.

5. To a distance.

As *far* as the East is from the West, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him. *Ps.* ciii. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off.
Milton, P. L.

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet, Theory.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.
Addison, Ovid.

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* spent. *Judg.* xix. 11.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly used with some word noting the comparative, but Dryden has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

Such a communication passeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more succinct language than the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care.
Pope, Odyssey.

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in Shakspeare.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
—— You speak him *far*.
—— I don't extend him, sir. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as *far* in some other sort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far* influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. FAR *off*. At a great distance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far off* his steps adore. *Milt. P. L.*

11. FAR *off*. To a great distance.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Milton, P. L.

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, I set the boat *far off*, I set the boat *far from* me.

13. FAR is used often in composition: as, *far-shooting*, *far-seeing*.

FAR-ABOUT.* *n. s.* A going out of the way; a departure from the subject.

What need these *far-abouts*? They go the shortest cut, who give him [the pope] a temporal power over all the kingdoms of the world! *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 280.

FAR-FE'TCH. *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *far-fetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudibr.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *far-fetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.
Dryden.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

For *far-fetch'd* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted. *Watts, Logick.*

FAR-FET.* *adj.* [*far* and *fet*, our old word for *fetched*. Dr. Johnson, in two instances, converted this word into *far-fetched*, without authority.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Your *far-fet* viands please not.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.
The *far-fet* spoil. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

York, with all his *far-fet* policy.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

Metaphors, *far-fet*, hinder to be understood.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her sire, to whose *far-piercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres.
Pope, Odyssey.

FARSHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.] Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good.
Dryden, Æneid.

FAR.† *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friend's affection either ceased or prevailed.
Sidney, Arcadia.

A man taking a *far* journey. *St. Mark*, xiii. 34.

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shaks.*

If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

I hear the *far-off* curfew sound. *Milt. Il Pens.*

3. *From* FAR. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near contend in choice.
Dryden.

FAR. *n. s.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow.
Tusser.

FA'RAND.* See FARRAND.

To FARCE.† *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin, *farcer*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. This was formerly a common word in cookery, and is now converted into *forced*. So *farsure* was used for *stuffing*. See Pegge's Forme of Cury.

His tippet was ay *farced* ful of knives,
And pinnes, for to given fayre wives.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

I should pass the limits of a large book, *farsed* with only testimonies to that end.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedict, (1573,) fol. 33.

What
Broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name,
Palamon lards it, that she *farces* every business.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kins.

Some used to embalm the belly cleansed with wine, *farced* with cassia, myrrh, and other spices.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 308.

The first principles of Christian Religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets.
Bp. Sanderson.

2. To extend; to swell out.

Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

FARCE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *farce*, "a fond and dissolute play, comedie, or interlude; also the jig at the end of an interlude, wherein some prettie knaverie is acted; also a pudding, &c. any stuffing in meats." Cotgrave. Some think the theatrical word derived from the culinary one; yet *farcer*, to laugh, to ridicule, is very old in the French language, from the Celtick *farce*, mockery.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

What should be great you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*

They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FA'RCICAL. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature.
Gay, Pref. to the What d'ye Call it.

FA'RCICALLY.* *adv.* [from *farcical*.] In a manner suitable only to a farce.

It is not necessary, that in order to do this he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

FA'RCING.* *n. s.* [from *farce*.] The act of stuffing with mixed ingredients.

To make broth and *farcing*, and that full deinty.
Interl. of Jacob and Esau, (1568.)

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FA'RCY. *n. s.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

To FARD.* *v. a.* [French, *farder*.] To paint; to colour. *Cotgrave, and Sherw.*

He found that beauty, which he had left innocent, *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug. *Wilson, Hist. of James I.*

There of the *farded* fop and essenc'd beau,
Ferocious, with a Stoick's frown disclose
Thy manly scorn. *Shenstone, Economy*, P. II.

FA'RDEL.† *n. s.* [*fardello*, Italian; *fardel*, old French, Roq. *fardeau*, modern.] A bundle; a little pack.

Some assayed to swim; some holding fast by the horses, others by spears and other like weapons, many upon *fardels* and trusses, gat over the river. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 56. b.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him scratch his beard. *Shaks. W. Tale.*

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

To FA'RDEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make up in bundles.

Things, orderly *fardeled* up under heads, are most portable. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 164.

To FARE.† *v. n.* [ɟapan, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch; *faren*, Goth; *far*, a journey, Icel.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blust'ring storm is overblown.
Spenser, F. Q.

His spirits pure were subject to our sight,
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fared*.
Fairfax.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton, P. L.*

Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend.
Spenser, F. Q.

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last.
Ecclus. iii. 26.

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble sight
Presents that beauty. *Waller.*

So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be our guard;
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.
Denham.

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudibras.*

If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.
L'Estrange.

Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amid'st the crowd. *Dryden. Æn.*

English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds, and animosities of the nation.
Addison, Freeholder.

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. [Fr. *faire*.]

Thus it *fareth* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker.*

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R.

4. To happen to any one well or ill; with *it* preceding in an impersonal form

When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the

mouth, or guarding the head, till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day. *St. Luke*, xvi. 19.

Feast your ears with the musick awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FARE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑape.]

1. Journey; passage. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has not at all noticed. See the etymology of the verb.

He straitway
Himself unto his journey gan prepare,
And all his armours readie dight that day,
That nought the morrow next mote stay his *fare*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 16.

2. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish. *Jonah*, i. 3.

He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*.
Dryden, Juv.

3. The person carried; another sense unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. This is rather a colloquial expression.

The skiffs — pass each other with incredible ease and agility; so that the *fare* runs no risk of being overset. *Drummond, Trav.* (1744,) p. 68.

4. Food prepared for the table; provisions. [Fr. *faire*.]

But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton. P. L.*

But when the western winds with vital pow'r,
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*.
Dryden.

This is what nature's want may well suffice:
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden, Juv.

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperour eat very heartily. *Addison, Guardian.*

FAREWE'LL.† *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare* you *well*; "*sis felix, abi in bonam rem*; or *bene sit tibi*;" but in time use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left. So the Sw. *farwal*, and the Dutch *vaarwel*. It may be observed that the accent is placed, both in the adverb and substantive, indifferently on either syllable, as the examples shew. Dr. Johnson places, in both, the accent on the last syllable. But it is well remarked by Mr. Nares that the accent on the first syllable of the substantive, and on the second of the adverb, ought to be the permanent distinction.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king; sith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakspeare.*

An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight.
Dryden, Virg.

Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*.
Dryden.

O queen, *farewell!* be still possest
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest!
Pope, Odyss.

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell the year which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can shew. *Waller.*

Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Resolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you: *fare* you *well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FAREWE'LL. *n. s.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleeting herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. P. L.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maze, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FA'RLIES.* *n. s.* [ꝑæplice, Sax. strange.] Unusual, unexpected things. *Strange sights.* Cumberland Dialect. The word occurs in our old poetry, in this sense. Mr. Brockett gives it, among our northern words, with the meaning of *trifles*.

FARM. *n. s.* [*ferme*, French; ꝑeopm, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden, Rem.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMABLE.* *adj.* [from *farm*.] That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FA'RMER.† *n. s.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*; Sax. ꝑeopmeꝛ.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer.*

3. One who rents any thing; as, *farmer* of the post-horse duties.

To side with the *farmers* against the improvement of the revenue. *Ld. Halifax.*

FA'RMOST. *n. s.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden, Æn.*

FA'RNESS. *n. s.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FA'RNTICLE.* See FERNTICLE.

FA'RO.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FARRA'GO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

He holds — their causes a *farrago*,
Or a made dish in court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

I return you my most thankful acknowledgements for that collection, or *farrago*, of prophecies, as you call them; — 'specially that of Nostradamus. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 22.

These, crudely mixed up, made the *farrago* of the alcoran. *Leslie, Truth of Christianity.*

FA'RRAND, or FA'RAND.* *n. s.* [probably from *fare*.] Manner; custom; humour. Ray, Grose, Wilbraham's Chesh. Words, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

FA'RRANTLY.* *adj.* [from *fare*.] Orderly; decent; respectable. Westmoreland Words, and Craven Dial. Comely; hand-

some. Ray, and Lancashire Dial. Our old lexicography too, has, in explanation of *comly*, well *farynge* in shape. See Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

FARREA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *farreatio.*] Confarreation. See CONFARREATION. *Bullokar.*

FA'RRIER. *n.s.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farrierıng* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FA'RRIERY.* *n. s.* [from *farrier.*] The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases, of horses. The farriers of modern days have dissolved this partnership, applying *farriery* merely to *shoeing* horses, and the more stately term of *veterinary art* to *physicking* or *healing* the sick animal.

FA'RROW.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑæph, a little pig; Sw. *farre;* Lat. *verres.*] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To FA'RROW, *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bisulcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bisulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd.*
Dryden, Juv.

FA'RSANG.* *n. s.* See PHARSANG.

To FARSE.* To stuff. See *To* FARSE.

FART. *n.s.* [ꝑeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose.
Suckling.

To FART. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far;* but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest:* it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further*, and *furthest*, from *forth, forther, forthest*, ꝑoꝛðoꝛ, ꝑuꝛðeꝛ, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther.* *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further.*]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough.
Dryden, Æn.

FA'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *further.*] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

FA'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Ralegh, Hist.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest.*] See FARTHER.

1. At the greatest distance.
2. To the greatest distance.

FA'RTHING. *n.s.* [ꝑeoꝛðunȝ, Saxon, from ꝑeoꝛeꝛ, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing.* *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings.* *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing;* or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent.
Dryden, Juv.

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde:* if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
with ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things.
Shakspeare.

Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale?*
Shakspeare.

Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingal.* *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. s.* [*farthing* and *worth.*] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

FA'SCES. n. s. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fasces* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before.
Dryden.

FA'SCIA. n. s. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia.*] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION. *n.s.* [from *fascia.*] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation;* or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman.*

FA'SCICLE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fasciculus.*] A bundle; a collection.

In the next *fascicle* you say, that I maintain some things, &c. *Dr. Mayne, Serm. Oxf.* 1647. p. 19.

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination.*
Waller.

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FA'SCINE. n. s. [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successively as the generals of our times do with *fascines.* *Addison, Spect.*

FA'SCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To FASH.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *fascher*, to displease, to molest.] To vex; to teize. A word still in use in the north of England.

FA'SHION.† *n. s.* [*facion*, Norm. Fr.; *façon*, Fr.; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *St. Luke*, ix. 29.

Stand these poor people's friend.
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Tillotson.*

No wonder that pastorals are falling into discsteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegyricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Ralegh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shakspeare, H. VI.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

11. Workmanship; the act of making a thing. A term among artists, particularly those who work in gold and silver; as, so much for the weight, and so much for the *fashion*.

When he is at the best, the *fashion* exceeds the worth of his weight. *Overbury, Charact. The Amorist.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons!
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job*, xxxi. 15.

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Ral. Hist.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands;
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton, P. L.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashion'd* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselves thereto, according to occasion. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glanville.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden, Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Sh. Troil. & Cress.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fashionable*.]

1. Form; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Outward *fashionableness* comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soul doth. *Bishop Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

2. Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

A *fashionableness* which, within a short while, will perhaps be ridiculous. *Boyle, Style of H. Scripture*, p. 186.

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South, Serm.* ii. 215.

FA'SHIONER.* *n. s.* [from *fashion*.] A maker of any thing.

The maker of his work [in the margin, *fashioner*, of his fashion] trusteth therein. *Habak.* ii. 18.

Save what the master *fashioner* calls his. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Where is my *fashioner*? my feather-man?
My linener, perfumer, barber? *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. s.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

FA'SHIONMONGER.* *n. s.* One who studies fashions.

This *fashionmonger*, each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates suit-shapes. *Marston, Scourge of Villany*, iii. 11.

The curiosity of modern *fashionmongers*. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 290.

FA'SHIONMONGERING.* *adj.* Behaving like a fashionmonger.

Scambling, outfacing, *fashionmongering* boys. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick; fæstan, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon, New. Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *St. Matt.* vi. 17.

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision: I *fast* and pray for their intelligence. *Shaks. Cymb.*

FAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day, That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakspeare.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton, P. L.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Bp. Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*.
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST.† *adj.* [Saxon ꝑaꞅt, firm; Icel. *fastr*, the same.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Ps.* lxv. 6.

Last, the sire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milton, P. L.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Mil. P. R.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius, with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

6. Speedy; quick; swift. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth. *Ezra*, v. 8.

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. FAST *and loose*. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward chear,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,
And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast and loose* with God Almighty! *L'Estr.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shaks.*

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united with some other word, as *by*, or *beside*.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the casle *fast by*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton, P. L.*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast by*,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.
Dryden, Tyr. Love.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides.
Pope, Odyssey.

Well known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast beside* it dwells my honour'd sire.
Pope, Odyssey.

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps.
Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou can'st. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embru'd the face.
Daniel.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift to Pope.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Exod.* xl. 18.

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Osinius bore.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift, Exam.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden, Æn.* Ded.

To FA'STEN, *v. n.* To fix itself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horseleech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FA'STENER.† *n. s.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm. *Sherwood.*

FA'STENING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑæꞅtnung]. That which fastens.

The beam [in the margin, piece or *fastening*] out of the timber shall answer it. *Habak.* ii. 11.

FA'STER. *n. s.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food. *Ainsworth.*

FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted; covetous.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the Princess Catharine. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

FASTIDIO'SITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fastidiosité*, Cotgrave.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

FASTI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidieux, fastidieuse*, Fr.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon, Collect. of Good and Evil.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, less thou for them.
Ben Jonson.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South, Serm.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferiour to them in the furniture of his head. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FASTI'DIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fastidious*.] Squeamishness; disdainfulness.

Less licentious and more discerning times (which may be, perhaps, approaching,) will repair the omissions and *fastidiousness* of the present, by an eminent gratitude to the names of those, that have laboured to transmit to others, in the handsomest dress they durst give them, the truths themselves most valued.

Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 202.

FASTI'GIATE.† } *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.]
FASTI'GIATED. } Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf. *Ray, Rem.* p. 176.

FA'STING.* *n. s.* [from *fast.*] Religious mortification.

Anna — served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day. *St. Luke*, ii. 37.

A second way to purify ourselves from the power of sin, is to be frequent in severe mortifying duties, such as watchings and *fastings*. *South, Serm.* vi. 456.

FA'STINGDAY. *n. s.* [*fast* and *day.*] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

FA'STLY.* *adv.* [from *fast.*] Surely. *Barret.*

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Old Version of the Psalms, Ps. 24.

FA'STNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fast.* Sax. fæſtennyſſe.]

1. State of being fast.

The proper tone of all the parts of the body, the *fastness* and fulness of the flesh. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Firmness: firm adherence.

Such as might doubt they had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness and confidence to shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon, Beg. H. Gr. Brit.*

3. Strength; security.

His own wily wit——
And eke the *fastness* of his dwelling-place,
Both unassailable, gave him great aid.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 5.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace.
Dryden, Æn.

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter,
For in this *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live. *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilg.*

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

FA'STUOUS.† *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Lat. *fastueux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

FAT.† *adj.* [Teut. *vet*, Icel. *feitr*, fat; fæt, Saxon, the past part. of fæban, to feed, according to Mr. Tooke.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to *lean.*

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fattest*, I think, i'the forest. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shak.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Estr.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand footsoldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage.
Dryden.

3. Dull. See also FAT-BRAINED and FAT-WITTED.

O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground.
Dryden, Persius.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow, that he had a *fat* wit.
Johnston's Holy David clear'd, &c. 1706, p. 257.

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

FAT. *n. s.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear killed in the act of generation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Oh how this villainy
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it.
Titus Andronicus.

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them.
Abbot, Description of the World.

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer.*

FAT. *n. s.* [fæt, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat.*] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil.
Joel, ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns and tanners' *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FA'TAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat.; *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd,
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood.
Dryden, Æn.

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart or organs of breathing, *fatal.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold.
Dryden, Æn.

O race divine;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FA'TALISM.* *n. s.* [from *fatal*; Fr. *fatalisme.*] The doctrine of those who maintain that all things happen by necessity.

Have not *fatalism* and Sadducism gained ground during the general passion for the corpuscularian and mechanical philosophy, which hath prevailed for about a century? *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 331.

Our poet, it must be confessed, left several passages so expressed, as to be favourable to *fatalism* and necessity. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

FA'TALIST.† *n. s.* [from *fate*; Fr. *fataliste.*] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts.*

FATA'LITY. *n. s.* [*fatalité*, Fr. from *fatal.*]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; pre-ordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estr.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'TALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal.*]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denh.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. By the decree of fate: by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*, only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible necessity. *Sherwood.*

FA'TBRAINED.* *adj.* [*fat* and *brain.*] Having a dull apprehension. We now sometimes say, *fat-headed.*

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers, so far out of his knowledge. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

FATE.† *n. s.* [*fat*, old French; *fatum*, Latin; from *fari*, to pronounce; *fatum Dei*, the will or decree of God. "In using the terms *fate*, *decree*, or *destiny*, we speak after the manner of men; for it being customary with us, whenever we resolve upon some distant work, to declare our intentions to persons under our influence, who may assist in completing it, and to fix a determination in our minds which may render us vigorous, and keep us watchful in the prosecution, we conceive of God as making the like declared or mental determination with regard to every spot he comprises within the plan of his Providence." Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, 1763, p. 208.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me, and what I will is *fate.*
Milton, P. L.

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryd.*
You must obey me soon or late
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*?
Dryden.

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryd.*
Random chance or wilful *fate*
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?—
By water shall he die and take his end. *Shaks.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*
Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not, he dies;
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*
Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate!*
Dryden.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings.
Pope.

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fate.*]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driven by the southern blast was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. This structure used by Dryden is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended shone on high. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to Shakspeare.

Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakspeare.*

FA'THER.† *n. s.* [fæðep, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language, Dr. Johnson says. The northern languages give *fader*, *vader*, or *fater*, which lead to the Lat. *pater*, and Gr. πατὴρ; and the Persian word is *pader*. The Goth. *fadrein* signifies *parents.*]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere.
Milton, P. L.

2. The first ancestor.

It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16.

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.
Father of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job*, xxix. 16.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen.* xlv. 8.

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father.*
Shakspeare.

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father.* *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestick Rome.
Dryden, Virg.

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *St. John*, viii. 41.
Almighty and most merciful *Father.*
Common Prayer.

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *n. s.* [from *father.*] The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison, Spect.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shakspeare, Cym.

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on.*

And lest we seem to *father* any thing *upon* them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*
My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered upon* hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *father.*] The character of a father, the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Bp. Hall.*
We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. fæðepleaf.]

1. Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex.* xxii.
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Wanting authority.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

FA'THERLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *father.*] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness. *Sherwood.*

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shak.*
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FA'THERLY.† *adv.* In the manner of a father.

There goeth our good shepherd from us, that so faithfully hath taught us, so *fatherly* hath cared for us. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Dr. R. Taylor.*
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton, P. L.*

FA'THOM.† *n. s.* [fæðem, fæðm, Saxon; Teut. *vadem;* our own word was formerly written *fadom*.]

1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Brown.*
The arms spread cross in a streight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathomline*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
You have blown his swoln pride to that vastness,
As he believes the earth is in his *fathom*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

To FA'THOM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please.
Dryden, Pers.

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights.
Felton on the Classicks.
Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, I cannot *fathom* his design.

But juster fates denied; nor would
Another land that genius hold,
As could beyond all wonder hurl'd,
Fathom the intellectual world.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 41.

FA'THOMER.* *n. s.* [from *fathom*.] One who is employed in fathoming.
Sherwood.

FA'THOMLESS.† *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

God, in the *fathomless* profound,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, Paraphr. Exod. xv. (1648.)
You will be swallow'd up, horse and man, into a *fathomless* lake of ill-scented mire.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

FATI'DICAL.† *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, Fr.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howell, Voc. For.*
If it be true, what the ancients write of some trees, that they are *fatidical*, these come to foretel, at leastwise to wish you, as the season invites me, a good new-year. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 37.
Fatidical voices, delivered by none knows whom, apparitions of ghosts, ominations by words.
Spenser on Prodigies, p. 102.

FATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE.† *adj.* [*fatigable*, old Fr.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

Fabius at the last did so *fatigate* him and his host, that thereby in conclusion his power minished.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 167. b.

FA'TIGATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Wearied; worn out. Obsolete.

Readers, *fatigate* with long precepts, desire variety of matter. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 122.
By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

FATIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *fatigation*.] Weariness. *Huloet, and Bullokar.*

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 377.

FATI'GUE.† *n. s.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*
Strays o'er the heav'n and earth. *Armstrong.*

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKI'DNEYED. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a brawling dost thou keep! *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

FA'TLING. *n. s.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah,* xi. 6.

FA'TLY.* *adv.* [from *fat*.] Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

FA'TNER. *n. s.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which the philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.
Arbuthnot.

FA'TNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fat*. Sax. fætnyꝑe.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyen.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my *fatness*, wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?
Judges, ix. 9.
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.
Gen. xxvii. 28.

6. That which causes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers.
Bentley.

To FA'TTEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. pættian.]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To make fruitful.

Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*
Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

3. To feed grossly; to encrease.

Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores.
Dryden, Juv.

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.
Otway.
Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.
Dryden.
Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny.
Dryden, Juv.
Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find.
Granville.

FA'TTENER.* See FATNER.

FA'TTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *fatty*.] Grossness; fulness of flesh. *Sherwood.*

FA'TTISH.* *adj.* [from *fat*.] Inclining to fatness. *Sherwood.*

FA'TTY. *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin atop. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FA'TUOUS.† *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

In the same instant that I feel the first attempt of the disease, I feel the victory; in the twinkling of an eye I can scarce see; instantly the taste is insipid and *fatuous*. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 25.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham.

FATU'ITY. *n. s.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuous*.] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request. *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* or madness.
Arbuthnot on Air.

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FA'UCET. *n. s.* [*fausset*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written *fosset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of threepence to a second audience. *Shakspeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.
Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

FA'UCHION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fauchon*, Lat. *falx*. See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

The *fauchion* passed through his neck.
Judith, xvi. 9.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar.
Dryden, Æn.

FA'UFEL. n. s. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

FA'VEL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *favele*, a *fable*.] Deceit. Obsolete.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity.
Yea, thieves, and whores.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

FA'VEL.* *adj.* [Fr. *fauveau*, Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow; fallow; dun. Obsolete. See FALLOW, and *To* CURRY *Favour*.

FAUGH.* An interjection of abhorrence. See FOH.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY. } { FALCONRY.

FAULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *falte*, Lacombe, 1460; *faulte*, Cotgrave; *faute* and *faut*, modern; the third person singular of the indicative of the verb *falloir*, it fails, *fault*, i. e. *fallit*. So the Span. *faltar* means to be deficient. The Teut. *faute*, and the Su. Goth. *faat*, also signify *defect*. Dr. Johnson thinks that the *l* in our word is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute; and that it is in conversation generally suppressed. This I conceive to be not the case; no person of tolerable education would expose himself to the charge of ignorance or affectation by leaving out the *l* in the pronunciation of *fault*.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stilling fleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it.
Dryden.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *fault*.
Dryden.

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensible duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought.
Pope.

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times.
Swift.

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is *at a fault*.

We are not only *at a fault*, in the hunters' term; but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis.
Sir H. Wotton, Lett. Rem. p. 550.

4. Misfortune. Not now in use.

Bawd. You are lit into my hands, where you are like to live.
Marina. The more my *fault*,
To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth*.
E.K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.

To FAULT.† *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall, Sat.* I. 2.

For which only [bodily uncleanness] had they dismissed their wives, our Saviour had neither *faulted* their gloss nor their practice.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. iv. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 8.

God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is *faulted* in our church-homily.
Shelford's Learned Discourses, (1635,) p. 54.

FA'ULTER.† *n. s.* [from *fault*.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

With my sweet words I could the King persuade,
And make him pause, and take therein a breath,
Till I, with suit, the *faulter's* peace had made.
Mir. for Mag. p. 499.

To FA'ULTER.* See *To* FALTER.

FA'ULTFINDER.† *n. s.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sidney, Def. of Poesy.

Be thou no sharp *faultfinder*, but an admonisher without upbraiding.
Transl. of Bullinger's Serm. p. 241.

FA'ULTFUL.* *adj.* [*fault* and *full*.] Full of crime.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

FA'ULTILY.† *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously. *Sherwood.*

The former impression was exhausted, and very *faultily* printed. *Abp. Cranmer. Pref. to the Bible.*

FA'ULTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *faulty*.]

1. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

3. Imperfection; defect; unfitness for use.

If these objections are just, what have I done but discovered the *faultiness* of a commodity, which Mr. Warburton had put off upon them, and they were, though innocently, putting off upon the publick, for good ware?
Edwards, Can. of Criticism. Pref.

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again.
Fairfax.

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface!
Dryden, Æn.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, or is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope.

FA'ULTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *faultless*.] The state of being perfect.

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*faultif*, French, from *fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*.
2 Sam. xiv. 13.

Can thus
The image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd?
Milton, P. L.

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

FAUN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Faunus.*] A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods.

Fauns, or sylvans, be of poets feigned to be gods of the wood.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Calendar.

Rough Satyrs danc'd, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas.

FA'UNIST.* *n. s.* [from *faun.*] One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. Modern.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland; a new field to the naturalist. *White's Selborne*, p. 107.

To FA'VOUR.† *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths.
Titus Andronicus.

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame.
Dryden.

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches.
Addison, Whig-Examiner.

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator.*

4. To resemble in any respect.

The complexion of the element
Is *favour'd* like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

5. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*favor*, Lat. *faveur*, Fr.]

1. Countenance; kindness: kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myself, and all our house.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Sam.* ii. 26.

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalm* xliv. 3.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear, and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity.
Dryden, Aurengz. Pref.

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour of* which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour of* one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And, in short, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shewn.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccl.* ix. 11.

O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel.
A. Philips.

4. Lenity; mildness: mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
— Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakspeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be.
B. Jonson.

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd.
Milton, P. L.

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his love suit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shaks.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old.
Spectator.

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shaks.*

Disseat thy *favour* with an usurped beard.
Shakspeare, Othello.

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings?
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me?
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

A youth of fine *favour* and shape.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryd. Juv.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,——
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

FA'VOURABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *favourable.*] Kindness; benignity. *Sherwood.*

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure — be pleased to add the favour of your pardon. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handson.* p. 198.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd.* vi.

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn.
Dryden.

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED.† *participial adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. Featured. See the ninth sense of the substantive *favour*. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Spenser, and the Bible. But this is not exclusively the case, as the other example, which I add, will shew, and which indeed exhibits a word still common in conversation.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Spens. F. Q.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine.
Genesis, xli. 4.

Bridget Howd'ye, late servant to the lady Fardingale, a short, thick, lively, *hard-favoured* wench. *Tatler*, No. 245.

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

FA'VOUREDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *favoured*.] Usually joined with *well* or *ill*; appearance.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or an evil-*favouredness*. *Deut.* xvii. 1.

FA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well wisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? ye are not sound.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the Christian religion.
Addison.

FA'VOURESS.* *n. s.* [from *favour*.] She who countenances, or supports, or regards with kindness. Not used.

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Dr. Hakewill's Answ. to Dr. Carrier, 1616, p. 184.

FA'VOURITE.† *n. s.* [*favori*, *favorit*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superiour; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*

I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite*, flies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waining time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURITE.* *adj.* Beloved; regarded with favour. The two following examples stand in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary as illustrations of the substantive; and of the adjective no notice is taken.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison, Spect.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *favourite* child.
Pope, Odyssey.

FA'VOURITISM.* *n. s.* [from *favourite*.] Exercise of power by favourites.

A plan of *favouritism* for our executory government is essentially at variance with the plan of our legislature.
Burke, Thoughts on the Pres. Discontents.

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that Goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*.
Spenser, F. Q.

FA'USEN. *n. s.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash;
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman, Iliads.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. s.* [Lat. *fauteur*, Fr.] Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no man addict himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *B. Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus.
Woodward.

FA'UTRESS. *n. s.* [*fautrix*, Lat. *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman, Iliads.*

He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite.
Garth, Dedic. to Ovid.

FAWN.† *n. s.* [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, in old Fr. a child probably from *infans*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. *Fan* is the old French word for a *fawn* itself, or for the young of any beast. V. Cotgrave in FAN. Borel derives it from *infans*.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind.
Spenser, Sonnets.

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shaks. L. Lab. Lost.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN.* *v. n.* [Fr. *faonner*.] To bring forth a fawn. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The does then do *fawn*.
Bullokar, in V. Fencemouth.

To FAWN.† *v. n.* [of uncertain original; perhaps a contraction of the French *fan-fan*, a term of fondness for children, Dr. Johnson says; but it is perhaps from the Sax. fægenian, which bears the meaning of to speak fair, to wheedle.]

1. To court by frisking before one; as a dog.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shaks. Coriol.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. *Spens. F. Q.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befal thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton, P. L.*

Whom Ancus follows with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

FAWN.† *n. s.* A servile cringe: low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

FA'WNER. † *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

Our talking is trustless, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* deem'd faithful, and friendship a foe. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 85.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator.*

FA'WNING.* *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] Gross or low flattery; the act of servilely cringing.

Low-crooked curt'sies, and base spaniel *fawning*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Clowns' *fawnings* are a horse's salutations.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

The *fawnings* and the wiles of court.
Feltham, Disc. on Eccles. ii. 11.

He that hath —
Despised the *fawnings* of a future greatness.
Massinger, Renegado.

FA'WNINGLY.† *adv.* [from *fawn*. In a cringing servile way.

He that so *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin, will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Serm. ix. 28.

FA'XED.† *adj.* [from fæx, Sax. hair.] Hairy. Bailey gives *fax* for *hair*.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Rem.

FAY.† *n. s.* [*fée*, Fr. See FAIRY.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-steeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

The bards' songs suppose, that after the battle of Camlan in Cornwall, where traitorous Mordred

was slain, and Arthur wounded, Morgan le *Fay*, a great *elfin* lady, conveyed the body hither to cure it. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 3.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear; *Fays*, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope.*

From her, [the Persian *peri*, Merjan,] we may fairly derive Ariosto's "la *fata* Morgana:"—from her likewise we may derive our Morgan le *Faye*, the patroness of Arthur in romantick lore, and his conductress to the land of Faery: *Hole on the Arab. Nights' Entert.* p. 15.

2. Faith. [Fr. *foy*, *fay*; Span. *fe*.] Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men missay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To FAY.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *feia*, to cleanse.] To cleanse, as a ditch or a pond. Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss. To cast up, to cleanse, to remove earth. Craven Dialect. Sometimes written *fey*. See *To* FEY. The substantive *fey* is also *loose earth*. See Craven Dial. in V. and in FAUF. and Ray in FEY.

FE'ABERRY. *n. s.* [*grossularia*, Lat.] A gooseberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE.† *v. a.* [Gower uses *To feige*, for to censure; *fegen*, Germ. to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

FE'AL.* *adj.* [*feel*, Norm. French, "*feel* et leel," faithful and loyal, Kelham; later Fr. *feal*.] Faithful. Not now in use among the English; but still, I believe, among the Scotch.

The tenants by knights' service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal, i. e. faithful and loyal. *Chambers.*

To FEAL.* *v. a.* [Teut. *helan*, Icel. *fel*, occulto. Craven Dial.] To hide; to conceal. A northern word.

He that *feals* can find. *Grose.*

FE'ALTY.† *n. s.* [*fealty*, old Fr. of the eleventh century; *fedelta*, Ital. *fidelitas*, Lat.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of Heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton, P. L.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton, P. L.*

FEAR.† *n. s.* [Goth. *faurhtan*, to fear; *faurthei*, fear; Teut. *vaer*, fear; Norm. Fr. *feer*, fear; Swed. *fara*, danger; Icel. *far*, sorrowful.]

1. Dread; terrour; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe she shrowd him might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Ezra*, iii. 3.

Behold me in my sex; I am no soldier;
Tender, and full of *fears*, our blushing sex is,
Unhardened with relentless thoughts. *Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.*

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear* of wishing ill? *Dryden, Juv.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terrour impressed: with *of* before that which impresseth.

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you shall be upon every beast. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Mac.* xv. 18.

4. That which causes fear.

Still, as he fled, his eye was backward cast,
As if his *fear* still follow'd him behind. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ix. 21.

I will mock when your *fear* cometh, when your *fear* cometh as desolation. *Prov.* i. 26.

Antony, stay not by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen.* xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Is.* xxiv. 18.

FEAR.† *n. s.* [ꝼoeꝑa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete. The true word is *fere*. But Spenser occasionally writes it with the *a*. See FERE.

To FEAR.† *v. a.* [See the etymology of the noun.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.
—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense; I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdr.* xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. [Ort. Vocab. 1514, *terrifico*.]

Let not worldly shame *fear* us to wepe for our synnes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 38.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

3. To reverence. *Barret.*

There is forgiveness with thee, that Thou mayest be *feared*. *Psalm* cxxx. 4.

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in terrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far, sir.—
—Safer than trust too far:
Let me still take away the harms I fear,
Not fear still to be taken. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to Gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden, Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much, she *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full*.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiah*, xxxv. 4.

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises! *Exodus*, xv. 11.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

He's gentle and not *fearful*. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgement upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shaks. Tempest.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Heb.* x. 31.

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Ralegh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFUL.* Used adverbially in the north of England. "Fearful, *very*." Westmoreland Dialect.

FE'ARFULLY.† *adv.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. In a manner to be reverenced.

I will praise Thee; for I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. *Psalm* cxxxix. 14.

FE'ARFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

O Egelred, the fruit of *fearfulness*,
Of riot thou the right reward dost reap;
But if thou wilt avoid this wretchedness,
Be wise, and look about before you leap.
Mir. for Mag. p. 240.

The Jews themselves thought nothing fit to be a murderer of this kind but a devil, and a she-one too; that the *fearfulness* of the sex might dispose to more unruly and more barbarous resolutions of inhumanity. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 97.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgement of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish errour? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders. *South.*

FE'ARLESS.† *adj.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the subject. Warburton has once used it in the sense of *unfeared.* See HONOURLESS.

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime.
Spenser, F.Q.

The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.
Milton, P.L.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FE'ARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless.*] Without terrour; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fearless.*] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *feasible.*]

1. Practicability.
2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FE'ASIBLE.† *adj.* [*faisible*, French. Our own word was formerly written *faisible*; and sometimes *feacible*, as by Barret; probably in conformity to the Lat. etymon, *facio*, to do.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South.*

FE'ASIBLE.* *n. s.* Whatever is practicable.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

FE'ASIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *feasible.*] Practicability.

Let us inquire into the *faisibleness* of this great improvement of our holy and Christian diligence. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 271.

They have not yet convinced the world of the *feasibleness* and truth of their propositions, by any manifest transcriptions of them upon their lives. *South, Serm.* vii. 115.

You have convinced me of the *feasibleness*, as well as the excellency, of that kind of conversation. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

FE'ASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible.*] Practicably.

FEAST.† *n. s.* [*feast*, old French, of the tenth century; *feste*, modern; *festum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen.* xl. 20.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a *fast*.

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our churchwardens
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To FEAST. *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

FE'ASTER.† *n. s.* [from *feast.*]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Bp. Tayl. Worthy Commun.*

2. One that entertains magnificently; a feast-maker; a banqueter. *Huloet.*

FE'ASTFUL.† *adj.* [*feast* and *full.* This was a word in use at least a century before Milton wrote, from whose poetry Dr. Johnson cites his earliest example.]

1. Festive; joyful.

They constitute also a *feastfull* daie to the honour and worship thereof.
Bale on the Revel. P. III. (1550,) sign. Ii.

Our solempne *feastful* day.
Abp. Parker, Transl. of the Psalms, p. 234.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milt. S.A.*

Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.
Milton, Sonnet.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour.
Pope, Odyssey.

FE'ASTING.* *n. s.* [from *feast.*] An entertainment; a treat.

But these very grievously afflicted them, whom they had received with *feastings*. *Wisdom*, xix. 16.

FE'ASTRITE. *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite.*] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feastrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT.† *n. s.* [*feat*, Norm. French, done, deed, Kelham; *fait*, modern; *factum*, Latin.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats* and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Spens. F.Q.*

Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee; in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon, Essays.*

FEAT.† *adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; "*homo factus ad unguem*," Lat. So far Dr. Johnson. But the Su. Goth. *fatt*, apt, ready, may be also considered as the parent of the word before us.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

She speaks *feat* English.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

3. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy. *Stilling fleet.*

To FEAT.* *v. a.* To form; to fashion; to set an example to.

[He] liv'd in court,
(Which rare it is to do,) most prais'd, most lov'd;
A sample to the youngest; to the more mature,
A glass that *feated* them; and to the graver,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FE'ATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat.*] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous.*] Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser, Prothalam.*

FE'ATHER. *n. s.* [ꝑeðep, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look as I blow this *feather* from my face.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newt. Opt.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.
Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Clifford and the baught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shaks. Timon.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They struck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

5. To give wings to; to render light, as a feather.

The Polonian story perhaps may *feather* some tedious hours. *Loveday's Letters*, 1662, p. 204.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott's Works, 1718, vol. ii. p. 124.

6. *To* FEATHER *one's Nest.* [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests.] To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *n. s.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed*.
Donne.

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *n. s.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

FE'ATHERED.† *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

So when the new-born phœnix first is seen,
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryd.*

Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon the middle arches.
Addison, Spect.

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Estrange.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. Swift; winged, like an arrow.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My *feather'd* hours. *Sandys, Job*, p. 12.

Nor think this while our *feathered* minutes may
Fall under measure; Time itself can stay.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 43.

4. Smoothed, like down or feathers.

As if it were a sign of godliness, and a mark of God's favourites, to be affected with nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents! *Scott, Works*, ii. 124.

FE'ATHEREDGE. *n. s.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *feather-edge* stuff. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *n. s.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the summer.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FE'ATHER-GRASS. *n. s.* [*gramen plumosum.*] An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. ꝑiðeplear.] Having few or no feathers. *Huloet.*

This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

FE'ATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feather.

The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular. *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [*feather* and *seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY.† *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus.

2. Light as a feather.

Transitory migrations seem light and *feathery*.
Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 283.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it.
Whateley, Redempt. of Time, (1634,) p. 25.

FE'ATLY.† *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear. *Sh. Tempest.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

We are bluntly told — not neatly and *featly*.
Echard, Observ. (1696,) p. 64.

FE'ATNESS.†. *n. s.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FE'ATOUS.* *adj.* See FEATEOUS.

FE'ATOUSLY.* *adv.* See FEATEOUSLY.

Nimbly; neatly. This is the word in Chaucer, not *feateously*.

The morrice rings, while hobby horse doth foot it *featously*. *Beaum. & Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.*

FE'ATURE.† *n. s.* [*feiture*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shaks.*

2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*,
Spenser.

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history.
Addison on Medals.

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison, Ovid.*

3. The whole turn of the body; the fashion; the make.

She also doff'd her heavy haberjeon
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. Workmanship.

Here they [the witches] speak as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.
B. Jonson, his own Notes on his Masques.

To FE'ATURE.† *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour. Dr. Johnson cites, as an illustration of this word, the passage which I have given to the verb *feat*; the true word being *feated*; and *featured* an unwarrantable alteration.

FE'ATURED.* *adj.* [from *feature.*]

1. Having handsome features.

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely *featured*.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Rich thou art, *featured* thou art, feared thou art.
Greene, Farewell to Folly, (1617.)

2. Having a good or bad form, shape, or features.

Richard the third — ill *featured* of limbs.
Sir T. More, Descript. of K. Rich. III.

Horses better *featured*, or more serviceable than now. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 36.

3. Resembling in feature or countenance.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd.
Shakspeare, Sonnet.

What are the noblest ornaments, but deaths
Turn'd flatterers of life in paint, or marble,
The well-stain'd canvas, or the *featur'd* stone!
Young, Night Th. 9.

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faisez*, French.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRI'FICK.* *adj.* [old Fr. *febrifique.*] Tending to produce fever.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs.
Lord Chesterfield.

FEBRI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FE'BRIFUGE. *n. s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FE'BRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febril*, Fr.] Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved.
Harvey on Consumptions.

FE'BRUARY. *n. s.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaks.*

FEBRUA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *februatus*, purified or cleansed by sacrifice.] A rite, among the Gentiles, of purifying, a sacrifice.

Some fantastick rites and *februations* to chase away mormoes and spectres.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 227.
Superstition — expressed in an infinity of *februations* and empty forms. *Ibid.* p. 338.

FE'CAL.* *adj.* See FÆCAL. [Fr. *fecal*, "la matiere *fecale*," Cotgrave.]

FE'CES. *n. s.* [*fæces*, Lat.; *feces*, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.
Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryd.*

2. Excrement.
The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CKLESS.* *adj.* A common word in Cumberland, and other parts of the north, denoting spiritless, feeble, weak; and perhaps a corruption of *effectless*.

FE'CULENCE. } FE'CULENCY. } *n. s.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*
Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Latin, *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent.
Spenser, F. Q.
They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville, Apology.*

FE'CUND. *adj.* [*fœcundus*, Latin; *fecond*, French.] Fruitful; prolifick.
The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

FECUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*fœcundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.
She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY. *n. s.* [from *fecund*; *fécondité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years, and I have found that melon seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*
God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.
For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore.
Pope.

FE'DARY. *n. s.* [*fœdus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to Shakspeare, may signify either a confederate, a partner, or a dependant.
Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.
It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*
The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY. *n. s.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.
She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*fœderatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FE'DERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *federate*.] Having power to make a league or contract.
[They] suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power, to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom, may find it expedient to make war upon them.
Burke on the French Revolution.

FEDERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *federate*.] A league.
Is he obliged to keep any terms with these clubs and *federations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France? *Burke.*

FE'DITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fœditus*.] Baseness; turpitude; inherent vileness.
A second [impediment] may be the *fedity* and unnaturalness of the match, when the parties incestuously marry.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.
Some *fedities* common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared, &c. p. 65.

FEE.† *n. s.* [peoh, Sax. *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish. So far Dr. Johnson. The Saxon word denotes, like the Gothic, *faihus*, goods, possessions of any kind. So the Icel. and the Su. Goth. *fae*. See also FOOD. Some think that because those, who held in fee, obtained the appellation of *fideles*, the word may be derived from the Latin *fides*, faith; Fr. *fe, fied, foi*; low Lat. *fedum, feudum*. See Brady's Gloss. Old Eng. Hist. p. 45. and Boehmeri Principia Juris Feudalis, p. 11. Others, that *fœdus*, an agreement, is the etymon. But the northern language gives the origin: "Vas auk habands *faihu* manas," i. e. "for he had great *possessions*." Hence also *food*, and the goods given, were for the sustenance of the vassal. *Feudum* is not to be found in writings before the eleventh century. See FEUDAL.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superiour lord. And all our land in England, the crown land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum et utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*
Now like a lawyer when he land would let,
Or sell *fee*-simples in his master's name.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. Property; peculiar.
What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shaksp. Macb.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompence.
These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.
Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it.
Addison, Spectator.

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusser.*

FE'E-FARM. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the Pope, and took them back again to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his life-time after he was possest with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *fae*, reward.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wise.
Dryden, Pers.

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; *fee'd* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Winds.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *fee'd* and *fee'd*,
And yet for all that will be prating.
Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

The unfamiliar cognizance of a *fee'd* gamester.
Milton, Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce.

3. To keep in hire. Dr. Jamieson seems to find fault with Dr. Johnson for thus rendering the word as used by Shakspeare: and says, that it properly denotes the act of hiring.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

FE'EBLE.† *adj.* [old French, *feble* and *fieble*; modern *foible*; Latin, *debilis*.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 15.

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. *Dryd. Æn.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue:
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryd.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not now perhaps in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtile engines and malicious slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite.
Spenser, F. Q.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement.
Shakspeare, K. John.

A life *feebled* with natural infirmities.
Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. A. 5. b.

Many a burning sun
Has sear'd my body and boil'd up my blood,
Feebled my knees, and stamp'd a meagreness
Upon my figure. *Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Prin.*

FE'EBLEMINDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Thess.* v. 14.

FE'EBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *feeble*; old French, *febles*; and so Spenser once uses *feeblesse* for the present word, F. Q. iv. viii. 37. Chaucer has *feebleness*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*.
Tit. Andronicus.

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleness* of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.
Dryden.

To FEED.† *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *foda*, Sw. ƿeban, ƿoeban, Sax. *fodr*. Icel. food. See also FEE.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue.
Dryden.

Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter.
Mortimer.

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love! *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals' food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sawce to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I who doth *feed* upon my cost.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford.
Dryden, Virg.

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.
Pope, Essay on Man.

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a shrugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milt. P. L.*

FE'EDER.† *n. s.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

Abel was a keeper [in the margin, a *feeder*] of sheep. *Genesis*, iv. 2.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*. *Milton, Comus.*

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Sha. H. IV.*

It [flattery] is the poisoning of men's understanding, the *feeder* of humours.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. p. 176.

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*.
Shakspeare.

But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel-thrush, or *feeder* upon misseltoe.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

4. One that eats in a certain mode; as, a *nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*.

But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory.
Dryden, Juv.

FE'EDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ƿebing.] Pasture. See FEED.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton's Poems, Moon-calf.

To FEEL. pret. *felt*.; part. pass. *felt*. *v. n.* [ƿelan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts*, xvii. 27.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

Of these tumours one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges*, xxvi. 26.

2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling of* her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Ralegh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel.* *Milton, P. L.*

But why should those be thought to 'scape, who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech.*

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost:
He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* such grief, such terrour, and despair. *Pope.*

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

FEEL. *n. s*, [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

FE'ELER.† *n. s.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the *feeler's* soul.
To the oath of loyalty. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. One that perceives mentally.

Of my longing to see you I am a better *feeler* than a describer.

Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 399.

3. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Durham, Physico-Theol.*

FE'ELING. *part. adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision! *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney.*

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again: and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *n. s.* [from *feel.*]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon, Essays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness which may be called a sort of internal *feeling.* *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself, who spake so *feelingly.* *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Ralegh, Hist.*

FEESE.* *n. s.* A race. Barret's Dict. 1580. He adds, "To leap without fetching any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire." It is a word still used among boys; as, to *take feese.*

The bias of whose bowls doth make the knees,
From whence love's lightest muses take their *veeze.* *Davies, Wit's Pilgr.* sign. N. 2. b.

FEET†. *n. s.* The plural of *foot.* [Sax. fet.]

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears. *Pope, Statius.*

FE'ETLESS.† *adj.* [from *feet.*] Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetless* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

There behold the mangled, headless, handless, *feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 196.

To FEIGN.† *v. a.* [*feigner*, old French, of the eleventh century; *feindre*, modern; *fingo*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton, P. L.*

No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignedst* them out of thine own heart. *New* vi. 8.

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention; to tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY.† *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.

Those that come *feignedly*, and those that come unfeignedly. *Abp. Cranmer on the Sacram.* fol. 99.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord. *Jerem.* iii. 10.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly* in some of the heathens. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *feigned.*] Fiction; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignedness* and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* p. 39.

FE'IGNER. *n. s.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the *feigner*; so the poem, the poesy, and the poet. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

FE'IGNING.* *n. s.* [from *feign.*] A false appearance; an artful contrivance. *Huloet.*

May her *feignings*
Not take your wisdoms; but this day she baited
A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

FE'IGNINGLY.* *adv.* [from *feigning.*] Craftily. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. s.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spect.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS.† *n. s.* [*filandres*, Fr. Cotgrave, "the small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or foul-fed hawks;" perhaps from *filandré*, full of small threads or fibres; *filum*, Lat. a thread.

Dr. Johnson merely cites Ainsworth as his authority for this word, without any etymology or example; but it appears that our word is not *felander*, but *filander*.] Worms in hawks.

This may probably destroy that obstinate disease of the *filander*, or backworm.

Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, Miscell. p. 115.

To FELI'CITATE.† *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr. to make happy or prosperous, and to compliment, Cotgrave; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy. See FELICITATE.

Gifts — *felicitate* lovers.

Transl. of Loredano's Academ. Disc. 1664, p. 76.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown.*

FELI'CITATE.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *felicitatus*.] Made happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

FELICITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *felicitate*.] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUS.† *adj.* [from *felicito*, Lat.] Happy; prosperous.

In all which [wars] she was *felicitous* and victorious. *Sir R. Naunton, Frag. Reg. of Q. Eliz.*

FELI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happily. *Dict.*

FELI'CITY. *n. s.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he and careless ease.
Milton, P. R.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers.*

FE'LINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew, Museum.*

FELL.† *adj.* [ꝑell, Saxon; *fel*, old French, cruel, tyrannical, fierce.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same.
Fairfax.

So *fellest* foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakspeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *fellest* of the *foll*. *Thoms. Spring.*

FELL.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑelle, gall, anger, melancholiness. Somner.]

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed nectar and pure Pleasure's well,
Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 2.

FELL.† *n. s.* [ꝑell, Saxon; *fills*, Goth. φελλος, Gr. *cortex*, Celt. *pil*. Lat. *pellis*.] The skin; the hide. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. We still use it, however, in the word *fellmonger*, which means a dealer in hides. And *fell*, in the present sense, was once common. It is in the vocabulary of Bullokar.

Wipe thine eye;
The goujer shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouze and stir.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

He ought to shear not to flay his sheep; to take
Their fleeces, not their *fells*. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

FELL* *n. s.* [German, *fels*, a rock; Icel. *fel*, acclivitas; the *fell*-foot, or foot of the *hill*; "περι τα φελλέως. Vide apud scholiasten in Arisoph. in Nubibus, A. 1. S. 1. quæ transcripsit ferè Suidas in voce ΦΕΛΛΑ." Ray. Mr. Whalley in his notes on Ben Jonson, who uses this word, refers, in explanation of it, to an interpretation of ΦΕΛΛΘΣ by Hesychius, viz. σκληρος τοπος και δυσεργης; and adds, that we seem to have taken this sense from our Gothick ancestors. The Su. Goth. *fiaell*, is a ridge or chain of mountains; and the Icel. *fel*, or *fell*, "a small mountain resting on one larger and longer," Gl. Rymbeglar, as cited by Dr. Jamieson. In the north of England the word is to this day common for a rocky hill.]

1. A hill; a mountain.

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine,
And both the beestning of our goats and kine,
As thou our folds doth still secure.
B. Jonson, Masques.

This county abounds with mountains, which in the language of the country are called *fells*.

Burn and Nicolson, Hist. of Westmorel. &c. i. 3.

Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from Ulswater over the *fells*. *Gray's Letters.*

2. A corruption of *field*. [Sax. ꝑelꝺ,] meaning an open country, formerly used by way of antithesis to *frith*, a forest. Obsolete.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty frith, and in the mossy *fell*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 17.

To FELL.† *v. a.* [*fellen*, German; a�something*llan*, Sax. to overthrow.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again.
Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock and *felled* him. *Ralegh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Howel, Voc. Forest.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton, S. A.

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him *down*,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

3. To hew down; to cut down;

Then would he seem a farmer that would sell,
Bargains of wood which he did lately *fell*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

They stopped all the wells of water, and *felled* all the good trees. 2 *Kings*, iii. 25.

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck
There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak.
Dryden.

4. To sew in a particular manner; to inseam. This word is well known to the ladies, I believe, all over the kingdom: it ought to be in our dictionaries. Jennings, West-Country Words, 1825.

FELL. The preterite of *To fall*.

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.
Milton, P. L.

FE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us. *Is.* xiv. 8.

FELLI'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel*, and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood rail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellnesse* loud he gan to weep. *Spens. F. Q.*

Death, disarm'd,
Loses her *fellness* quite: All thanks to Him,
Who scourg'd the venom out. *R. Blair, the Grave.*

FE'LLOE.† *n. s.* [sometimes written *felly*; Sax. ꝑelȝa; Dutch, *felge*, or *velge*.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Their axle-trees, naves, *felloes*, and spokes were all molten. 1 *Kings*, vii. 33.

FE'LLON.* *n. s.* A sore. See the second sense of FELON.

FE'LLOW.† *n. s.* [*quasi*, to follow, Minsheu: ꝑe, faith, and laȝ, bound, Saxon, Junius; *fallow*, Scottish. So far Dr. Johnson. Minsheu is right. The word is from the Goth. *felag*, community, fellowship, which Serenius derives from the verb *foelga*, to follow. The Sax. ꝑelap, a companion, must not be omitted, which Chaucer exactly follows in writing our word *felaw*.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

To be your *fellow*
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls.
Dryden, Virgil.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L'Estrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows* and no longer servants. *Sidney.*

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*. *Add. Sp.*

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
— The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shaks.*

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon, Apoph.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt; the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Roderigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd *Shaks.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*, methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Opinion that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputeless banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thou been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.
Shakspeare, K. John.

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow!*
Shakspeare.

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow* as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree; then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be mission of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries to which they were designed. *Bacon.*

To FE'LLOW.† *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Fellowing himself with every thing that had life in it. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 100.

FELLOW-CI'TIZEN.* *n. s.* One who belongs to the same city.

Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but *fellow-citizens* with the saints. *Ephes.* ii. 19.

FELLOW-CO'MMONER.† *n. s.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot enclose, without the consent of all his *fellowcommoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge, and eighty pounds per annum for a *fellow-commoner*, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance. *Dean Prideaux to Ld. Townshend,* (1715,) *Life,* &c. p. 196.

FELLOW-CO'UNSELLOR.* *n. s.* A member of the same council of state.

They would shame to make me
Wait else at door; a *fellow-counsellor*,
Among boys, grooms, and lackeys.
Shaks. Hen. VIII.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE. *n. s.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our *fellowcreatures*, the brutes in this lower world. *Watts, Logick, Introd.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. s.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*. *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *n. s.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 *John,* 8.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design.

My *fellowlabourers* have commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

FELLOW-MA'IDEN.* *n. s.* A virgin that bears another virgin company.

She, all as happy as of all the fairest,
Is, with her *fellow-maidens*, now within
The leafy shelter that abuts against
The island's side. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

FELLOW-ME'MBER.* *n. s.* Member of the same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not only to Christ our head, but also to each other, as *fellow-members*. *Whole Duty of Man.*

FELLOW-MI'NISTER.* *n. s.* One who serves the same office.

You fools! I and my fellows
Are ministers of fate —— my *fellow-ministers*
Are alike invulnerable. *Shaks. Tempest.*

FELLOW-PEER.* *n. s.* One who enjoys the same privileges of nobility, as the peers of England do; whose titles are indeed different, but whose essential privileges are the same.

You shall not need, my *fellow-peers* of Tyre,
Further to question of your king's departure.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

FELLOW-PRI'SONER.* *n. s.* One confined in the same prison, or for the same cause.

Salute Andronicus and Junia my kinsmen, and my *fellow-prisoners*. *Rom.* xvi. 7.

Before St. Paul went to Rome, he was "in prisons oft;" —and so well might have many *fellow-prisoners*. *Whitby on Rom.* xvi. 7.

FELLOW-SCHO'LAR.* *n. s.* One who studies in company with others.

You three, Biron, Dumain, and Longaville,
Have sworn for three years' term to live with me,
My *fellow-scholars*, and to keep those statutes,
That are recorded in this schedule here.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *n. s.* One that has the same master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellowservant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man.
Milton, P. L.

Fair *fellow-servant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought still to operate among their surviving children. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellowsoldier*, make thou proclamation.
Shakspeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellowsoldier*. *Phil.* ii. 25.

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *n. s.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellowstudent*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

If you have no *fellowstudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts, Logick.*

FELLOW-SU'BJECT. *n. s.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellowsubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellowsufferer?* And how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather than not relieve? *Dryden.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellowsufferers*. *Addison, Spect.*

FELLOW-TRA'VELLER.* *n. s.* One who travels in company with others.

That want of sepulture was a grievous punishment, Homer in his Odyssey speaking of Ulysses, and Elpenor his *fellow-traveller* being dead, gives us this authority. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 118.

Euripides, that friend of Socrates, and *fellow-traveller* of Plato. *More, Conject. Cabb.* p. 168.

FELLOW-WO'RKER.* *n. s.* One employed in the same design.

These only are my *fellow-workers* unto the kingdom of God, which have been a comfort unto me. *Coloss.* iv. 11.

FELLOW-WRI'TER. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*

FELLOWFE'ELING. *n. s.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest: commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellowfeeling*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like.*]
FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind and respectful carriage. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. s.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good; for men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy, Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves. *Hooker.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton, P. R.*

O love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a sail! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon, Ess.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FE'LLY.† *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

The hearts do ne'er agree,
But *felly* one another do upbray. *More, Song of the Soul.*

Or like a lamp arm'd with pellucid horn,
Which rustling winds about do rudely toss,
And *felly* lash with injury and scorn. *More, Song of the Soul.*

FE'LLY.* *n. s.* See FELLOE.

FE'LNESS.* See FELLNESS.

FE'LO-DE-SE.† *n. s.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

Making their natures a kind of *felo de se* to prompt the destroying itself. *Lively Oracles, &c.* p. 90.

FE'LON. *n. s.* [*félon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; ꝑel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FE'LON.† *adj.* [Fr. *felon*, fierce, cruel.] Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirred up so mischievous despight! *Spenser.*

He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the *felon* winds,
What hard mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Nought but the *felon* undermining hand
Of dark corruption can its frame dissolve. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. IV.

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*

FE'LONIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

Parents have been most *feloniously* robbed of their children. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Do the Chaldeans and Sabeans *feloniously* drive away the herds of Job? *Seasonable Serm*, p. 26.

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious; Not used.

[I] am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Feb.

FE'LONY. *n. s.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, low Latin; from *felon.*] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.

FELT. *n. s.* [ꝑelt. Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

FELT-MAKER.* *n. s.* One employed in making felt.

They put things call'd executorships upon me,
The charge of orphans, little senseless creatures,
Whom in their childhoods I bound forth to *felt-makers*,
To make 'em lose and work away their gentry. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.*

Coachmen, weavers, *felt-makers*, and other base mechanicks, are now by some thought able ministers and profound doctors of the church! *Featley, Dippers dipt*, p. 156.

To FE'LTER, or FE'LTRE.† *v. a.* [Ital. *feltrare.*] To clot together like felt; to entangle. A northern word in use. *Craven Dial., and Brockett.*

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax,*

FELU'CCA.† *n. s.* [Italian; *falouque*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] A small open boat with six oars.

Having hired a *felucca*, we were forced by the foulness of the weather into Sostri Levante. *W. Pope to A. Hill*, (1663,) *Hill's Lett.* p. 47.

I took a *felucca* at Naples to carry me to Rome. *Addison, Travels.*

FE'MALE. *n. s.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A she; one of the sex which brings young; not *male.*

God created man in his own image, *male* and *female* created he them. *Gen.* i. 27.

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or *female*, he shall offer it without blemish. *Leviticus*, iii. 1.

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their *females*, and their lords.
Shakspeare.

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems. *Milton, S. A.*
Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her husband drone.
Milton, P. L.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other suns perhaps
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light,
Which two great sexes animate the world.
Milton, P. L.
Add what wants
In *female* sex, the more to draw his love.
Milton, P. L.
He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milt. P. L.*
If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.
Dryden.

3. FEMALE *Rhymes.* Double rhymes so called, because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.
Cowley.

The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems.
Dryden, Pref. to Annus Mirab.

FEME *Covert.*† *n. s.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

My poor wife enjoyed herself happily under the protection of my shadow; and, being a *feme-covert*, not an officer durst come near her.
L'Estrange, Transl. of Quevedo.

FEME *Sole.* *n. s.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

FE'MINATE.* *adj.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Feminine, not masculine; becoming only a woman.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford, Broken Heart.*

FE'MININE.† *adj.* [*feminin*, old French; *fœmininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that bring young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* and subjected to ease and delicacy.
Ralegh, History.

Feminine measures of impotent humour and indulgence. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 382.

4. Belonging to women.

It will be worth our pains to take notice of some principal of the orders she [Paula] made in those *feminine* academies. *Fuller, Holy State*. p. 87.

FE'MININE.* *n. s.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*. *Milt. P. L.*

FEMI'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Any quality or property of woman.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fair
——— yfostered to be,
And trained up in true *feminitee*.
Spenser, F. Q, iii. vi. 51.

There being all these symptoms of *feminity* in the church of Rome.
More on the Seven Churches, ch. 6.

To FE'MINIZE.* *v. a.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] To make womanish.

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure? *More, Conject. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 45.

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation.
Sharp, Surgery.

FEN.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼenn; M. Goth. *fani*. Mr. H. Tooke thinks that it is from the Saxon verb ꝼýnꝛean, to grow musty, to spoil, to corrupt. But the Gothick *fani* is the word used for *clay*, or *dirt*, St. John, ix. 6. (Vers. Goth.) and elsewhere. To this may be added the Su. Goth. *fen*, and the Teut. *ven*.] A marsh; low, flat, and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or *fen*. *Abbot, Descrip. of the World.*
I go alone
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakspeare, Coriol.
The surface is of black *fen* earth.
Woodward on Fossils.
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unsully'd current glides. *Addis.*

FE'NBERRY, *n. s.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN-BORN.* *n. s.* Produced or generated in fens.

That *fen-born* serpent.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

FEN-CRESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼen-ceꝛꝛe.] Cress growing in fens.

FEN-CRICKET. *n. s.* [*grillotalpa*.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

FEN-DUCK.* *n. s.* A sort of wild duck. *Sherwood.*

FEN-FOWL.* *n s.* [Sax. ꝼen-ꝼuꝛel.] Any fowl inhabiting marshes.

FEN-LAND.* *n. s.* [ꝼeon-land, Sax. Chron.] Marshy land.

FENCE.† *n. s.* [from *defence*, Dr. Johnson says; but *defence* is rather from *fence*, than *fence* from it. *Fence* is from the unusual Latin word *fendo*, to drive away; whence *offendo*, and *defendo*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*
There's no *fence* against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*
To put them out of their parent's view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath.
Addison, Cato.

2. Enclosure: mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryd. Hor.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*?
Dryden.
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice *fence* and his active practice.
Shakspeare.
Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*.
Milton, Comus.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is lade;
In *fenced* towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade.
Fairfax.
He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths. *Job*, xix. 8.
Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews.
Job, x. 11.
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was *fenced* about with walls.
2 *Mac.* xii. 13.
See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, or other inclosure. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milt. S. A.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants' hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throstle sing, he falls straight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own shadow.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.
A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies' and gamesters' company. *Locke.*

FENCE-MONTH.* *n. s.* A word of the forest-law; meaning the month in which

it is prohibited to hunt in any forest, as the does then fawn. It begins about the ninth of June, and continues till the ninth of July. There are also *fence-months* for fish. *Bullokar, and Chambers.*

FE'NCEFUL.* *adj.* [*fence* and *full.*] Affording defence or protection.

Blue-ey'd Minerva —
Taught artists first the carving tool to wield,
Chariots with brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* shield. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*
A *fenceful* shield. *Pope, Odyss.* 16.

FE'NCELESS.† *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without inclosure; open.

The wall
Immovable of this now *fenceless* world. *Milt. P. L.*
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

FE'NCER.† *n. s.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
A nimble *fencer* will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE.† *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. Dr. Johnson mentions Addison as using the word, but has overlooked Spenser, probably in consequence of the corrupted text of some editions which substitute *sensible* for the genuine word *fensible* or *fencible.*

No fort so *fensible*, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive.
Spenser, F. Q iii. x. 10.

FE'NCIBLES.* *n. s.* In the military history of our own times, such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country; or for a limited service; and for a given time.

FE'NCING.* *n. s.* [from *fence.*] The art of fencing.

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgel-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

FE'NCINGMASTER.† *n. s.* [*fence* and *master.*] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

The *fencing-masters* — present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. *Lord Herbert's Life*, p. 46.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [*fence* and *school.*] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencing-school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

To FEND.† *v. a.* [Lat. *fendo*, to drive away.]

1. To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
Dryden, Virg.

2. In naval language, to *fend* a boat, is to defend it from being dashed against rocks, the shore, or the side of a ship.

To FEND.† *v. n.*

1. To dispute; to shift off a charge.

Such *fending*, and such proving.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To be industrious; to work hard. A northern word. Westmoreland and Craven Dial. and Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.

3. Used in some parts of the north also in inquiries after a person's health: as, "How *fend* ye, Mister Ritson, how *fend* ye?" Cumberland Customs, &c. p. 23.

FE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall, from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

To FE'NERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *fœneror.*] To put money to usury. *Cockeram.*

FENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FENE'STRAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *fenestralis;* old French, *fenestrelle*, a little window, which Skelton adopts, mentioning "the *fenestrall* of castel Angel gloriously glased," Poems, p. 53. The adjective seems proper.] Belonging to windows.

Anthony Wood collected the sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes in the county of Oxford. *Bp. Nicholson, Eng. Hist. Lib.*

FE'NNEL.† *n. s.* [fenol, Saxon; *fenouil*, old French, *fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent.

A savoury odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even.
Milton, P. L.

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. s.* [*nigella.*] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. s.* [*ferula.*] A plant.

FE'NNY.† *adj.* [Sax. fenniz.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Moxon.*
The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubl'd stream and *fenny* brake.
Prior.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.

FE'NOWED.* *adj.* [from the Sax. fynigean, to become mouldy, to corrupt, to decay; as Mr. H. Tooke has observed, Div. of Purl. ii. 61. The word is in our old lexicography, though unnoticed or forgotten, in the form of *finewed.* See Sherwood's Dict. 1632, where it is transferred to VINNOWED. And that is explained by Cotgrave *mouldy, hoary, musty.*] Mouldy. See VINNEWED.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival, are yet secretly laid up in corners. *Dr. Favour, Antiq. Triumph over Novelty*, (1619,) p. 334.

F'ENSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *suck.*] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fensuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

FE'NUGREEK.† *n. s.* [*fenugrec*, old Fr. fenoxnecum, Sax. *fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant or herb, the seed of which is much used in medicine. *Bullokar.*

FE'OD. *n. s.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL.† *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feod.*]

1. Held from another.

2. Belonging to a feod or tenure.

The *feodal* discipline extended itself every where, and influenced the conduct of the courts, and the manners of the people, with its own irregular martial spirit. *Burke, Abr. Eng. His.* iii. 1.

FEODA'LITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *feodalité.*] The possession of, or seigniory over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law *Cotgrave.*

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the barbarism of tyranny. *Burke.*

FE'ODARY.† *n. s.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. This word is cited by Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Sir T. Hanmer, who has thus defined *feodary* in his note on *fedary* in Shakspeare. See FEDARY. But the feudal vassal, as Mr. Malone observes, was not called a *feodary*, but a *feodatary* or *feudatory.* A *feodary* was an officer appointed by the court of wards to be present with, and assistant to, the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king. Stat. 32. Hen. viii. ch. 46. See also Bullokar's Expositor.

FE'ODATARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *feudatarius.*] A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. See FEUDATARY.

FE'ODATORY.* *adj.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure.

Any beneficiary or *feodatory* king.
Bacon, Observ. on a Libel, 1592.

To FE'OFF.† *v. a.* [*feoffer*, old French; *fief, fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

Coheirs with thee of that blessed patrimony, so *feoffed* upon them, so possessed of them, that they can never be disseised.
Bp. Hall, Breath. of the Devout Soul, § 29.
If any man have a mind to *feoffe* a curse upon himself and his posterity, let him defile his fingers with the holy things of God. *Seasonable Serm.* p. 49.
By spirit men cozen, when they father false doctrine upon the spirit; by word, when they *feoff* it upon true doctrine.
Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 231.

FEOFF.* *n. s.* A fief. See FIEF.

By these sales the third part of the best *feoffs* in France came to be possessed by the clergy.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 18.

FEOFFE'E.† *n. s.* [*féofée*, i. e. *feudataire*, old French, of the eleventh century; *feoffatus*, Lat.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands.
Spenser on Ireland.

FE'OFFER.† *n. s.* [old French, *féoffor*; low Latin, *feoffator*. One who gives possession of any thing. See FEOFFMENT. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FE'OFFMENT.† *n. s.* [*féofment*, old French; *feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

Divers young gentlemen proffered large *feoffments*, but in vain. *Tarleton's News out of Purgat.*

Patrons of both churches on account of their *feoffment*, and with the consent of Fulk Burmyngham, archdeacon of Oxford.

Warton, History of Keddington, p. 18.

FERA'CIOUS.* *adj.* [*ferax*, Latin.] Fertile; fruitful.

Those ages have been most *feracious* in the production of such persons. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 6.

Like an oak,
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.

Thomson, Liberty, P. III.

FERA'CITY. *n. s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL.† *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; deadly. *Dict.*

Such *feral* accidents can want and penury produce. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 164.

The world is miserably tormented and shaken with wars; dearth, famine, inundations, plagues, and many *feral* diseases, reign among us.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 679.

By the wan moon-beam oft the bird of night
Lengthens her *feral* note.

Headley on the Ruins of Broomholm Priory.

FERE.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑepa, ꝿepepa.] A companion; a mate; an equal. Formerly used either for husband or wife. *In fere* is also an old expression for *together, in company*; and sometimes written *y fere*. Gower uses *bedfere*, and B. Jonson the same, for *bedfellow*.

We shall ben *yfere*,
As Orpheus and Eurydice his *fere*.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress, iv. 791.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 4.

FE'RETORY.* *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set.

Coles.

A third shrine was prepared, whereon to place the other two, and inclose his sacred body. The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold.

Keepe, Monum. Westm. p. 137.

FE'RIAL.* *adj.* [*ferialis*, Lat.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays.

Concerning the *ferial* character: The ecclesiastical year, of old, began at Easter, the first week whereof was all holiday, the days being distinguished by prima, secunda, tertia, &c. added unto *feria*; from thence the days of any other week began to be called feria prima, secunda, &c.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 134.

[They] did learn to dance, and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days.

Dugdale, Orig. Judic. ch. 55.

FERIA'TION. *n. s.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation. *Brown.*

FE'RIE.* *n. s.* [*ferie*, old French; *feria*, Latin.] Any day of the week not kept holy. Bullokar. Yet Wicliffe uses *feries* for *holidays*. But a common day seems to have been the usual meaning of the word.

My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.

Dance of Machabree, fol. 221. b.

FE'RINE.† *adj.* [*ferin*, old Fr. *ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untamable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

There are brutish and unnatural desires, which the philosopher calleth *ferine* and inhumane.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 16.

FERI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would asimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

All *ferity* and inhumanity being laid aside.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

The *ferity* of such minds bears no rule in retaliations. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 12.

[They] live by the rules of *ferity* and lust, and differ from the beasts seemingly in little else but external shape. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 285.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To FERK.* See *To* FIRK.

FERM.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑeopm; old Fr. *ferme*.]

1. Rent; farm.

Ferm signified *rent* both in England and in France, says Madox, in his Firma Burgi: he might have added Scotland.

Chalmers, Sir D. Lindsay, Gloss.

2. Lodging-house. The Saxon word is used both for hospitality and an inn or lodging, like the Latin, *hospitium*; and Spenser's expression is literally the Latin *ex hospitio discedere*, to leave one's lodging.

His sinful soul with desperate disdain
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of pain.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 23.

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Pope.

To FERME'NT.† *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.

Neile's Cider in Evelyn's Pomona.

FE'RMENT. *n. s.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours, which poison, are putrifying *ferments*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire.

Rogers, Serm.

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap, in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, spreads
All this innumerous colour'd scene of things.

Thomson.

FERME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

FERME'NTATIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *fermentative*.] Capability of fermenting.

The white of the egg he concluded, from its *fermentativeness*, to be impregnated with air.

Dr. Tyson, Hist. R. S. (1684,) iv. 172.

FE'RMILLET.* *n. s.* [*fermaillet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermillets* of gold for more firmness.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 49.

FERN. *n. s.* [ꝑeapn, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'RNTICLES.* *n. s.* pl. Freckles on the skin resembling the seeds of the fern. Craven Dialect. Pronounced *farnticles*.

FE'RNY.† *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

Ferny ground [is] a place where many ferns grow. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lair. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedly rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FERO'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *ferocious*.] In a savage, or in a rapacious, manner.

FERO'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ferocious*.] Fierceness; savageness.

FERO'CITY. *n. s.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, French, from *ferocious*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison, Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips, Briton.*

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FE'RRET. *n. s.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,
As we have seen him. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FE'RRET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

He went in quest of Hudibras,
To find him out where'er he was;
And, if he were above ground, vow'd,
He'd *ferret* him, lurk where he wou'd.
Butler, Hudibras.

So late as the year 1724 the Inquisition *ferreted out*, and drove into banishment, some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race, [persons in Spain of Moorish extraction.]
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Let. 20.

FE'RRETER.† *n. s.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies. *Sherwood.*

FE'RRIAGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *feriage*.] The fare paid at a ferry. *Sherwood.*

FERRUGI'NEOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *ferrugineus*.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron; a word chosen by Dr. Johnson in preference to *ferruginous*.

Ink may be made of any *ferrugineous* matter and astringent vegetable.
Johnson, Review of Hanway's Journal.

FERRU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FE'RRULE.† *n. s.* [*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr. from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝼaꝛan, to pass, Sax.; *fahr*, Germ. a passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Spens. F. Q.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
Milton, P. L.

FE'RRY.† } *n. s.* [from the verb and
FE'RRYBOAT.} *boat*.]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought:
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. 2 *Sam.* xix. 18.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Just above the *ferry* is the seat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view. *Wyndham's Tour.*

FE'RRYMAN. *n. s.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide.
Roscommon.

FERTH or *Forth*. Common terminations, coming from the Saxon word ꝼyꝛ̀ð. *Gibson.*

FE'RTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods.
Blackmore.

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain. *Camden, Rem.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as *of* those above, so likewise *of* its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

He, according to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit, did not only afford us the demonstration of his practice, but sought to enrich our mind with the contemplation therein. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Ralegh, History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To FE'RTILIZE.† *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Having watered and *fertilized*, by their passage, the grounds through which they [rivers] seemed to wander. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 56.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

FE'RTILY.† *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly. *Sherwood.*

FE'RVENCY. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Lat.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver
Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first *fervency* towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

FE'RVENT.† *adj.* [*fervens*, Lat. *fervent*, Fr.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountain's
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne ever would through *fervent* Summer fade.
Spenser.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts*, xviii. 25.

So spake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or singular and rash. *Milton, P. L.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South, Serm.*

4. Ardent in love.

Will you go to him then and speak for me?
You have loved longer, but not *ferventer*.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

FE'RVENTLY.† *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. In a burning degree.

It continued so *fervently* hot, that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 116.

2. Eagerly; vehemently.

Pleasure, whereunto a man is *fervently* moved. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 182.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Bp. Taylor.*

FE'RVENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fervent*.] Ardour; zeal. *Sherwood.*

Having great power, with constant *ferventness* of spirit, to declare his will.
Bale on the Revel. P. iii. sign. A. iii. b.

FE'RVID.† *adj.* [*fervidus*, Lat.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays, to warm
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, — in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.
Bentley, Serm. vi.

FE'RULA.† *n. s.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

The birch upon the breeches of the small ones,
And humble with the *ferula* the tall ones.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*.
Shaw's Grammar.

FE'RULAR.* *n. s.* [from *ferula*, Lat.] The ferule, or instrument of correction. *Phillips.*

Fists, and *ferulars*, rods, and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools.
Hartlib, Reform. of Schools. (1642,) p. 13.

FE'RULE.* *n. s.* The more proper word for ferula.

Now my rhymes relish of the *ferule* still,
Some nose-wise pedant saith. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 1.

Before he had any down upon his chin, and whilst he was under the *ferule*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 304.

From the rod or *ferule* I would have them free, as from the menace of them.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *n. s.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat.
Waller.

These silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, she's flown
To her desir'd Posthumus. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues with its present *fervour*. *Addison on Italy.*

FE'SCENNINE.* *n. s.* [from *Fescennia*, in Tuscany, where licentious and wanton verses were sung at weddings; Lat. *Fescennini versus*.] A licentious poem.

Many old poets — did write *fescennines*, atellans, and lascivious songs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 414.

FE'SCENNINE.* *adj.* [Lat. *fescenninus*.] Licentious; wanton.

Such a race
We pray may grace
Your fruitful spreading vine,
But dare not ask our wish in language *Fescennine*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

There seldom wanted a company of boys and mad sparks, got together, to sing a parcel of obscene verses, which were tolerated on this occasion, [the nuptial feast.] They consisted of a kind of *Fescennine* rhimes.
Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. 5.

FE'SCUE.† *n. s.* [Teut. *vesken*; Fr. *festu*. Our own word was formerly written *festu*. It is still pronounced, in some places, *vester*. The original is probably the Latin *festuca*, a young shoot, or stalk of a tree; a small wand or stick; though Mr. Pegge strangely interprets it, by way of etymological explanation, *verse-cue*.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*. *Holder.*

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fescues* to each shining part. *Dryd.*

FE'SELS.† *n. s.* [*faziols*, Fr. "*fasels*, long pease, kidney beans." Cotgrave.] A kind of base grain.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, Virgil.

FESSE. *n. s.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle; if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as, the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FE'STAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *festal*, from the Lat. *festum*.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

They would have thought, who heard the strain,
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids
Amidst the *festal* sounding shades
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

These were *festal* chansons for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 142.

At *festal* seasons there may be supposed a very numerous company.
Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

To FE'STER.† *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, Junius. Dr. Johnson accedes to this etymology. But our word may be perhaps a corruption of the Latin *pustula*, a blain, a blister.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the sore which had deeply *festered* within me.
Sidney.

Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *festering* sore, did rankle yet within.
Spenser, F. Q.

How should our *festered* sores be cured?
Hooker.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remembered.
— Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Mind that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fester*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*. *South.*

FE'STINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.]

Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key! give enlargement to the swain; bring him *festinately* hither. *Shaks. L. Lab. Lost.*

FESTINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

Lay hands on him with all *festination*.
Preston, Trag. of King Cambises, (1561.)

Festination may prove precipitation.
Brown, Chr. Mor. 1. 33.

FE'STIVAL† *adj.* [*festival*, old French; *festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

The king forbid that they should profane the sabbaths and *festival* days. 1 *Macc.* i. 45.

Their garlands — were convivial, *festival*, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, funebrial.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
Through each high street. *Milton, S. A.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come, celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing and sport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Broome, on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection, a judgment to come. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

FE'STIVE.† *adj.* [*festive*, old Fr. *festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth, and wit that knows no gall.
Thompson.

His vein was chiefly *festive* and satirical.
Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 2.

FESTI'VITY.† *n. s.* [*festivitée*, old French; *festivitas*, Latin.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Bp. Taylor.*

FESTO'ON.† *n. s.* [*feston*, French; "corona ex floribus texta, seu sertum *festum*, aut *festivum*, i. e. *festis* diebus usurpari solitum." Skinner.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

The mere flower-painter is, we see, obliged to study the form of *festons*. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

FE'STUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grass-hopper. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FET.† *v. a.* [See to FETCH and FARFET.]

1. To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get.
Tusser, Husbandry.

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him still attend. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword.
Jeremiah, xxvi. 23.

2. To come to; to arrive at.

We hoist up mast and sail, that in a while
We *fet* the shore. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

FET. *n. s.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH.† *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*; unless it rather came from *To Fet*, [þeccan, þettan, Saxon; *fatta*, Sw.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shaks.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges*, xx. 10.

Go to the flock and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Gen.* xxvii. 9.

The seat of empire, where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch to *fetch* their doom.
Waller.

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof.
Shakspeare.

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.
Bacon, Essays.

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells, we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

At Rome, any of those arts immediately thrives under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance. *Sanderson.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by.
Milton, on Education.

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours.
Addison, Spectator.

7. To perform. It is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

When evening grey doth rise, I fetch my round
Over the mount. *Milton, Arcades.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest.
Knolles, History.

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakspeare.*

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To perform without suddenness or violence.

She
As if she had drunk Lethe, or had made
Even with Heaven, did *fetch* so still a sleep,
So sweet and sound.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

10. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton, P. L.*

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

11. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about.
Shakspeare.

FETCH.† *n. s.* [þæcen, fraud, trick, deceit.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then.
Tusser.

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Streight cast about to over-reach
Th' unweary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange.*

From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches,
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER.† *n. s.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing. *Huloet.*

FE'TID. *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Latin; *fetide*, French.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuthnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.
Thomson, Summer.

FE'TIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK. *n. s.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore.
Dryden, Virg.

FE'TOR. *n. s.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acescent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FE'TTER. *n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters.* [from *feet*; ꝑeꝛꝛeꝑe, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Ecclus.* xxi. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed. *Ralegh.*

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
Dryden.

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter.* *Addison.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness, *Sidney.*

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakspeare.

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

FE'TTERLESS.* *adj.* [*fetter* and *less.*] Free from restraint.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless*, as is an emperour's.
Marston, Malcontent.

To FE'TTLE.† *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*, Dr. Johnson says. This is a mistake. It is an old English word, as Mr. Malone also observes; and is yet used in the northern parts of England. "To *fettle*, to set or go about any thing; to dress, prepare, or put in order." Grose. It is probably from the Su. Goth. *fykt*, studium.] To get ready; to prepare; to do business.

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettleth* to the war.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

To FE'TTLE.* *v. a.* To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. The nearest word which occurs to me, Mr. Wilbraham says, is the old French word *faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *fettle*; and is explained by Roquefort in his Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. by *façon, mode, forme*, &c. Cheshire Glossary.

FE'TTLE.* *n. s.* Order; good condition. See Wilbraham's Gloss. as before. It is found in the Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Craven Dialects also; and the compiler of the last adds, that Ascham has used it in the sense of *preparation.*

FE'TUS. *n. s.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEU.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑeoh.] A fee, or feudal tenure. See FEUDAL.

*FEU DE JOIE.** [French.] A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.

The origin of this fire on Midsummer eve, which is still retained by so many nations, though enveloped in the mist of antiquity, is very simple: it was a *feu de joie*, kindled the very moment the year began; for the first of all years, and the most ancient that we know of, began at this month of June. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

FEUD.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑæhð, enmity; from ꝑean, to hate, or ꝑah, a foe; Cimbr. *faide*; low Lat. *faida.*] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.
Addison, Cato.

FEUD.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *feude*; low Lat. *feudum.*] A conditional allotment of land. See FEOD.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations. *Blackstone.*

FEU'DAL.† *adj.* [*feudal*, old Fr. *feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

A *feudal* kingdom was properly the encampment of a great army; military ideas predominated, military subordination was established, and the possession of land was the pay, which the soldiers received for their personal service. *Robertson, Hist. of Scotland.*

*

The word *fee* in the northern languages signifies a *conditional stipend* or *reward*; and by combination with the northern *odh, odhal*, or *udal*, which signifies *proprietas*, will be formed *fee-odh*, or *foedum*, to denote a feeodhal, or *feudal*, or stipendiary property. *Blackstone.*

FEU'DALISM.* *n. s.* [from *feudal.*] The feudal system.

FEUDA'LITY.* *n. s.* The state of a chief lord; feodality. *Cotgrave in V. Feodalité.*

FEU'DARY.* *adj.* [from *feud.*] Holding tenure under a superiour lord.

What greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalleige a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? *Milton, on the Articles of Peace.*

FEU'DATARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *feudataire*; low Lat. *feudatarius.*] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

It was hard to obtain [in the feudal times] the fair *feudatary*, who was the object of universal adoration. *Warton, Hist. of E. P.* vol. i. Diss. 1.

FEU'DATORY.* *adj.* This word is given by Dr. Johnson as a substantive, with a citation from Bacon, in which it is an adjective, as *feodatory*; which is the spelling of Bacon. See FEODATORY.

FEU'DIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *feudiste.*] One learned in the law of feuds or fees; one who writes on them.

Marquesse is as much as a lord of the frontiers; although I know divers other are the derivations which the *feudists* have imagined. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 7.

The word is to be found in this sense, — in all the *feudists*. *Brady, Eng. Hist. Gloss.* p. 46.

FE'VER.† *n. s.* [ꝑeꝛep, Sax. *fievre*, French; *febris*, Lat. A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood?
Dryden.

He had never dreamed in his life, till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind.
Dryden.

FE'VER-COOLING.* *adj.* [*fever* and *cool.*] Allaying the heat of fever.

Lay me, reclin'd,
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its *fever-cooling* fruit.
Thomson, Summer.

FE'VER-SICK.* *adj.* [Sax. ꝑeꝛep-ꝛeoc.] Diseased with a fever.

Lie down upon thy bed,
Feigning thee *fever-sick.*
Peele, David and Bethsabe, (1599.)

FE'VER-WEAKENED.* *adj.* [*fever* and *weaken.*] Debilitated by fever.

Fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

FE'VERET. *n. s.* [from *fever.*] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

FE'VERFEW.† *n. s.* ꝑeꝑꝑuꝛe, Sax. *febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever.*]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

FE'VERISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *feverish.*]

1. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

2. Mental restlessness.

Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

FE'VERLY.* *adj.* [from *fever.*] Like a fever.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. 1652. p. 62.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux-se*, French; from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.
Milton, P. L.

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FE'VEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *feverous.*] In a feverish manner.

A malady
Desp'rately hot, or changing *fev'rously.*
Donne, Poems, p. 77.

FE'VERY. *adj.* [from *fever.*] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery.*
B. Jonson, Catiline.

FEU'ILLAGE. n. s. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FEU'ILLEMORTE.† *n. s.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*, or *filemot.*

——— How ye make
Pale *feulemort* a pure vermillion take —
Fanshaw, Past. Fide, p. 36.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemort* signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn. *Locke, Essay* iii. 11. § 14.

To FEU'TER.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *feutrer.*] To make ready. A term of romance.

They *feutred* their spears.
Hist. of K. Arthur, fol. s. d. sign. H. i.

He his threatful spear
Gan *fewter.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

FEU'TERER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *vautrier*, or *vaultrier*, from *vaultre*, a kind of mongrel hound; low Lat. *vaultarius.*] A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel, Dr. Johnson says; but it meant one that led lime-hounds or grey-hounds for the chase. Puntarvolo, "who loves dogs and horses," is called a "yeoman *feuterer*" in B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour. It was also a cant term for a contemptible fellow.

Such a [favour] as you use to a brace of grey-hounds,
When they are led out of their kennels to scumber;
——— If you will be
An honest yeoman *feuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massinger, Picture.*

FEW.† *adj.* [ꝑea, ꝑeapa, Saxon; *fua*, Danish; *fauai*, Goth. *fa*, Icel.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but a *few* of many. *Jer.* xlii. 2.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juv.*

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryd. Virg.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope, Hor.*

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few.* *Swift.*

Though one or two of our friends are gone, since you saw your native country, there remain a *few.* *Pope to Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character. *Berkeley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker.*

So having said he thus to Eve in *few:*
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton, P. L.

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge.
Dryden, Æn.

The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose.
Pope, Odyss.

FE'WEL. *n. s.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire; as firewood, coal.

If a spark of errour have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils? *Hooker, Dedic.*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire.
Denham.

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley, Serm.*

To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WMET.* See FUMET.

FE'WNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑeapneꝛꝛe.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians! *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 50. b.

According to the *fewness* of years, thou shalt diminish the price of it. *Levit.* xxv. 16.

These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To FEY.† *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch; *faegia*, *feia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to cleanse.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*

To FI'ANCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *fiancer.*] To affiance; to betroth. See *To* AFFIANCE.

He hath as it were *fianced* and betrothed to himself his church.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 9.

Her, who is called the *fianced*, or spouse of the bridegroom. *Ibid.* p. 203.

FI'AT.* *n. s.* [Latin, i. e. *be it so, let it be done.*] An order; a decree. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, has once written it *fiaunt.*

I resolve all that into the sole pleasure and *fiat* of our Omnipotent Creator. *Bentley, Serm.* ii.

Our hands at length the unchanging *fiat* bound,
And our glad souls sprung out to meet the sound.
A. Hill, The Wedding Day.

FIB.† *n. s.* [a cant word among children; perhaps from the Latin *fabula.*] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope, Epist.*

I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fibs* than I.
Pope.

To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs. *Sherwood.*

FI'BRE. *n. s.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres:* and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres:* these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, mem-

branes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

FI'BRIL. *n. s.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

FI'BRILLOUS.* *adj.* [from *fibril.*] Relating to the fibres.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c. that hypochondriacks usually complain of.
Dr. Kinneir's Ess. on the Nerves, (1739,) p. 14.

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre.*] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryd.*

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

FI'BULA. n. s. [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE.† *adj.* [ficol, Sax. Dr. Johnson says. But it is originally from the Lat. *vacillo*, to waver; whence the Danish *vakler*, the Saxon picelian, and thus our *fickle.*]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train.
Milton, Il Pens.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are!
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth
Us to abolish: lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Milton, P. L.*

FI'CKLENESS. *n. s.* [from *fickle.*] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.
Spenser, F. Q.

I am a soldier and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences.
Addison, Freeholder.

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FI'CO.† *n. s.* [Italian, "*fica*, a flirt with one's fingers, given in disgrace; *fare le fica*, to bid a fig for one." Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you.*

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to his adversaries. *Carew, Surv. of Cornw.*

FI'CTILE.† *adj.* [*fictil*, Fr. *fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FI'CTION. *n. s.* [*fictio*, Lat.; *fiction*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it?
Stillingfleet.

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction.*
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poet's *fictions*;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she, she lives in afflictions.
Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Ralegh.*

3. A falsehood; a lye.

FI'CTIOUS.† *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for Daniel, nearly a century before Prior's time, uses it.

Unintermix'd with *fictious* fantasies,
I verify the truth. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

With fancied rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prosopopœia.*

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *ficitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison, Spect.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious.*] Falsely; counterfeitly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FICTI'TIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fictitious.*] Feigned representation.

Some make comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johns. Ramb.* No. 125.

FI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*fictif*, French; *fictus*, Lat.] Feigned; imaginary.

Time — to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked yet and bare, (not having to content
The wayward curious ear,) gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

FID. *n. s.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE. *n. s.* [piðel, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiûll*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay.
Addison, Guardian.

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon, Ess.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.
Pope.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. *Swift.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE.† *n. s.* [A cant word, reduced into the still more ridiculous expression of *fid-fad* in modern novels, and in nonsensical conversation.] Trifles.

Leave these *fiddle-faddles.*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER.† *n. s.* [Sax. piðelepe.] A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no saucy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.
Arbuthnot on Air.

FIDEJU'SSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fidejussio*.] Suretiship; the act of being bound for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must.
Farindon's Serm. 1647, p. 15.

FIDE'LITY. *n. s.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity*.
Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE.† } *v. n.* [A cant word, Dr.
To FI'DGET. } Johnson says. It seems to be a descendant of the Su. Goth. *fika*, to move quickly, to be in a great hurry, or in great expectation. See *To* FIG, *v. n.*] To move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland *agitation*, and in some parts of the north of England *impatience*.

Behold the graces of each dame! —
How some would dance upright as any bolt,
And some would leap and skip like a young colt;
And some would *fidge*, as though she had the itch.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

To *fidge* [is] to be fiddling here and there to no manner of purpose. *Cotgrave in V. Niveter.*

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

Our lively hostess, whose fancy was impatient of the rein, *fidgeted* at this, and ventured to say, Nay, this is too much. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

FI'DGET.* *n. s.* [from *fidge*.] Restless agitation.

Why, what can the viscountess mean?
Cried the square hoods in woeful *fidget*;
The times are alter'd quite and clean.
Gray, Long Story.

FI'DGETY.* *adj.* [from *fidget*.] Restless; impatient. A low word, not used in serious writing.

FIDU'CIAL.† *adj.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands.
Hammond, Pract. Catech.

FIDU'CIALLY.* *adv.* [from *fiducial*.] Undoubtingly; confidently.

It is the Spirit of God alone, that proposes to the soul the grounds of hope, and then by an immediate and Almighty power enables the soul *fiducially* to close with and rest upon that object, upon those grounds. *South, Serm.* vi. 472.

FIDU'CIARY. *n. s.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY.† *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

The *fiduciary* or letters of credence of the churches. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit.* B. 3.

3. Held in trust.

Envy herself must pronounce that return of his for the acquitting of his *fiduciary* pledges, to be a most noble act. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 61.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciary* power. *Spelman.*

FIE.* *interj.* See FY. A word of blame or indignation.

FIEF. *n. s.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd.
Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FIELD.† *n. s.* [ꝼelꝺ, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited, not built on.

Every plant of the *field*, before it was in the earth. *Gen.* ii. 5.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Ralegh.*

By the civil law the corpses of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in enclosed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground. Mr. Horne Tooke, in the margin of this copy of the dictionary, writes, "where trees have been *felled*, and therefore fit for cultivation;" and, in his Diversions of Purley, says, "*field*-land is opposed to *wood*-land, meaning *land* where the trees have been *felled*."

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain.
Pope, Statius.

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton, P. L.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison, Spect.*

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey.
Blackmore, Creation.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

Slight were his arms, a sword, a silver shield,
No marks of honour charg'd its empty *field*.
Dryden, Æn.

FI'ELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

FIELD-BASIL. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FI'ELDBED. *n. s.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my truckled,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shaks.*

FI'ELDFARE. *n. s.* [ꝼelꝺ and ꝼapan, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL.† *n. s.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in a field; commander of the whole army, whether in the field or not; the officer of highest military rank in England.

FIELD-MOUSE. *n. s.* [*field* and *mouse*; *nitedula*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.
Dryden.

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *n. s.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bassa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIELD-PREACHER.* *n. s.* [*field* and *preacher.*] One who preaches in a field or open place.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* did not first learn their lesson, took no previous steps, made no provision, before they set out upon their expeditions? Read their legends, and be convinced. *Bp. Lavington to Mr. Whitfield, Enthusiasm of Methodists,* &c. vol. i. P. 2. Pref. p. viii.

FIELD-PREACHING.* *n. s.* The act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place.

The fact you own, both of popish and methodistical *field-preaching;* you glory in it. *Bp. Lavington to Whitfield,* &c. Pref. p. ix.

The judgements of this new apostle [Mr. Wesley] fall only on the members of his own church, for opposing the tumults of *field-preaching,* and the freaks of what he calls the new birth. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace.*

FI'ELDROOM.* *n. s.* [*field* and *room.*] Unobstructed room; open space.

Falling back where they
Might *fieldroom* find at large. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

Before the rest of our companions come,
Out of these trees conduct me to *fieldroom.* *Fanshaw, Past. Fid.* p. 78.

They — had *fieldroom* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Ld. Clarendon, Life,* ii. 294.

FI'ELDSPORTS.* *n. s.* [*field* and *sport.*] Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *fieldsports,* and such sort of amusements, I look upon as frivolous. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FI'ELDY*. *adj.* [from *field.*] Open like a field. This is a very ancient and forgotten, but useful, adjective.

Jesus came down from the hill with them, and stood in a *feeldy* place, [in our present translation, *the plain.*] *Wicliffe, St. Luke,* vi. 17.

FIEND.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼienꝺ, ꝼeonꝺ, a foe, and also the great enemy of mankind, from ꝼeoꝛan, ꝼean, ꝼian, to hate. The Iceland, *fiande* is also the devil. Goth. *fiands,* Dan. *fiende.* See also ENEMY.

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.

The fend is coming down to you, and hath great wrath. *Wicliffe, Revel.* xii. 12.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend. Shak. K. Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden, Theod. and Honoria.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend.* *Pope, Odyss.*

FI'ENDFUL.* *adj.* [*fiend* and *full.*] Full of evil or devilish practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things. *Marlowe, Trag. Hist. of Dr. Faustus.*

FI'ENDLIKE.* *adj.* [*fiend* and *like.*] Resembling a fiend; savage; cruel; extremely wicked.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiendlike* queen. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The last circumstance recals a *fiendlike* appearance drawn by Shakspeare. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* i. 160.

FIERCE.† *adj.* [*fier,* French; *ferus* and *ferox,* Lat. *pherec,* Heb. rigour, cruelty.

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job,* x. 16.

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*

Tyrants *fierce,* that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia crost the vast profound. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce;* and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Gen.* xlix. 7.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgement
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *James,* iii. 2.

FI'ERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely,* as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

FIERCEMI'NDED.* *adj.* [*fierce* and *mind.*] Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

The body of the king shook with fear, and forgetfulness seized his *fierceminded* confidence. 3 *Macc.* vi. 18. *Bp. Wilson's Bible by Cruttwell.*

FI'ERCENESS. *n. s.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of little less *fierceness.* *Sidney.*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shakspeare.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *n. s.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness,* and their dryness, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*

FI'ERY.† *adj.* [from *fire.* Our word was formerly written *firy,* and is properly so written; and Dr. Johnson, though he takes no such notice of this word, says of *wiery* that it were better *wiry,* by reason, no doubt, of its derivation from *wire.*]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East
Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoak aloft did steam. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I know, thoud'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart so parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these *fiery* spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremovable, and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He still resolved to give her such a terrible apprehension of his *fiery* spirit, that she should never dream of giving way to her own. *Tatler,* No. 231.

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed,
Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,
With slow but stately pace kept on his course. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* coursers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

7. Glaring like fire.

The eyen *firie* bright,
Like Gorgon the monster appearing in the night. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 100.

To FIEST.* See *To* FOIST.

FIFE. *n. s.* [*fifre,* Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-musick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fife.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds. *Philips.*

FI'FER.* *n. s.* [from *fife.*] One who plays on the fife.

FI'FTEEN. *adj.* [ƿýfteýne, Sax.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and slept above some *fifteen* years and more. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

FI'FTEENTH. *adj.* [ƿýfteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

London sends but four burgesses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH. *adj* [ƿifta, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four,
Myself the *fifth*. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FI'FTIETH. *adj.* [ƿiftеoʒoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton, Opticks.*

FI'FTY. *adj.* [ƿiftiʒ, Sax.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn,
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.* iii. 55.

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations. *Locke.*

FIG.† *n. s.* [ƿic, Sax. *ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always enclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise,
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope, Odyss.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Figs are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. *A* FIG *for you.* See FICO.

To FIG. *v. a.*

1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See FICO.

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *L'Estrange.*

To FIG.* *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth. to move quickly.] To move suddenly or quickly. Perhaps a corruption of *fidge*. See *To* FIDGE.

The hound ———
Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.
Sylvester, Du Bart. (1598.)

FIGA'RY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *vagary*. See VAGARY. A frolick; a wild project.

Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Those mad *figaries* her whole sex
Is infected with. *Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.*

A lady and her daughter having taken a *figary* in their heads to go on foot, and visit all the hospitals in Spain, and to minister in them.
M. Geddes, Tracts, (1730), iii. 465.

FI'GAPPLE. *n. s.* A fruit. A species of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FIG-GNAT. *n. s.* [*culex ficarius.*] An insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT.† *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [ƿeohtan, ƿeahtan, ƿihtan, Saxon; *vechten*, Teut. *fechten*, Germ. to fight; Su. *fegd*, war.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.
Shakspeare.

The common question is, if we must now surrunder Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell.
Philips.

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

One shall undertake to *fight* against another.
2 *Esdr.* xiii. 31.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*
The young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Add. Cato.*

4. It has *with* before the person opposed; sometimes *against*.

Ye *fight with* the Chaldeans.
Jeremiah, xxxii. 5.

The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera.
Judges, v. 20.

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*.
Sandys.

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat aganist.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.
Dryden, Æn.

FIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for *fight*.
Milton, P. L.

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single *fight* I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more.
Dryden, Æn.

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.

FI'GHTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ƿeohtere.] A warriour; a duellist; a contender.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter*.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Haters of truth and godliness; *fighters* against the light; protectors of darkness.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *fighter!* *Dryd. All for Love.*

FI'GHTING. *part. adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men that went out to war by bands. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *fighting* fields, as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow.
Pope, Odyss.

FI'GHTING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ƿihtunʒ.] Contention; quarrel; combat.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears.
2 *Cor.* vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you? *James*, iv. 1.

FI'GLEAF.* *n. s.* [Sax. ƿicleaf.] A leaf of the figtree; figuratively, a flimsy covering.

They sewed *figleaves* together. *Genesis*, iii. 7.

What pitiful *figleaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these, not able to silence, and much less satisfy, an accusing conscience!
South, Serm. ii. 295.

FI'GMARIGOLD. *n. s.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the appearance of houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Miller.*

FI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus, who dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown.*

Those assertions are in truth the *figments* of those idle brains that brought romances into church history. *Bp. Lloyd.*

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

FI'GPECKER. *n. s.* [*fig* and *peck*; *ficedula*, Latin.] A bird.

FI'GTREE.* *n. s.* [Sax. ficpeop.] The tree that bears figs.

He smote the vines also, and *figtrees*.
Psalm cv. 33.

There soon they chose
The *figtree*. *Milton, P. L.*

FI'GULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters' clay.

FI'GURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FI'GURAL. *adj.* [from *figure*.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown.*

2. FIGURAL *Numbers*. Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE.† *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. Not literal; figurative.

Under the shadow of *figurate* locution.
Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. i. 1.

4. FIGURATE *Counterpoint*. [In musick.] That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

5. FIGURATE *Descant*. [In musick.] That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*

The term *figurate* which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was then used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or accentual. *Mason, on Ch. Musick*, p. 28.

FI'GURATED.* *adj.* [Lat. *figuratus*.] Representing some geometrical figure.

The number 30 is a *figurated* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number. *Potter on the Numb.* 666, p. 195.

FIGURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Figuration is one of those things which unavoidably imply causation; the conception of matter is not that it is a substance figuring and extending, but a substance actually figured and impenetrably extended. *Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 377.

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A very clear memorial, as opposed to the faint shadows and dark intimations of the legal types or *figurations*.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 28.

3. Mixture of concords and discords in musick. See FIGURATE.

The singing of the Nicene creed, with all the ornaments and *figurations* of harmony.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 53.

FI'GURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.
Stilling fleet.

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions.
Dryden, Juv. Pref.

FI'GURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satire is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but for the most part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden, Juv.* Dedicat.

FI'GURE.† *n. s.* [*figure*, Fr. *figura*, Lat.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinks, and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglass, which have four leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases.
Boyle.

Figures are properly modifications of bodies, for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be; whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.

The carpenter — maketh it after the *figure* of a man. *Isaiah*, xliv. 13.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakspeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth.
Dryden, Virg.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses.
Addison, Spect.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa.

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame.
Dryden, Æn.

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison, Spect.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.
Addison, Guardian.

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts, Logick.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.
Bacon, Ess.

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South, Serm.*

10 The horoscope; the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses.

We do not know what is brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakspeare.*

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-flingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative.

Who is the *figure* of him that was to come.
Romans, v. 14.

12. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of speaking, in which words are detorted from

their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.
Shakspeare.

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow must be understood only praying to pray. *Stilling fleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden, Virg.

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance; as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween.
Spenser.

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblet for a dish of wood.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shakspeare, K. John.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams.
Addison on Medals.

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood.
Temple.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare.
Prior.

7. To prefigure; to foreshew.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

To FI'GURE.* *v. n.* To make a figure.

Who *figured* in the rebellion.
Bolingbroke, Sp. of Patriotism, p. 233.

FI'GURE-CASTER.* *n. s.* [*figure* and *cast.*] A pretender to astrology.

I by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

Enthusiasts in religion, *figure-casters* in astrology, are so resolved upon their hypotheses.
Spenser on Prod. p. 46.

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *n. s.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it.
Collier of Confidence.

FI'GWORT.† *n. s.* [ficpỳτε, Sax. *ficaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FI'LACER. *n. s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *n. s.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Brown.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air,
And those still strike the next, till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light.
Blackmore.

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

FILAME'NTOUS.* *adj.* [from *filament.*] Like a slender thread.

The doctrine of the *filamentous* cataract will become as familiar as any established theory among us, only by supposing this, like all other membranes, thickened and become opaque by disorders. *The Student*, i. 341.

FILA'NDER.* See FELANDERS.

FI'LBERT.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full* of *beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological account of this word. Gower gives us a very different one in the following lines; which Mr. Horne Tooke also has agreed with me in noticing;

" With that upon a grene bough
" A seynt of sylke, which she [Phillis] there had,
" She knit; and so herself she lad,
" That she about her white swere
" It did, and henge hirselfe there.
" Whereof the goddes were amoved,
" And Demophon was reproved,
" That of the goddes' providence
" Was shape such an evidence
" Ever afterwarde ayen the slowe,
" That *Phillis* in the same throwe
" *Was shape into a nutte tree*,
" That all men it might see:
" *And after Phillis* PHILBERD
" *This tree was cleped in the yerd:*
" And yet, for Demophon to shame,
" Unto this day it beareth the name."
Confess. Amantis, B. 4.

The filbert is said to have been brought from Pontus. Huloet calls it "*Pontica nux.*"] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed;
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone.
Dorset.

There is also another kind called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tusser, Husb.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.
L'Estrange.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away.
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.
Dryden.

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care.
Gay, Trivia.

FI'LCHER.† *n. s.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

This *filcher* of affections.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

FI'LCHINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *filching*.] In a thievish manner. *Sherwood.*

FILE.† *n. s.* [*file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. A thread. Not now used.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

Dorothea did not interrupt the *file* of her history.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 1.

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject-matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.
Dryden.

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawney front. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton, P. L.*

5. [ꝑeol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made; and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.
1 *Sam.* xiii, 21.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their side.
Dryden.

6. Style; manner of writing. A Latinism. Not now in use.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 37.

FI'LECUTTER. *n. s.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use it to make their chissels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE.† *v. a.* [*filer*, Fr. from *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in order to the notice of the judge.

Thou dost *file*
One lie upon another well.
Fanshaw, Past. Fido, p. 174.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot & Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

2. [ꝑeolan, Sax.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The eminent court — gives their tongues
Sweetness of language; makes them apt to please;
Files off all rudeness, and uncivil haviour.
Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by *filing* or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish. This use of the word was formerly frequent, as applied to the tongue; and denoted *polished speech*. It is a Gallicism, "*Avoir la langue bien afilée.*" Dr. Johnson cites only the example of Shakspeare, without any remark. Gower, Chaucer, and Skelton, afford abundant instances of this usuage. Spenser, of course, adopts it; and Dryden thought it worth his notice.

For that old man of pleasing words had store,
And well could *file* his tongue as smooth as glass.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 35.

There hath flourished in England so fine and *filed* phrases, and so good and pleasant poets, as may countervayle the doings of Virgil, Ovid, &c.
Googe, Eglogs, Epitaphs, &c. (1563,) Pref.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he *fil'd*.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

4. [from afylan, Saxon.] To foul; to sully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland. See FOUL.

The corn is theirs, let others thresh,
Their hands they may not *file*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

She lightly lept out of her *filed* bed.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 62.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.
Shakspeare.

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman, Iliads.*

To FILE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off.
Tatler.

Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall?
Blackmore, Creation.

2. To rank with; to be strung, as it were, upon the same thread or wire.

These, I take it,
Although she love you well, ——
Must needs, and reason for it, be examin'd,
And by her modesty; and fear'd too light too,
To *file* with her affections: You have lost her.
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

FI'LEMOT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red.
Swift, Direct. for Servants.

FI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
Sherwood.

FI'LIAL. *adj.* [*filial, filiale*, Fr. *filius*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith.
Milton, P. L.

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.
Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke.
Milton, P. L.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise.
Prior.

FILIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*filiation*, French; from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a disparity in the *filiation*, we must make as great a difference in the correspondent relation.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.

FI'LIBEG.* See FILLIBEG.

FI'LIGRANE, or FI'LIGREE.* *adj.* [Latin, *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, grain.] Denoting work curiously wrought, in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver; a kind of wire-work. In the Fop's Dictionary, 1690, *filigrained*, or *filgrain'd*, is defined as denoting "dressing-boxes, baskets, or whatever else is made of silver wire-work." But the word is older in our language.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Brown's Travels, 1685, p. 147.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work, without fig-leaves, upon canvas, curiously wrought with her ladyship's own hand; several *filigrane* curiosities.
Tatler, No. 245.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

FI'LINGS.† *n. s.* [from *file*; without a singular, Dr. Johnson says; yet our lexicography presents the singular; "*A filing*, limure, Fr." Sherwood, which Cotgrave renders "*file-dust*, also *a filing*." Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose. *Brown.*

*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [fyllan, Sax.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim. *St. John*, ii. 7.

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. *Milton, P. L.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of Heav'n and Earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*.
Milton, P. L.

3. To satisfy; to content.

He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milt. P. L.*

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings.
Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
— Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shakspeare.

5. *To* FILL *out*. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out*. To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up*. [*Up* is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leaps from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. *To* FILL *up*. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. *To* FILL *up*. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up*. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
— As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Rev.* xviii. 6.

We *fill* to the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakspeare.

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. *To* FILL *up*. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

FILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might suck their *fill*.
Spenser, F. Q.

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war.
Fairfax.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? 2 *Esdr.* i. 20.

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton, P. L.*

Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I spar'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That so you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham, Sophy.*

Your barbarity may have its *fill* of destruction.
Pope.

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FI'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and counect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden, Æn. Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless *fillers* up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. One who stores abundantly.

Brave soldier yield; thou stock of arms and honour,
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

FI'LLET. *n. s.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.
Dryden, Æn.

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryd. Iliad.*

3. Meat rolled together; and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

Pillars and their *fillets* of silver. *Ex.* xxvii. 10.

To FI'LLET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

They wear their hair long and *filleted*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 376.

2. To adorn with an astragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them. *Ex.* xxxviii. 28.

FI'LLIBEG.* *n. s.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*, i. e. *filleadh*, a plait or cloth, and *beg*, little.] Literally, a little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland instead of breeches.

The *fillibeg*, or lower garment, is still very common, and the bonnet almost universal.
Johnson, Journey to the West. Islands.

FI'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *fill*.]

1. Supply.

And why that spiteful character given to all crowds? mere *fillings* of his own, without warrant from his original. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 54.

2. The act of growing full.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To FI'LLIP.† *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. This is Dr. Johnson's opinion; but the word may be a corruption of the Latin *alapa*, a blow, a stroke.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FI'LLIP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Man's life is as a glass, and a *fillip* may crack it.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

A gentleman,
If I, that so much love him, may commend him,
Of free and virtuous parts; and one, if foul play
Should fall upon us, for which fear I brought him,
Will not fly back for *fillips*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

The dead epicure cannot but subscribe to the truth of Sardanapalus's tomb, which I find storied to have a hand in a posture of filliping, reaching out of the tomb; and the motto, "Omnia nec tanti," all is not worth a *fillip*.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 549.

FI'LLY.† *n. s.* [*ffilog*, Welsh, a young mare, also a wanton girl; *ffeilog*, Celt. *filia*, the fem. of *fil*, a colt, Iceland.]

1. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakspeare.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A wanton girl; a flirt.

A skittish *filly* will be your fortune, Welford.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.
Addison, Spect.

FILM. *n. s.* [ƿilm, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton, P. L.*

A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley, Serm.*

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day.
Pope, Messiah.

To FILM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It is thine ignorant and gross infidelity that hath *filmed* up thine eyes, that thou canst discern no spiritual object. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 251.

FI'LMY.† *adj.* [from *film.*] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

He shewed me a little excrescence that he hath beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eyes, a *filmy* matter, like the rudiment of a pin and web as they call it.
Sir H. Wotton, Lett. (1628,) *Rem.* p. 441.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly.
Dryden.

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere.*]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew, Museum.*

FI'LTER. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter.* *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH.† *n. s.* [fylð, Sax. *fyla*, Icel. Wicliffe writes *filth-heed* for the state of being *defiled*, Apoc. 14.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths savour but themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FI'LTHILY.† *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Nastily; foully; grossly.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily*, thou canst not love her!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 572.

It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *filthy.*]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness.* *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser, F. Q.

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable.
South, Sermons.

FI'LTHY. *adj.* [from *filth.*]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

FILTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into chrystals, we put four ounces of th is purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. n. s.* [corrupted from *female.*]

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin and the carle for her seed.
Tusser.

To FI'MBRIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *fimbriatus.*] To fringe; to hem. *Fimbriated* is still an heraldick term for *bordered.*

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses;] as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c. insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

FIN. *n. s.* [fin, Sax. *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shaks. Othello.*

Their *fins* consist of a number of grisly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles.
More against Atheism.

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryd.*

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin.* *Add. Ovid.*

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable.* *Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable.* *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *adj.* [*final*, French, *finalis*, Lat.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.
Milton, P. L.

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them.
Hooker.

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient.
Collier on Thought.

FI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *final.*]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only.
Davies on Ireland.

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own.
South.

FINA'NCE.† *n. s.* [French. With the accent on the second syllable; though Dr. Johnson places it on the first. It may be curious to observe, that we formerly used the word *finance* in the sense of *an end*; and that, in the en-

larged edition of Bullokar, 1656, it has found a place. But it had then been long obsolete.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FINA'NCIAL.* *adj.* [from *finance.*] Respecting finance. A modern word.

Europe was filled with astonishment, when they saw England borrow in one year twelve millions. It was thought, and very justly, no small proof of national strength and *financial* skill, to find a fund for the payment of the interest upon this sum. *Burke on the State of the Nation,* (1769.)

FINA'NCIER.† *n. s.* [French. This is a word of considerable age in our language, though hitherto unnoticed; for Dr. Johnson has given no example, and Mr. Mason has found the word only in the writings of Burke, who indeed often uses it.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who understands the publick revenue.

I therefore, whom only love and duty to your majesty and your royal line hath made a *financier,* do intend to present unto your majesty a perfect book of your estate, like a perspective glass to draw your estate nearer to your sight.

Bacon to King James I. 2. Jan. 1618. *Cabala,* p. 9.

FI'NARY. *n. s.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH.† *n. s.* [finc, Sax. *finck,* Teut. from the bird's note, *vink, vink.* Vossius, and Lye.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

The *finch,* the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer nay. *Shaks. Mids. N. Dream.*

To FIND.† *v. a.* [finban, Sax. *vinden,* Dutch; *finthan,* M. Goth. *finna,* Su. Goth.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you: seek, and ye shall *find.* *St. Matt.* vii. 7.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou *found* of all thy household stuff? *Gen.* xxxi. 37.

She disappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss. *Milton, P. L.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. *St. Luke,* xv. 5.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance *found.* *Milton, P. L.*

Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our necessitated; such with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find.*
Milton, P. L.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find,*
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodsley's Miscell.*

In woods and forests thou art *found.* *Cowley.*

The bad must miss, the good unsought shall *find.*
Pope.

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find.*
Milton, P. L.

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first this cause of grief did *find,*
Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find.*
Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they *find,*
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by conversing cannot these erect,
From prone, nor in their ways complacence *find.*
Milton, P. L.

If we for happiness could leisure *find,*
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great men's favour need.
Cowley.

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend.
Pope.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleased
And *find* thee knowing not of beast alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself.
Milton, P. L.

Beauty or wit in all I *find.* *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave.
Job. iii. 22.

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these
ind pastime, and bear rule. *Milton, P. L.*

In solitude
What happiness! who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find?*
Milton, P. L.

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find,*
Yet *found* them not so large as was his mind.
Cowley.

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,
In ills their business and their glory *find.* *Cowley.*

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find.* *Cowl.*

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, imprison, and fine them. *Bacon.*

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

17. To supply; to furnish: as, he *finds* me in money and in victuals.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself. *Bacon.*

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days, in a dung-barge, for two-pence a week, and *find* himself.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman Hater.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit audience *find,* though few.
Milton, P. L.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.

To *find* a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree. *Blackstone.*

19. To purpose; to *find* in one's heart, as we now often say. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, writes the word *fond* instead of *found.*

In the sea to drown herself she *fond,*
Rather than of that tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 26.

She *found* in her heart, she chose rather to drown herself than to be caught of that tyrant,
Upton on Spenser.

20. *To* FIND *himself.* To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself?* says the doctor. *L'Estrange.*

21. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to solve.

The *finding out* of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind. *Ecclus.* xiii. 26.

22. *To* FIND *out.* To discover something hidden.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Canst thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job,* xi. 7.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to *find* them *out.* *Newton.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* her *out,*
And hurry her away by manly force? *Add. Cato.*

23. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out* and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*

24. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him.
2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

25. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find out,*
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek, for which reason he desired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. *Addison, Spect.*

26. *To* FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the *consequence of search;* the second, equally frequent, is *mere occursion.*

FI'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost.
Some lewd squeaking cryer,
May gall the *finder's* conscience, if they meet.
Donne.
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the *finder* surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*
3. A discoverer: an inventer.
I curse the fidling *finders out* of musick.
Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

FINDFA'ULT.† *n. s.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakspeare.*
Railers, grudgers, persecutors, *findfaults*.
Trans. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 42.

FINDFA'ULTING.* *adj.* [from *findfault*.] Cavilling; captious.
She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *findfaulting* quarrels.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 347.

FI'NDING.* *n. s.* [from *find*.]
1. Discovery by study.
The *finding out* of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind. *Ecclus.* xiii. 26.
2. Discovery by chance.
Go you the next way with your *findings*.
Shakspeare, Win. Tale.
3. In law, the return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.

FI'NDY. *adj.* [ȝeꝑinðiȝ, Saxon.] Plump; wighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the Proverb,
A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*:
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE.† *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fijn*, Dutch and Erse; perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin. Serenius notices the Iceland, *fynnr*, beautiful, polished.]
1. Not coarse.
Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this so curious net-work might compare.
Spenser.
He was array'd in purple and *fine* linen.
St. Luke, xvi. 19.
2. Refined; pure; free from dross.
Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold.
Ezra, viii. 27.
3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.
This is a pleasant citie ——
The ayre subtil and *fine*.
Trag. of Damon and Pithias.
When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the *finer*. *Bacon.*
4. Refined; Subtilely excogitated.
In substance he promised himself, money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be fortunate and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*
Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine.
Temple.
5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.
Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine*.
Let the wine without mixture or stum be all *fine*,
Or call up the master. *B. Jonson.*
7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.
Are they not senseless then, that think the soul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Davies.*
The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine* when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*
8. Artful; dexterous.
The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.
Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stol'n away.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence; therefore, stand aside. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.
To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*
11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.
Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty upon almost all his *fine* women. *Spence.*
12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.
He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars.
Felton on the Classicks.
13. Showy; splendid.
It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*
The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*
14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.
That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse;
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips, Briton.*
15. Taper; slender.
Like a crane, his neck was long and *fyne*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 21.
They gather'd flowers to fill their flasket,
And with *fine* fingers cropt full feateously
The tender stalks. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*
Her cheeks all white-red ——
And such *fine* fingers.
A. Fraunce, Countess of Pemb. Ivychurch, (1591,) sign G. 4.
No longer shall the bodice aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waste
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees and beautifully less. *Prior.*

FINE. *n. s.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.
The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. Penalty.
Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shaks. K. John.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*
Besides *fines* set upon plays, games, balls, and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addison.*
How vain that second life in others breath,
The estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope*
4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is now seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.
In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.*
His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other.
Hooker.
Still the *fine's* the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shaks.*
Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent. *Shaks. All's Well.*
The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*
In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With sores and sicknesses beleaguer'd round.
Dryden, Juv.
In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify.
The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.* xvii. 3.
There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job*, xxviii. 1.
2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.
Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to the lady Lingare.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
3. To make less coarse.
It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortimer.*
4. To make transparent.
It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.
To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a *fine*.
What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?
Oldham.

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

F'INEDRAWER. *n. s.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite.
The most *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FI'NELY.† *adv.* [from *fine*.]
1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.
Speech *finely* framed delighteth the ears of them that read the story. 2 *Macc.* xv. 39.
Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*
The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked.
Addison, on Italy.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*.
Peacham on Drawing.

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten: for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.*

For him she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare.
Dryden, Sp. Friar.

6. Subtly; artfully.

We may rate this one secret, as it was *finely* carried, at 4000*l.* in present money.
Wotton, Parall. D. of Buck. and E. of Essex.

7. In a great degree; completely; purely, as that word is sometimes used. *Finely*, as an adjective is thus common in Cumberland, where a man in good health being asked how he is, answers "he is *finely*."

My wife was *finely* well to day.
Diary of H. Earl of Clarendon, (1689,) ii.365.

FI'NELESS.* *adj.* [*fine* and *less.*] Unbounded; endless.

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;
But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shakspeare, Othello.

FI'NENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease; it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

The *fineness* of the colours, and richness of the stuff. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 72.

3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

It [the Directory] should have been composed with so much artifice and *fineness*, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit, if not of the goodness and integrity of their religion and purposes. *Bp. Taylor, on Extempore Prayer.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive trials of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height; but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Smoothness; not coarseness.

Needwood—
Of Britain's forests all —
For *fineness* of her turf supassing.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

FI'NER. *n. s.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

FI'NERY.† *n. s.* [from *fine.*]

1. Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

2. The name of a forge at iron-works.

FINESPO'KEN.* *adj.* [*fine* and *spoken.*] Using a number of fine phrases. The word may be considered perhaps as ironical rather than serious.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of finedressed and *finespoken* "chevaliers d'industrie." *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FI'NESPUN.* *adj.* [*fine* and *spun.*] Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.

That mistress in the art of making
The *finespun* lies, that sells so dear
False words, false hopes. *Fanshaw, Past. Fid.* p. 68.

Have they not led us deep in the disclose
Of *finespun* nature, exquisitely small?
Young, Night Th. 9.

Men — who did not amuse their readers with empty declarations and *finespun* theories of toleration, while they themselves were agitated with a furious inquisitorial spirit.
Lowth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.

FINE'SSE. *n. s.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Hayward.*

FI'NGER.† *n. s.* [ꝼinʒep, Saxon; *figgr.* Goth. *fingr*, Icel. from *faenga*, to seize, to hold, ꝼenʒan, Sax. *fangen*, Germ. *fingers*, i. e. *fangers*, seizers, holders.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*.
Quincy.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, till her *finger* ends were sore.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board.
Dryden, Juv.

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shaksp.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find out them: had my desire;
Finger'd their packet; and, in fine, withdrew
To mine own room again; making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

You would fain be *fingering*
This old sin-offering of two hundred, Tranio.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne.
South, Serm.

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings;
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful musick,
Would draw heaven down, and all the gods to hearken. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

4. To handle without effort or violence.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the bloody-fluxed woman *fingered* but the hem of his garment. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 90.

5. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. See FINGERING.

FI'NGERBOARD.* *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

Mell, though he played far sweeter than Baltsar, yet Baltsar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the *fingerboard*.
Life of A. Wood, p. 108.

FI'NGERED.* *adj.* [from *finger.*] Having fingers, *digitatus.* *Huloet.*

Fingered and thumbed. *Shelton Poems*, p. 124.

FI'NGERFERN. *n. s.* [*finger* and *fern*; *asplenum*, Lat.] A plant.

FI'NGERING.* *n. s.* [from *finger.*]

1. The act of touching lightly, of toying with.

One that is covetous, is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. The manner of touching an instrument of musick.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my *fingering*,
I must begin with rudiments of art.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

She hath broke the lute —
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

3. Work exquisitely performed with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare.
Spenser.

FI'NGERSTONE. *n. s.* [*finger* and *stone; telenites*, Lat.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *n. s.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle; a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the slightest *finglefangle.* *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorson, glassgazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange.*

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppishly.

FI'NICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

It is for such little writers as the preacher of Lincoln's Inn to hide their barrenness by the *finicalness* of culture.
Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 50. note.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient *to finish* it?
St. Luke, xiv. 28.

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Cor.* viii. 6.

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind.
Blackmore.

I would make what bears your name as *finished* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A word sometimes used by artists, meaning the last touch or polish of the composition. See FINISHING.]

FI'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *finish.*]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shaksp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith.
Hebrews, xii. 2.

O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton, P. L.*

FI'NISHING.* *n. s.* [from *finish.*]

1. Completion.

They hindered the *finishing* of the building.
1 *Esdr.* v. 73.

2. The last touch of a composition.

Sallust arose to give it [the Roman history] the last *finishings* of art and genius.
Warburton on Prodigies, p. 73.

FI'NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited to two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite.* *Bentley.*

FI'NITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stilling fleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *n. s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers, *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FI'NKLE.* *n. s.* [*feniculum*, Lat. *fenckle*, Teut.] Fennel. Craven Dial. It is used in other parts of the north.

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

FI'NLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide;
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNIKEN.* *adj.* Trifling; idling. Moor's Suffolk Words. It is also a contemptuous expression in other places.

F'INNIKIN.* *n. s.* The name of a particular species of pigeon. *Chambers.*

F'INNY. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furnished with fins formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden, Virg.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair.
Dryden, Ovid.

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* sholes.
Blackmore.

With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FI'NTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there.
Ray on the Creation.

FI'NOCHIO.† *n. s.* [*finocchio*, Italian.] A species of fennel. A plant.

FINS.* *n. s.* [Swed. *Finnes*; Sax. Finnar.] People of Finland in Sweden.

FI'NSCALE.* An English name for the river fish called the rudd. *Chambers.*

FI'PPLE. *n. s.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straitneth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIR. *n. s.* [*fyrr*, Welsh; ꝑuꝑh, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir.* 1 *Kings*, vi. 15.

The aspiring *fir* and stately box. *Pope.*

FIR-TREE.* *n. s.* The tree called fir.

The *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of of Lebanon. *Isaiah*, xiv.

FIRE.† *n. s.* [ꝑẏꝑ, Saxon; *fewr*, German; *fyr*, Icel. and Su. "Vox antiquissima Scytho-Phrygica." Serenius.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire.* *Dryd.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakspeare.

So contraries on Ætna's top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire.*
Cowley.

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire.*
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your *fires!*
Let not night see my black and deep desires!
Shakspeare Macbeth.

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isa.* xxxiii. 14.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much?
Shakspeare.

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*

One of my companions was a scholar with *fire*; and the other a soldier of the same complexion. My learned man would fall into disputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction. The other was decisive without words, and would give a shrug or an oath to express his opinion. *Tatler*, No. 61.

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Classicks.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. *To set* FIRE *on*, or *set on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and *set fire* also *upon* the stables where the Turk's horses stood. *Knolles.*

He that *set* a *fire on* a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *set fire on* his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

13. *To set a* FIRE. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my desire,
It may *set* her heart *a-fire*. *Carew.*

14. *A fellow of* FIRE. A term, in queen Anne's time, for the modern *buck* or *blood*; the latter of which Dr. Johnson defines "a man of *fire*." See BLOOD.

You see, in the very air of a *fellow of fire*, something so expressive of what he would be at, that, if it were not for self-preservation, a man would laugh out. *Tatler*, No. 61.

To FIRE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princess, with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryd.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. To cauterize. A term of farriery.

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

FI'REARMS. *n. s.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to supply their few *firearms*. *Clarendon.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL. *n. s.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South, Serm.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FI'REBRAND. *n. s.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eased my father-in law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shaks.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n. s.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift.*

FI'RECROSS. *n. s.* [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Hayward.*

FI'REDRAKE.† *n. s.* [*fire* and *drake*.]

1. A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

2. An ignis fatuus; "a *fire* sometimes seen flying in the night like a *dragon*." *Bullokar.*

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *firedrake* presently. *Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

FIRE-ENGINE.* *n. s.* [*fire* and *engine*.] A machine for extinguishing accidental fires by a stream or jet of water. *Chambers.*

FI'RELOCK. *n. s.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n. s.* [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tatler*, No. 61.

FI'REMASTER.* *n. s.* [*fire* and *master*.] An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fireworks.

FI'RENEW.† *adj.* [*fire* and *new*; Teut. *vier-new*, i. e. *brand-new*. Kilian. See BRAN-NEW.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight. *Shakspeare.*

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 113.

FI'RE-OFFICE.* *n. s.* An office of insurance from fire.

FI'REPAN. *n. s.* [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, [and] all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass. *Ex.* xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rosewater and vinegar. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'REPLUG.* *n. s.* [*fire* and *plug*.] A stopple which, at proper distances in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes; and is distinguished by written marks near its position, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FI'RER.† *n. s.* [from *fire*.]

1. An incendiary.

Others burned Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. One who incites or inflames.

Kindlers and *firers* of men's minds. *Articles of Rel.* 1536.

FI'RESHIP. *n. s.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. s.* [*fire* and *shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestick weapons. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

FIRESI'DE. *n. s.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by the *fireside*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the *fireside*, but in the cooler shade. *Carew.*

By his *fireside* he starts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*
What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fireside*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

FI'RESTICK. *n. s.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'RESTONE. *n. s.* [*fire* and *stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FI'REWOOD. *n. s.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'REWORK. *n. s.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shews of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shakspeare.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite;
Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing. *Addison, Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

FI'REWORKER.* *n. s.* [*fire* and *worker*.] An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FI'RING. *n. s.* [from *fire*.] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK.† *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. This word is now rarely used in any sense. Formerly it was variously used, and sometimes very licentiously.

I'll *firck* him and ferret him. *Shaks. K. Hen. V.*

Besides, it is not only foppish,
But vile, idolatrous and popish,
For one man out of his own skin
To *firk* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

2. To drive.

Hadst thou my business, thou could ne'er sit so;
'Twould *firk* thee into air a thousand mile.
Middleton's Witch.

FIRK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stroke. Written also *ferk*; but rarely used.

This is a pretty juvenile *ferk* of wit for a grave ancient divine to use.
Annot. on the Disc. of Truth, &c. 1683, p. 211.

FI'RKIN. *n. s.* [from ꝑeoꝑeꝛ, Saxon, four, *q. d.* the fourth part of a barrel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye so much the louder;
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder.
Denham.

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to *soft*.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job*, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He straight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milton, P. L.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson.*

The man that's resolute and just,
Firm to his principles and trust,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Ralegh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown, Vulg. Er.*

It on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems
Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice.
Milton, P. L.

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep and form'd the main.
Roscommon.

FIRM.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A declaration in writing.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius, the archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, (1679). p. 90.

2. A mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business.

The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the *firm*. *Burke.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

Of the death of the emperour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.
Dryden, Albion.

The pow'rs said he,
To you and your's, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpose with their augury.
Dryden, Æn.

O thou, who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made.
Pope, Statius.

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment.
Spenser, F. Q.

FI'RMAMENT. *n. s.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spens.*

I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this great round. *Milton, P. L.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison, Ovid.*

What an immensurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham, Astro-Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

FI'RMAN, or PHI'RMAN.* *n. s.* [Arab. *firmaun*.] A grant or licence given by Asiatick potentates.

We prepared to be gone; but could not till Mahomet Ally-beg gave his consent. — At length importunity prevailed. — The king's *phirman* was thus interpreted. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 214.

FI'RMITY.* *n. s.* [old French, *firmité*; Lat. *firmitas*. A very useful word, as the opposite to *infirmity*; but forgotten, and overlooked even by Ash. It is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.] Strength; firmness.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* vi. §. 7.

FI'RMITUDE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *firmitudo*.] Stability; firmness.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 2.

By a general custom of the world, the right hand is more used than the left, and by general use acquireth a greater degree of *firmitude* and strength. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

FI'RMLY. *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock.
Milton, S. A.

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive.
Newton, Optics.

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.
Dryden, Æn.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucquese can beat five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

FI'RMNESS. *n. s.* [from *firm.*]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.
   It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
2. Durability; stability.
   Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; soundness.
   In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South, Serm.*
4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.
   That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt
   To God, or thee, because we have a foe
   May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton, P. L.*
   Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse,
   Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *Roscommon.*
   This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [ꝼɪꝛꝛt, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.
   Thy air,
   Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*,
   —A third is like the former. *Shakspeare, Macb.*
   In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.* viii. 13.
2. Earliest in time: opposed to *last*.
   The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb.* ix. i.
   Man's *first* disobedience. *Milton, P. L.*
   Who *first*, who last
   Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton, P. L.*
   Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
   His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden, Æn.*
   I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
   Who *first* offend, will first complain. *Prior.*
3. Foremost in place.
4. Highest in dignity.
   Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Dan.* vi. 2.
   First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spect.*
   'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
   No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*
5. Great; excellent.
   My *first* son,
   Where will you go? Take good Cominius
   With thee. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.
   He, not unmindful of his usual art,
   First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
   Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*
   Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
   First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryd.*
   Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
   To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior.*
2. Before any other consideration.
   First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.
   At first the silent venom slid with ease,
   And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden, Æn.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley, Serm.*

4. FIRST *or last.* At one time or other.
   But sure a general doom on man is past,
   And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. s.* [from *first* and *begot.*] The eldest
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } of children.

His *First-begot* we know; and sore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton, P. R.*

FIRST-BORN, *n. s.* [*first* and *born.*] Eldest; The first by the order of nativity.
Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton, P. L.*
The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-BORN.* *adj.* Eldest.
If the *first-born* son be her's that was hated. *Deut.* xxi. 15.
Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven *first-born*. *Milton, P. L.*

FIRST-CREATED.* *adj.* [*first* and *create.*] Created before any thing else.
O *first-created* Beam, and thou great Word,
Let there be light, and light was over all. *Milton, S. A.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. s.* [from *first* and *fruits.*]

1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.
   A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
   First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton, P. L.*
   The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*
2. The first profits of any thing.
   Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
3. The earliest effect of any thing.
   See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
   From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

FI'RSTLING. *adj.* [from *first.*] That which is first produced or brought forth.
All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xv. 19.

FI'RSTLING. *n. s.* [from *first.*]

1. The first produce or offspring.
   A shepherd next,
   More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
   Choicest and best. *Milton, P. L.*
   The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
   Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden, Virg.*
   The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*
2. The first thing thought or done.
   Our play
   Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,
   'Ginning i' the middle. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress. Prol.*
   The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
   Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
   The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
   The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FI'RSTRATE.* *adj.* A term of modern adoption, from a ship of the first rate or size, for pre-eminent; as, he is a man of *firstrate* abilities.

FIRTH.* See FRITH.

FISC.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fisc*; Lat. *fiscus*; Gr. φάσκος, a great basket.] A publick treasury.
They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain portion of the landed property of their conquered country. *Burke.*

FI'SCAL.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fiscal* and *fiscus*, Lat.]

1. Exchequer; revenue.
   War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*
2. A treasurer.
   Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, *fiscal* of the council of Castille, is likewise a man of letters. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 42.

FI'SCAL.* *adj.* [*fiscal*, Fr. *fiscalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the publick treasury; coming to the publick purse. *Bullokar.*
It behoveth the prince to have a vigilant eye on such *fiscal* ministers, whose cruelty and covetous proceedings do oftentimes occasion great hate. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, p. 62.

FISH.† *n. s.* [ꝼɪꝛc, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch; *fisks*, Goth. "consensu omnium Dialect. Scytho-Scandicarum," Serenius. Lat. *piscis*. *Fish* is both singular and plural; *fishes* is the less usual plural.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*.
   The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,
   Are their male subjects. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*
   And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,
   Since Venus qw'd her safety to their shape. *Creech.*
   There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*
2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh.
   I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
   We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FISH. *v. n.* [Sax. ꝼɪꝛcian.]

1. To be employed in catching fishes.
   Their manner of hawking, *fishing*, riding, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 165.
   These men Christ chose to call from their irreprovable employment of *fishing*, and gave them grace to be his disciples, and to follow him, and do wonders. *Walton's Angler.*
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
   While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion,
   I, with great truth, catch meer simplicity. *Shaks.*

To FISH.† *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.
With the bounty and admiration of her sex, as with a net, she *fished*, and caught, and drew unto her, the opinions of all men. *Dr. J. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 31.
Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*
Oft, as he *fish*'d her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope, Dunciad.*

FISH-HOOK. *n. s.* [*fish* and *hook.*] A hook to catch fishes.
A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*. *Grew, Museum.*

FISH-POND. *n. s.* [*fish* and *pond.*] A small pool for fish.
Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry boggy lands. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arbuthnot.*

FI'SHER.† *n. s.* [ꝼıꝛcepe, Sax.] One who is employed in catching fish.

They were *fishers*. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you *fishers* of men. *St. Matt.* iv. 18, 19.

In our sight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another seised on us,
And would have reft the *fishers* of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of sail.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught.
Sandys.

Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it.
Denham.

A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

FI'SHERBOAT.† *n. s.* [*fisher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.

The king went down to a miserable *fisherboat*, that Hales had provided for carrying them over to France. *Burnet, Hist. own Times*, 1688.

FI'SHERMAN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *man.*] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the *fishermen* for less.
Dryden, Juv.

FI'SHERTOWN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that *fishertown* Mousehole. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarend.*

FI'SHERY.† *n. s.* [from *fisher.*]

1. The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturb'd by privateers.
Addison, Spectator.

2. A commodious place for fishing; a place where fish are caught.

FI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish.*] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,
My *fishful* pond is my delight.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden, Rem.*

FI'SHGIG* See FIZGIG.

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish.*] To turn to fish. A cant word.

Here comes Romeo.
— Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!* *Shakspeare.*

FI'SHING.† *n. s.* [from *fish.*]

1. Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. The art or practice of fishing.

Of recreation there is none
So free as *fishing* is alone;
All other pastimes do no less
Than mind and body, both, possess;
My hand alone my work can do,
So I can fish and study too. *Walton, Angler's Song.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *n. s.* [*fish* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming among the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Grew, Museum.*

FI'SHLIKE.* *adj.* [*fish* and *like.*] Resembling fish.

He smells like a fish; a very ancient and *fish-like* smell. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

FI'SHMEAL. *n. s.* [*fish* and *meal.*] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greensickness. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fish.*] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike.
L'Estrange.

FI'SHSPEAR.* *n. s.* [*fish* and *spear.*] A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish. See FIZGIG.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fishspears*? *Job*, xli. 7.

FI'SHWIFE.* *n. s.* [*fish* and *wife.*] A woman that sells fish about the streets.

I heard it of a *fishwife*,
A woman of fine knowledge!
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

FI'SHWOMAN. *n. s.* [*fish* and *woman.*] A woman that sells fish.

Pope's imitation of Spenser is a description of an alley of *fishwomen*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

FI'SHY.* *adj.* [from *fish.*]

1. Consisting of fish. *Huloet.*

Better pleas'd
Than Asmodeus with the *fishy* fume
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood
Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food.
Pope, Odyss.

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Only the stump [in the margin, the *fishy* part] of Dagon was left to him. 1 *Sam.* v. 4.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To FISK.* *v. n.* [Su. *fieska*, "to fisk the tail about; to fisk up and down." Serenius.] To run about.

I saw ——
Tom Tankard's cow ——
Flinging about his half acre, *fisking* with her tail.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, (1551.) i. 2.

A *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave in V. Trotiere.*

FI'SSILE. *adj.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour: enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion.
Newton, Optics.

FISSI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fissile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers: those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone.
Woodward, Nat. History.

I see
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain.
Thomson, Autumn.

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave: to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FIST.† *n. s.* [ꝼyꝛc, Saxon, probably from ꝼæꝛc, fast, firm; but Minsheu derives it from the Belg. *fassen*, to catch hold of.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace.
Sidney.

And being down, the villain sore did beat
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face.
Spenser, F. Q.

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fist*. *Bacon.*

And the same hand into a *fist* may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*.
Dryden, Æn.

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shaks. Coriol.*

FI'STINET. *n. s.* A pistachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *n. s.* [*fist* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *More.*

She would seize upon John's commons; for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other.
Swift.

FI'STULA. *n. s.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lachrimalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp, Surgery.*

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

To FI'STULATE.* *v. n.* To turn or grow to a *fistula*. *Bullokar.*

To FI'STULATE.* *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate.

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated*, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Stud.* ii. 379.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How the sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FIT.† *n. s.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *viit*, in Flemish, frequent, Junius. Junius also notices the similarity of the Fr. *viste*, quick, sudden; and adds that the Flemish verb *vitsstin* means "habitum alicujus rei frequenter agendo consequi;" referring to the Gr. φίττα, an adverb signifying *haste*, as the origin.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryd. Hor.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addis. on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And falls again, as loth to quit its hold.
Addison, Cato.

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers, Serm.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* opprest.
Spenser, F. Q.

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o'th' season. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*. So were sections or chapters of a book. The word was also used for a strain in musick, and for a measure in dancing.

The first *fitt* here find we.
Old Poem of John the Reve.

The fyrst *fit* of Anselme with king Wylliam Rufus. *Bale, Eng. Vot.* P. II. (1550,) sign. H. 7. b.

The trompettours blow a *fytte*. *Horm. Vulgaria.*

Who knoweth where is ere a mynstrell?
By the masse, I would fayne go daunce a *fitte*.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fit*.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

The epithalamie was divided by breaches into three partes, to serve for three several *fits* or times to be sung. *Puttenham, Art. of Eng. Poesie*, p. 41.

Come to the bride; another *fit*
Yet show, sirs, of your country wit.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

FIT. *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 1 *Chron.* vii. 11.

He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford.
Cowley, Davideis.

This fury *fit for* her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes.
Dryden, Æn.

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon.*

To see how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet.
Milton, P. L.

It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To FIT.† *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Is.* xliv. 13.

Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side.
Wiseman, Surgery.

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing or person; to become. The example from Sidney is placed by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Sidney.*

She shall be our messenger to this paltry knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shaksp.*

But the same things, sir, *fit* not you and me.
Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. *To* FIT *out.* To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout.
Dryden.

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. *To* FIT *up.* To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope, Odyss.*

FITCH.† *n. s.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Tusser. Yet the translators of our present version of the Bible did not disdain to employ the word. It is also in our old lexicography.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season,
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason.
Tusser.

The *fitches* are not threshed with a threshing instrument. *Isaiah*, xxviii. 27.

Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and *fitches*.
Ezek. iv. 9.

FI'TCHAT.† } *n. s.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*,
FI'TCHEW. } Dutch.] A stinking little beast that robs the henroost and warren. Skinner calls him the *stinking ferret*, but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a stoat. The *ferret* is called a *fitch*, in the old dictionary of Sherwood; and in that of Bullokar, enlarged in 1656, the fur of the pole-cat is termed *fitch*. Our *fitchet* is sometimes called *fitchel*, and also *foumart*.

'Tis such another *fitchew!* marry, a perfum'd one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me?
Shakspeare.

The *fitchat*, the fulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton, Angler.*

FI'TFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

FI'TLY. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so most *fitly*
As you malign our senators. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage.
Bacon.

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie a pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or stars are *fitly* view'd
At their brighest; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be.
Donne.

An animal, in order to be movable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

FI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgement of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*
That we adjourn this court. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Wer't my *fitness*
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now
Does unmake you. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FI'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then followed. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FI'TTABLE.* *adv.* [from *fit.*] Suitable. Not now in use. *Sherwood.*

FI'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *fit.*]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters.* [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] *Skinner.*

Where's the Frenchman? ——
Alas! he's all to *fitters.*
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller's Holy War*, p. 225.

FI'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *fitting.*] Properly; suitably.

It is rightly termed a new name, and very *fittingly* writ upon these Philadelphians.
More on the Sev. Churches, p. 138.

Which abstract terms do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 142.

FITZ. *n. s.* [Norman, from *fils*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE.† *adj.* [fif, Saxon; *fuenf*, German; *fimf*, Goth. *quinque*, Latin.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *St. Matt.* xxv. 2.

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like six fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five.*
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks his pastures fill'd.
Dryden.

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addison.*

FI'VEBAR.* } *adj.* [*five* and *bar.*]
FI'VEBARRED. } Having five bars; usually applied to gates.

O check the foamy bit, nor tempt thy fate;
Think of the murders of a *fivebar* gate!
Gay, Birth of the Squire.

There master Betty leaps a *fivebarr'd* gate.
Young, Satire, 5.

FI'VEFOLD.* *adj.* [*five* and *fold.*] Having five distinctions; composed of five materials.

We may observe a *fivefold* difference among the creatures. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 176.

And bids his men bring out the *fivefold* twist.
W. Browne.

FI'VELEAF.* *n. s.* Cinquefoil.

Campana here he crops ——
And from the falling-ill by *fiveleaf* doth restore,
And melancholy cures by sovereign hellebore.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

FI'VELEAVED *Grass.*† *n. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

Fiveleaved grass, or cinquefoil, groweth in low and shadowy places, sometimes by the water-side; it is dry in the third degree.
Barret, Alv. 1580.

FI'VES. *n. s.*

1. A kind of play with a ball.
2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark-spoiled with the staggers. *Shakspeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the insufferable noise, hell saw
Heaven running from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.
Milton, P. L.

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell
In which of all these orbs hath man
His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none,
But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell!
Milton, P. L.

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the sullen earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprise.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed.*
Locke.

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.
Sandys.

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryd. Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryd.*

In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by.
Locke.

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility; so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIXA'TION.† *n. s.* [French, *fixation.*]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

Which some would fain set up as idols to such an immovable *fixation*, as if it were impious to endeavour to remove them.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 57.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution.
Killingbeck, Serm. p. 32.

The *fixation* of your creed, sir, is the great object. — Hitherto the custom has been to fix creeds from Scripture. But Scripture you seem prepared to discard, whenever it does not please you.
Horne, Lett. to Dr. Priestley, p. 7.

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.* *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errours from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliantness, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less materiate, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both of which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation.
Bacon.

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

FI'XEDLY.† *adv.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Stedfastly.

Her look is squint, with which wishly beholding one, she *fixedly* looketh upon another.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 71.

Omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixtly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

FI'XEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmness.

The heavens, or any part of them, never stood still, but once, since they were made; but the earth was made for *fixedness* and stability.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 66.

The *fixedness* of the eternal Fates.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. 114.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion, is the *fixedness* of it, when, like a corrosiving plaster, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of Boyle.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by

the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *n. s.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and re-action between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newton, Opticks.*

FIXT.* *part.* of the verb *fix*. Fixed. See *To* FIX.

FI'XTURE.* *n. s.* [from *fixt*. This word is unwarrantably inserted in some editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; which has led Mr. Mason into an absurd and unjust attack upon Dr. Johnson for having arbitrarily altered *fixure* into *fixture*, to suit his purpose, for the *latter* word. Mr. Mason accordingly introduces *fixure* in his supplement, as if it had never before been noticed. But the fact is, that Dr. Johnson never noticed *fixture*; and that *fixure* is the word in his own editions of his work, as it really is in the passages which he cites from Shakspeare to illustrate it. *Fixture*, however, has been unaccountably given of late years in the Dictionary, with the examples from Shakspeare *altered*; and *fixure* has been as unjustly omitted. *Fixture* is a modern word.] That which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house; as, he took the *fixtures* at a fair valuation.

FI'XURE.† *n. s.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*
Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, C. i.

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait.
Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

FI'ZGIG.† *n. s.* [properly *fishgig*, a sea term.]

1. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *fizgigs* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick.
Sandys, Job.

Such [dolphins] we salted as we could entice to taste our hooks or *fisgigs*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 25.

We saw also abundance of flying fish, and their continual enemies, the albicore and dolphin; the latter we strike now and then with a *fizgig* or harping-iron. *Atkins, Voyage*, p. 33.

2. A kind of firework, which boys make up in paper, and explode. [from *fizz*.]
Cotgrave in V. Trotiere.

3. A gadding flirt.

Then sterte forth a *fizgigge*,
And she brought a boar-pigge.
Skelton, Poems, p. 138.

To FIZZ.* } *v. n.* [Icel. and Goth. *fisa*;
To FI'ZZLE. } *fis*, a puff or blast; low Lat. *visium*.] To emit a slight and transient noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss. Ainsworth and others apply the latter of these words to suppressing wind from behind, or to *fust*, which is sometimes written also *fiest*, and *fyst*.

FLA'BBY.† *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but it is probably from the Teut. *flabbe*, a flap to drive away flies, originally any thing limber or pendulous; or, as Serenius deduces it, from the Swed. "*flabb*, bucca, labium pendulum," who adds the adjective "*flabbig*, bucculentus," i. e. having blubbered lips.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BEL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *flabellum*.] A fan. Obsolete. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

FLACCI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To FLA'CKER.* *v. n.* [Teut. *fliggeren*.] To flutter as a bird. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dial.

To FLAG.† *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, old Teutonick, to be loosened; pleozan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.
Locke.

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison, Spect.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG.† *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

The thought of dying may cool appetite and passion; it may blunt the edge of desire, and *flag* projects, chiefly those laid at a great distance.
Bp. Burnet, Serm. p. 181.

Nothing so *flags* the spirits, disorders the blood, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intense studies.
Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 29.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.
Woodward on Fossils.

FLAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Ex.* ii. 3.

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow.
Sandys.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton, Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.
Mortimer.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.
Shakspeare, K. John.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels; square, if ships; if gallies, pendants.
Sandys, Travels.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* or pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,

And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death.
Milton, Comus.

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the hair.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair.
Dryden, Æn.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flache*, old French. But see also FLAW.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstones will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

4. The surface of the earth, or upper turf, which they pare off, to burn, in denshiring land. Norfolk Dialect. Grose. The Lancashire dialect gives *flaight* as "a kind of light turf."

FLAG-BROOM. *n. s.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf-palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. *n. s.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Add. Spect.*

FLAG-SHIP. *n. s.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *n. s.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton, Angler.*

FLA'GELET.† *n. s.* [*flageolet*, French, derived by some from the Gr. πλαγίαυλος, i. e. πλάγιος, oblique, and ἀυλὸς, a pipe or flute; by others from the Lat. *flagellum*, a little branch or twig. V. Roquefort, Gloss. et Morin, Dict. Etym. Our own word is sometimes written *flageolet.*] A small flute; a small instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*.
More, Divine Dialogues.

To FLA'GELLATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *flagello.*] To whip or scourge. *Cockeram.*

FLAGELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*flagellation*, old Fr.] The use of the scourge.

He underwent those previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross. *Pears. on the Creed*, Art. 4.

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end.
Garth, Dispensary.

FLA'GGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Sherwood.*

FLA'GGY. *adj.* [from *flag.*]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.
Spenser, F. Q.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, Virg.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FLAGI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Lat.]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villany.

A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of *flagitiousness* and villany.
The Student, Def. of Relig. (1750,) i. 176.

FLA'GON.† *n. s.* [*fflacced*, Welsh: flaxe, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish, *flacon*, French; *fiasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish. After all these citations, from the Welsh to the Spanish, by Dr. Johnson; we must rather agree with Upton and Ainsworth, who derive the Latin *lagena*, a flagon, from λάγηνος, Gr. a kind of cup, and a measure; which is from the Heb. *lag*; whence our word, prefixing the *f* or digamma.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pispots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use.
Roscommon.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or stint him of his drink.
Dryden, Juv.

FLA'GRANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *flagrance*; "*flagrance* d'un delict, plain apparency of an offence," Cotgrave.] Notoriousness; glaring offence.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

FLA'GRANCY.† *n. s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.]

1. Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence.

In some places they will assemble diverse of their fairest curtesans, to draw the modest beauty of a virgin out of the *flagrancy* of harlots.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

FLA'GRANT.† *adj.* [*flagrant*, old Fr. *flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beedle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice. "Prendre au faict *flagrant*," Cotgrave.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But till the proofs are clear the stroke delay. *Smith.*

FLA'GRANTLY.* *adv.* [from *flagrant.*]

1. Ardently; eagerly.

2. Notoriously.

An epigram of four lines [is] a species of wit as *flagrantly* unsuitable to the dignity, and as foreign to the nature of the lyric, as it is of the epic muse.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

To FLA'GRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *flagro.*] To burn; to injure by fire.

This lamp stands on the foot of an eagle or hawk, thereby, says Kircher, to represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, (1705,) p. 336.

FLAGRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dict.*

See! in this glad farewel he doth appear,
Stuck with the constellations of his sphere,
Fearing we numm'd fear'd no *flagration*,
Hath curled all his fires in this one One.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 72.

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. s.* [*flag* and *staff.*] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

FLAIL.† *n. s.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German, Dr. Johnson says. It is more directly the old French *flael*, or *flaiel*, "fléau à battre le bled." V. Roq. Gloss.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the thresher.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'All.

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of it, and *flail* of sense. *Dryden.*

The dexterous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE.† *n. s.* [Sw. *flake*; Icel. *flak*, a part separated from the rest, from *flaka*, to divide; placea, Sax. flakes of snow; *flocke*, Germ. a flake; *fiocco*, Ital. *floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made affear'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow.
Pope, Odyss.

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake.*]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.
Pope.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.
Blackmore.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM.† *n. s.* [A cant word of no certain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably the Icel. *flim*, a mocking. Our old poets Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher use it evidently in the sense of a freak or *whim*. Sherwood calls *flam* "a flimflam tale." See FLIMFLAM.]

1. A freak; a whim; a fancy. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Hard trifles, anagrams,
Or eteosticks, or your finer *flams*
Of eggs, and halberts, cradles and a hearse,
A pair of scissars, and a comb in verse!
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Thou hast more of
These *flams* in thee, these musty doubts.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

She sings admirably;
But still when any hope was, as 'tis her trick
To minister enough of those, then presently
With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown, as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

2. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lies? Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras.*

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies, who knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU. n. s. [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison, Guardian.*

FLAME.† *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French; *flam*, old Cornish, old French and Celt.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame.* *Newton, Opticks.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quickly an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame:*
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but negligently drest. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.*
Pope.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames;* for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame;*
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakspeare.*

Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong *flaming* through the ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton, P. L.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Lascivious fires, should such *flame* in you,
As I must ne'er believe.
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

To FLAME.* *v. a.* To inflame; to excite; to animate.

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;
And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly,
He ask'd who had that dame so foully dight.
Spenser, F. Q. v. i. 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

FLA'MECOLOUR.* *n. s.* [*flame* and *colour.*] The colour of flame.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flamecolour.*
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Changing it from a red-rose crimson to *flamecolour.* *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 289.

FLA'MECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* stockings. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEEYED.* *adj.* [*flame* and *eye.*] Having eyes like flames. A fine epithet in the following fine lines.

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

FLA'MELESS.* *adj.* [*flame* and *less.*] Without flame; without incense.

Both king, and priest, obnoxious to his hate,
Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys, Lament.* p. 4.

FLA'MEN.† n. s. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

The heathen Romans, had their *flamens*, and archflamens; the Britons and Gauls their druids. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 130.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.
Pope.

FLA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *flame.*] The act of bursting out in flames.

Which honour I to fiery flames compare;
For when they flash and flourish most of all,
Then suddenly their *flamings* quenched are.
Mir. for Mag. p. 228.

FLA'MINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flaming.*] Radiantly; most brightly.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

FLAMI'NGO.* *n. s.* The name of a very remarkable and beautiful bird, common in many parts of America, and seen at times in other parts of the world.

Here [at the Mauritius island] are also ayeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as goshawks, hobbies, passe-*flamingoes*, geese.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

FLAMI'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *flamen*, Lat.] Belonging to the Roman priest.

Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. ii. 2.

FLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability.* *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.
Brown.

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Latin.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY.† *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Flame coloured.

A *flamy* redness will overspread the heavens. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p.53.

FLANG.* *old pret.* of the verb *fling*. See *To* FLING.

On every side full fast we *flang* the Frenchmen downe. *Mir. for Mag.* p.489.

FLANK.† *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, according to Menage, from λαγὼν; more probably from *latus*, Latin. So far Dr. Johnson. Our word, which is also the Germ. *flanke*, is, however, the Teut. *lancke*, the same, with the addition of *f*. In this Kilian and Wachter agree.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. *Peacham.*

Do not those goodly *flanks* and briskets march up in your stately chargers? *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh collops of fat on his *flanks*. *Job*, xv. 27.

He said, and pois'd in air the jav'lin sent;
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in ort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided and to either *flank* retired. *Milton, P.L.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *flanquer*.]

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With fates averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden, Æn.*

We cannot talk in rank and file, and *flank* and rear our discourses with military allusions. *Scott, Serm. before the Artillery Comp.* (1680,) *Works*, ii. 24.

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

To FLANK*. *v. n.* To border; to touch.

That side, which *flanks* on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler, Rem. ed. Thyer.* vol. i. p.417.

FLA'NKER.† *n. s.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers. *Fairfax.*

In this disorder, a *flanker* by mischance was blown up; but the siege continued. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p.109.

To FLA'NKER.† *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.]

1. To defend by lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall, *flankered*, and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p.40.

The castle was neither so weakly manned, nor *flankered*, as they were made to believe. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p.277.

2. To attack sideways.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker*, than blow fully opposite upon, our plantations, they thrive best. *Evelyn*, i. iii. § 8.

FLA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from *gwlan*, wool, Davies.]

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shakspeare.*

To FLANT.† See *To* FLAUNT.

FLAP.† *n. s.* [*flabbe*, Teut. a flyflap; originally, any thing pendulous. See FLABBY.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle; the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long used to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay, Trivia.*

FLA'PDRAGON.† *n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire. The word is sometimes called *snapdragon*, or *slapdragon*.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. Gallants thus drank the healths of their mistresses.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Flapdragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PJACK.† *n. s.* An apple-puff, so called in some counties; anciently a pancake.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and *flapjacks*; and thou shalt be welcome. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

FLA'PMOUTHED.* *adj.* [*flap* and *mouth*.] Having loose lips.

When he [the hound] had ceas'd his noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner black and grim,
Against the welkin vollies out his voice. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.*

FLA'PPER.* *n. s.* [from *flap*.]

1. A fan, or flap for wind. *Barret.*

2. Figuratively, one who endeavours to make another remember.

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To FLARE. *v. a.* [from *fledern*, to flutter, Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

2. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milt. Il Pens.*

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To flatter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

FLASH.† *n. s.* [φλόξ, Gr. a flame, Minsheu; to which Dr. Johnson accedes. Skinner offers *blaze* as the etymology. Our word seems to have some connection with the Icel. *flas*, a tumbling down from a high place; as, where it means a body of water driven by violence.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue light'ning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smoke brings glorious light.
Roscommon.

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for awhile suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

5. Any little pool. North. *Pegge.*

To FLASH.† *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Classicks.*

4. To rise in flashes; to dash.

The *flashing* waves divide. *Pope, Odyssey 6.*

To FLASH.† *v. a.*

1. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. To trick up in a showy manner. See FLASHY.

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugred words, to delude Gustus' taste;
And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick,
Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes,
To draw proud Visus to me by the eyes.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657.) i. 1.

FLA'SHER.† *n. s.* [from *flash.*]

1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

2. A rower; a *flasher*, or a dasher of water. [Fr. *gascheur.*] *Cotgrave.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY.† *adj.* [from *flash.*]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul,* Ded.

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas.

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryd. Pers.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, Skinner.] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon, Ess.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish, or *flashy.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. [Fr. *gascheux.*] Plashy; washy; dashing; bespirting. *Cotgrave.*

FLASK.† *n. s.* [*flasque*, Fr. *flasche*, Teut. *flask*, Dan. flaxa, Sax. low Lat. *flasco*, Ital. *fiasco*, Græco-Barb. φλάσκη, Arab. *flaska*. V. Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barb.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask.*
King.

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakspeare.*

The sun is spent, and now his *flasks*
Send forth light squibs, no constant rays.
Donne, Poems, p. 35.

FLA'SKET.† *n. s.* [Fr. *flasquet.*]

1. A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd.
Pope, Odyss.

2. A long shallow basket. *Ray, and Grose.*

Each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers to fill their *flasket.*
Spenser, Prothalamion.

FLAT.† *adj.* [*flatr*, Icel. *flad*, Danish; *plat*, Fr. πλατυς, Gr.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton, Comus.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abasht. *Milt. P. L.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat.*
Milton, P. R.

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood born people fall before her *flat,*
And worship her as goddess of the wood.
Spenser, F. Q.

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground.
Daniel.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton, P. L.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat.* *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milt. S. A.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury.
Atterbury, Serm.

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete stays make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word.
Spenser on Ireland.

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—— I will, that's *flat.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton, P. L.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness:
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky.
Herbert.

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp.
Ray on the Creation.

FLAT.† *n. s.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board, and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Wotton, Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit.
Addison on Italy.

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them.
Shakspeare, K. John.

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shakspeare.

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Ralegh, Ess.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy.
Milton on Education.

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden.

Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind.
Dryden.

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominencies.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills.
Bentley, Serm.

8. [In musick.] A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments; which, taking the name of the natural note next above it, and having a distinctive mark, is called a *flat*. Thus D flat signifies a semitone below D natural.

To FLAT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose.
Creech.

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *K. Charles.*

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 279.

To FLAT. *v. n.* To grow flat: opposed to *swell*.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*

FLAT-BO'TTOMED.* *adj.* [*flat* and *bottom*.]

1. Having a flat bottom, applied to boats.

We saw great vessels with masts and sails, *flat-bottomed*, — keeping in sight of land.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 189.

2. [In fortification.] A moat which has no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded. *Chambers.*

FLA'TIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *flatus*.] Producing wind; flatulent.

Eat not too many of those apples; they be very *flative*. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua,* (1657.)

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
— An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid.
Sidney.

Thereupon they flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free.
Milton, P. L.

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, seclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLA'TNESS.† *n. s.* [from *flat*.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

The *flatness* of the bottom [of the ark.]
Biblioth. Bibl. (*Ox.* 1720,) i. 234.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*.
Pope, Pref. to Homer.

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLATNO'SED.* *adj.* [*flat* and *nose*.] Having a flat nose; camous. *Huloet.*

If she be *flat-nosed*, she is lovely!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 526.

What vitious clerk would fear to dwell there, where all the crows are white, be they never so black; and where *flatnosed* people are the most comely? *Bp. Morton, Discharge,* &c. p. 226.

To FLA'TTEN.† *v. a.* [*flatir*, French; from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

As if for that time their round bodies *flatten'd* were. *Donne, Poems,* p. 298.

2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER.† *v. a.* [*flater*, French; *fladra*, Iceland. to flatter, to fawn; *flete*, a woman who flatters; *fletsen*, Teut. to flatter, and also *vleyden*.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most *flattered*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
What his breast forges that his tongue must vent.
Shakspeare.

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Psalm* xxxvi. 2.

After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*

I scorn to *flatter* you or any man.
Newton, Ded. to Milton's Works.

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to sooth. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

4. To raise false hopes.

Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flattering* gales
Unmindful. *Milton, Ode of Horace.*

FLA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon, Ess.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend.
Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison, Guardian.*

The publick should know this; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flattering.*] In an artfully obsequious manner.

Flatteringly to creep, to dissemble.
Bale on the Revel. P. 1. (1550,) sign. I. iii. b.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 169.

FLA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow ought from *flattery*.
Rowe.

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languish, O! support them with a lye.
Young.

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLA'TULENCY. *n. s.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fullness of air.

The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *flatueux*, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her mother hath of late been much troubled (and I think as much in her fancy, which is the greater cure, as in her body,) with a pain in her side, which changeth place, and therefore is sure but a *flatuous* infirmity. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 462.

FLA'TUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discussed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

2. A breath; a puff.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell, p. 31.

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wise*: so it should be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To FLAUNT.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The word seems to be allied to the Icel. *flana*, to be carried away with precipitation, to run about with uncertainty. Ainsworth, however, deduces it from the Lat. *lautus*, fine, costly. The word is often written *flant*.]

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

'Twas when young Eustace fought his battles in compliments and cringes, when his understanding waved in a *flaunting* feather, and his best contemplation looked no further than a new-fashioned doublet. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

With ivy canopied, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.
Dryden, Juv.

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

2. To face; to carry a pert or saucy appearance.

The tropical rhetorician and the *flanting* orator, the jibing satyrist and scurrilous comedian.
Bp. Seth Ward's Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel, 1673, p. 15.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently vain enough to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

3. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper; the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Ess.

FLAUNT.† *n. s.*

1. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how,
Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence! *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

2. An ostentatious display; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Beaum. and Fl. False One

FLA'VOUR.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It may be the French *flair*, a scent. The Welsh *fflair* is a stink.]

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.
Addison, Spect.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and he blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLA'VOURED.* *adj.* [from *flavour.*] Having a fine taste.

Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,
And *flavour'd* Chian wines. *Dyer.*

FLA'VOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *flavous.*] Yellow.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold, than any other part whatsoever.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 219.

FLAW.† *n. s.* [φλάω, Gr. to break; flah, Saxon, a fragment. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Horne Tooke observes, that *flaw* is the past participle of the Sax. flean, to flay. But I may carry this etymology to a higher source. The Iceland, *flagan* is to divide, or break up as it were by the plow; and *flag*, is a part so separated or broken up. The Swedish *flaga* is a breach or flaw. And this may be deduced from *flaa*, to strip off the rind or skin. See *To* FLAY. The example from Shakspeare, under Dr. Johnson's first definition of this word, certainly signifies a *small broken particle*. Our word was formerly written also sometimes *flaugh*.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand *flaws*,
Or ere I weep. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.
Dryden, Pers.

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it shall,
Should gape immense, and rushing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scriveners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon, Ess.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras.*

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison, Spect.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its first conception. *Atterbury.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flo*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the winter's *flaw*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

What *flaws* and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms have been aloft these three days.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

One kind of these storms they call a *flaw*, or *flaugh*, which is a mighty gale of wind passing suddenly to the shore, and working strong effects upon whatsoever it encounters in its way.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Urialus. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 1.

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, P. L.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*
When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw,
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack: to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a cystalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.
Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

FLA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless* shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.
Boyle on Colours.

FLAWN.† *n. s.* [flena, Saxon; *flan*, French; *fladen*, German.] A custard; a sort of pudding or pie baked in a dish; a cheesecake.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.
Tusser.

As flat as a *flawn*. *Ray, Prov.*

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *n. s.* [fleax, flex, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax* and whites of eggs,
T'apply to's bleeding face. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning sung. *Dryden, Ovid.*

FLA'XCOMB. *n. s.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. s.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN.† *adj.* [Saxon, flexen.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.
Thomson, Winter.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED. *n. s.* A plant.

FLA'XY.* *adj.* [from *flax*.] Of a light colour; fair.

The four colours — signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness appertains to temperance, because it makes "candidam et mundam animam." *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 16.

To FLAY.† *v. a.* [*flaa*, Icelandick; *flae*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch; flean, Saxon. And our own word was formerly written *flea* and *flean*. Some etymologists derive *flay* from the Greek, φλοίζω, φλοίω, to strip off the bark.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Ralegh.*

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste:
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing,

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mic.* iii. 3.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing. *Sherwood.*

FLEA. *n. s.* [flea, Saxon; *vloye*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handfull or twain,
To save against March, to make *flea* to refrain;
Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tusser.*

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture. *Bacon, N. Hist.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. [*n. s. flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form; the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE.† } *n. s.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLE'ABITING. }

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

That which is but a *fleabiting* to one causeth insufferable torment to another.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 13.

What *fleabitings* were these in comparison of those inward torments! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLE'ABITTEN.† *adj.* [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Stung by fleas.

Itching, as if they were *fleabitten*, or stung with pismires. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 208.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

FLEAK.† *n. s.* [from *floccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
More, Ant. against Atheism.

2. [Icel. *fleke*.] An old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse. It is a word, according to Pegge, yet used in Yorkshire, meaning a rack for bacon.

FLEAM. *n. s.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT.† *n. s.* [Saxon, fleapyrt.] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK.† *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, Skinner: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate,

hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Icelandick *fleke*. Such is Dr. Johnson's opinion of the etymon. But Skinner is right. The Su. Goth. *fleck*, is a spot; and the Danish *flek*, the same. The Iceland. *flecka*, is a spotted sheep, and a *flecked* cow is no uncommon phrase in Scotland.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And darkness, *flecked*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandys.*

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.
Congreve, Juv.

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian stain.
Dryden.

To FLE'CKER.† *v. a.* To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelks. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, which he illustrates by the example from Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet, where the true word is *flecked*. It is probable that we have *flecker* in our old language. The Danes have the same verb *flekker*, to stain, to spot.

FLE'CTION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *flectio*.] The act or power of bending or turning. See FLEXION.

The one gives *flection* and extension with strength. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, p. 60.

FLE'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *flecto*, Lat.] A name given to the muscles, more frequently called *flexors*. See FLEXOR.

Their origination may be either from the back, inwardly, as the chief *flector*, the psoas, &c.
Smith, Port. of Old Age, p. 65.

FLED. The preterite and participle, not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *2 Esdr.* xiv. 18.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE.† *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *flyga*.] Full feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*

A stripling divine or two of those newly *fledge* probationers. *Milton, Colasterion.*

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones till they be *fledged*, and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of providence.
Ray on the Creation.

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To FLEE.† *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ꝑleoꝛan, *flew*, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ꝑlean, *to run away*. They are now confounded. The distinction, however, ought to be observed. Our translation of the Bible, as Lowth has noticed, is not quite free from the confusion. It has *flee*, for *to move with wings*, in perhaps seven or eight places out of a great number; but never *fly* for *to run away*.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold this city is near to *flee* unto.
Genesis, xix. 20.

Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakspeare.*

Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven and ill set? *Waller.*

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE.† *n. s.* [ꝑlỹꝛ, ꝑleꝛe, Saxon; *vleese*, Dutch; from the Latin, *vellus*, which is derived by some from *vello*, to pluck; wool, it is said, being *pulled* from the animal, before shearing was adopted; by others, from *velare*, to clothe, the *fleece* being the sheep's clothing.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs, and of their woolly *fleece*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I shall sheer the *fleece*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not sheer the *fleeces* that I graze.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the sides of their ships towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleeces*. *Swift.*

To FLEECE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

3. To whiten; to spread over as with wool.

Mean time, light shadowing all, a sober calm,
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson, Autumn.*

FLE'ECED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Astonied both stand senseless as a block.
Spenser, F. Q.

FLE'ECER.* *n. s.* [from *fleece*.] One who strips or plunders.

Not *fleecers* but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Huntley, (i. e. *Prynne*,) *Breviate of the Prel.* (1637,) p. 262.

FLE'ECY.† *adj.* [from *fleece*.]

1. Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought
To this my errand. *Milton, Comus.*

From eastern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* star, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantick seas. *Milton, P. L.*

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

The good shepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;
Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
Pope.

2. Of a light colour; pale.

The moon
Peeps through the chambers of the *fleecy* east,
Enlighten'd by degrees. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Having the appearance of fleeces of wool.

Thick clouds ascend, in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow congeal'd;
Heavy they roll their *fleecy* world along.
Thomson, Winter.

To FLEER.† *v. n.* [ꝑleaꝛian, to trifle, Saxon; *fleardan*, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from *leer*. So far Dr. Johnson. It may be rather from the Iceland, *flyra*, to laugh, to grin. *Flyring* is still our own word, in the north of England, for *sneering* or *grinning*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity!
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet!
Burton on Melancholy.

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a moth.
B. Jonson, Fox.

To FLEER.* *v. a.* To mock; to flout.

I was fain to drive him like a sheep before me;
I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

FLEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

Encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shakspeare, Othello.

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER.† *n. s.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon ꝑleoꝛ, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET.† *n. s.* [ꝑloꝛa, Saxon, from ꝑleoꝛan, to float, to swim on the waves; ꝑleꝛ, a ship. The old French language also has *flete* for a *boat*; which Roquefort deduces from the Greek πλέω, to navigate.] A company of ships; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. s.* [ꝑleoꝛ, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet of

water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-prison and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FLEET.† *adj.* [*fliotr*, Icelandick, from *flyta*, to hasten, to move quickly.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I take him for the better dog:
—— Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaks.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their coursers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryd.*

He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Shallow; as a *fleet* pan or vessel, *fleet* water. [Saxon, fleðing, fluxus.] Brockett's N. C. Words.

To FLEET.† *v. n.* fleotan, Saxon; *fliota*, Icel. *flyta*, Su. Goth.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakspeare.*

A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shaks.*

2. To be in a transient state; the same with *flit*, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather the same with *float*, to skim along. *Fleet* is our old verb for *float*. See the next definition, overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milton, P. L.*

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

3. "To *fleet* about the water;" to float. *Barret.*

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth *fleet*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. vii. 14.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

To FLEET.† *v. a.*

1. To skim the water. Dr. Johnson here cites, from Spenser, the example which I have placed under the third definition of the verb neuter; where, in order to make the verb active, he unjustifiably reads "*an* Adrian gulf," and destroys entirely the sense of the poet.

2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* dish. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of this expression; which, however, is very old. "*Flet* of mylke, or other lyke, despumatio." Prompt. Parv. flet, Sax. *flos lactis*. Lye.

He *fleeted* off the cream of the king's manors. *Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James*, p. 51.

FLE'ETFOOT.* *adj.* [*fleet* and *foot*.] Swift of foot.

Like a wild bird, being tam'd with too much handling,
Or as the *fleetfoot* roe that's tir'd with chasing. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

FLE'ETINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

The *fleetness* of time. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FLEGM.* See PHLEGM.

FLE'MING.* *n. s.* [Sax. flýminȝ, flýma, a wanderer, an exile; whence, according to Laurence Noel, the *Flemings* are named; by reason that their country, being wild and strong, was a fit receptacle for outlaws; and so was first inhabited. But this may be doubted. Inundation might occasion them to be wanderers or exiles.] A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my aquavitæ bottle, or a thief to walk my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

FLE'MISH.* *adj.* Relating to the character or history of the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard picked out of my conversation. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

FLESH.† *n. s.* [flæsc, fleſc, Saxon, *flesk*, Icel. *fleisch*, German, *vleesch*, Dut. *leik*, M. Goth. *lik*, Su. Goth. V. Wachter, Gloss.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *St. Luke*, xxiv. 39.

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.* vi. 13.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakspeare.*

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smalridge, Serm.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition; in theology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom.* viii. 8.

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the *flesh*. *Gal.* v. 16.

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Genesis*, xxxvii. 27.

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Is.* lviii. 7.

9. The outward or literal sense. The orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *St. John*, viii. 15.

To FLESH.† *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To harden: to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *fleshed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

His whole troops
Exceed not twenty thousand, but old soldiers
Flesh'd in the spoils of Germany and France. *Beaum. and Fl. False One.*

A *flesh'd* ruffian,
That hath so often taken the strappado,
That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick
Is to a tumbler. *Beaum. & Fl. Cust. of the Count.*

He that is most *fleshed* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales, Rem.* p. 165.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakspeare.*

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The tyrant Ottoman spreads his victorious arms, and is *fleshed* in triumphs. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 276.

FLE'SHBROTH. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *broth.*] Broth made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroth*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiseman.*

FLE'SHBRUSH.* *n. s.* [*flesh* and *brush.*] A brush to rub the flesh with.

The *fleshbrush* is an exercise extremely useful for promoting a full and free perspiration and circulation. *Cheyne.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *colour.*] The colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHDIET.* *n. s.* [*flesh* and *diet.*] Food consisting of flesh.

An original grant to mankind of a liberty of a *flesh-diet.* *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 5.

FLE'SHED.* *adj.* [from *flesh.*] Fat; having abundance of flesh.

Venison—
Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.
Old Song, The King and Miller of Mansfield.

FLE'SHFLY. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLE'SHFUL.* *adj.* [*flesh* and *full.*] Plump; fat. Latin, *carnosus.* *Huloet.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. 1 *Sam.* ii. 12.

FLE'SHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *fleshy.*] Plumpness; fulness, fatness.

A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness.* *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

A fair and juicy *fleshiness* of body. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

With their round *fleshiness*, they [the breasts] protect and preserve the heart from outward storms. *Austin's Hæc Homo*, p. 123.

FLE'SHLESS.† *adj.* [from *flesh.*] Without flesh.

Whose wither'd skins, more dry than sapless wood,
Cleave to their *fleshless* bones. *Sandys, Jerem.* p. 8.

When *fleshless* cadavers abate not the exorbitances of the flesh. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

FLE'SHLINESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. flæſclicneſſe.]

1. Abundance of flesh, called carnosity. *Huloet.*

2. Carnal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgement in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham.*

FLE'SHLING.* [from *flesh.*] Like *worldling* from *world.*] A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. Obsolete.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised; and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thretned. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. I. 5.

FLE'SHLY.† *adj.* [Sax. flæſclic.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To set forth the praises of the idols, and to magnify a *fleshly* king. *Esther*, xiv. 10.

Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war ——
Before mine eyes thou hast set. *Milton, P. R.*

5. Fat; full of flesh. *Huloet.*

FLE'SHMEAT.† *n. s.* [Sax. flæſcmete.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats.* *Floyer.*

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear. *Swift.*

FLE'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *flesh.*] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

[He] got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FLE'SHMONGER.† *n. s.* [Sax. flæſcmangere.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

FLE'SHPOT. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *pot.*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he take away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A tremour of the body; a word formed by Ben Jonson in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

FLE'SHY.† *adj.* [from *flesh.*]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrasis and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

3. Corporeal.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. *Ecclus.* xvii. 16.

He, sovran priest, —
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered. *Milton, Ode on the Passion.*

FLET. *participle passive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer.*

To FLETCH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *flêche*, an arrow.] To feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 195.

FLE'TCHER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *flecher*, a bowyer; from *fleche*; low Lat. *flecherius.*] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FLEUR *de Lis.** See FLOWER *de Luce.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee.*

The people *flew* upon the spoil. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 32.

O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope, Odyss.*

FLEW. *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *adj.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakspeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Dict.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howell.*

FLEXIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*flexibilité*, Fr. from *flexible.*]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility?* And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton, Opticks.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Lat. *flexible*, Fr.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Take a stock-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliantness; pliancy.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast; the aerial tumult swells. *Thomson, Summer.*

FLE'XION.† *n. s.* [*flexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending.

To sit doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or *flexion*, any determinate location or position of the body, but to be in heaven with permanence of habitation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLE'XOR. n. s. [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLE'XURE. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

FLICK.* See FLITCH.

To FLI'CKER.† *v. n.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; flicceman, Saxon; *flickern*, Germ. *fleckra*, Su. Goth. This is one of our oldest verbs; Chaucer uses it for *flutter*.]

1. To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*
At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then, *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

2. To fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion.

An old dizard, that hath one foot in his grave, shall *flicker* after a young lusty wench that is blithe and bonny. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 629.
Their soft maiden voice, and *flickering* eye. *Niccols, The Cuckoo*, (1607,) p. 10.
Rising o'er the *flickering* wave. *Dyer, Fleece*, B. 4.

FLI'CKERMOUSE.* *n, s.* [*flicker* and *mouse*.] A bat. See FLINDERMOUSE.

Come, I will see the *flickermouse*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

FLI'ER. *n. s.* [from *fly*.] See FLYER.

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT.† *n. s.* [Sax. flihc.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursued her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryden, Æn.*
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite. *Dryden.*

3. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd *flight*. *Shakspeare, Macb.*
The fowls shall take their *flight* away together. *2 Esd.* v. 6.
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t'attend. *Milt. P. R.*

5. The birds produced in the same season; as the harvest *flight* of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew. *Chevy Chace.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; sally of the soul.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denh.*
He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was but because he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one would imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly, to deride these things.

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*
The self-same way. *Shakspeare.*

11. A particular kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; *flights*, rovers, and butshafts. *Ben Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*
A *flight* drawn home,
A round stone from a sling. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

12. An ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called *roving*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

FLIGHT-SHOT.* *n. s.* The length which an arrow may fly, when shot from a bow. See the 11th sense of FLIGHT.

The passage into it at full sea is a *flight-shot* over. *Leland, Itinerary.*
It being from the park about two *flight-shots* over. *Entert. at Caus. House*, (1613.)
Jack was already gone a *fly-shot* beyond his patience. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

FLI'GHTED.* *adj.* [from *flight*.] Taking flight; flying. This is a word used by Milton in the manuscript of his mask of Comus, but not admitted by him into the published copies of it. Bishop Newton preferred it to the printed word

frighted; but the context requires the more rational and easy reading of the latter, which the poet evidently intended by permitting its continuance in three editions during his life-time.

The drowsy *flighted* steeds,
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd Sleep.
Com. ver. 553.

FLI'GHTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *flighty*.] Wildness; irregularity of conduct. Modern.

FLI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *flight*.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shaksp. Macb.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MFLAM.* *n. s.* [*flim*, Icel.] A word, of elder times, for a freak, a whim, a trick, a cheat, a petty fiction. See FLAM.

This is a pretty *flimflam*.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

Here are recounted a thousand *flimflams*, as impertinent as necessary to the understanding of this famous history.
Contin. of Shelton's Don. Quix. ch. 24.

FLI'MSINESS.* *n. s.* [from *flimsy*.] Easy texture.

There is a certain *flimsiness* in poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone.*

FLI'MSY.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers, Dr. Johnson says. May it not be a corruption of *film*, which is a thin covering or skin?]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*
Walsh was in general a *flimsy* and frigid writer.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

To FLINCH.† *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. Skinner. To this etymology Dr. Johnson accedes. It may more easily be deduced from the Sax. ꝑlion, to avoid any thing.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South, Serm.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

2. In Shakspeare it signifies to fail.

If I brake time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shaksp.*

FLI'NCHER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who shrinks or fails in any matter.

But make this good upon us as you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers*.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

After that sharp reprehension of *flinchers* from the faith, he returns to encourage and corroborate the church in Smyrna.
More on the Sev. Churches, p. 51.

FLI'NDERMOUSE.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *flichermouse* or *flittermouse*.] A bat.

Large wings on him did grow,
Fram'd like the wings of *flindermice*.
Googe, Zodiac of Life, (1565,) p. 9.

The other — had wings like a backe or *flindermouse*. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 9. b.

FLI'NDERS.* } *n. s.* pl. Teut. *flenters*.] Flit-
FLI'NTERS. } ters; rags; shreds; broken pieces. *Flinders* is the Northern word; *flinters* is a vulgar expression.

To FLING.† *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin, Skinner; according to others, from *flying*; so to fling is to *set flying*. Thus far Dr. Johnson. Serenius mentions the Su. *flenga*, jacere, i. e. to cast or throw, as the parent of our word; *fleiga*, Icel. the same. The Goth. *flinga*, is to strike.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice! and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.
Dryden.

2. To dart; to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.
Denham.

3. To scatter.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn allies *fling*
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To cast: in an ill sense.

I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It strait takes fire. *Addison, Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness *flong*,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spens.*

8. *To* FLING *away*. To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

9. *To* FLING *down*. To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

10. *To* FLING *off*. To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles.
Addison, Spect.

To FLING.† *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

Fearing lest, fatted at too much ease, he [the horse] wax headstrong, and fall to kicking and *flinging*, instead of carrying his rider well and quietly.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 379.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, *flings* and plunges, and will stand no ground.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 86.

The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h'd been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

2. *To* FLING *out*. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare.*

FLING.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

Else would I have a *fling* at Winchester.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addis.*

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One who throws. *Sherwood.*

2. One who jeers.

FLINT. *n. s.* [ꝑlint, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred,
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*

There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.
South, Serm.

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by.
Dryden.

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food.
Prior.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

FLI'NTHEART.* } *adj.* [*flint* and *heart*.]
FLINTHE'ARTED. } Having a hard heart; cruel.

Under the conduct of great Soliman,
Have I been chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Oh pity, gan she cry, *flint-hearted* boy.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

FLI'NTY.† *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

He made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the *flinty* rock. *Deut.* xxxii. 13.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shaksp. Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

Flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

FLIP. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.
The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANCY.* *n. s.* [from *flippant*.] Pertness; brisk folly.

FLI'PPANT.† *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap*. Dr. Johnson. — Yet Dr. Johnson cites the authority of Addison, to which I may add the elder and more weighty usage of the word by Barrow.]
1. Nimble; movable. It is used only of the act of speech.
It becometh good men, in such cases, to be brisk and gay in their looks, *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, Serm. on Gunpowder Treason.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*
2. Pert; petulent; waggish.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRE.* See *To* FLEER.

To FLIRT.† *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the sound, and Dr. Johnson offers no other etymological remark. It is probably from the Sax. fleapbian, trifle, fleapb, trifles. Or it may be formed from *fleer*. See *To* FLEER. This might seem to belong exclusively to the verb neuter, if we had not also *flirt* as a verb active in the sense of *jeer*; of which sense, however, Dr. Johnson, has taken no notice.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.
2. To throw out words carelessly; to blurt.
Our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any; for he often goes with his fool's-coat where the Infanta is with her ladies, and *flirts* out what he lists. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 18.
3. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man,
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan, *Dorset.*
4. To jeer; to treat with scoffs.
I am asham'd, I'm scorn'd, I'm *flirted*.
Beaum. and Fl. Wildgoose-Chase.
Is this the fellow,
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flirted* fool. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

To FLIRT.† *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
The wife that gads not, giglot-wise,
With every *flirting* gill.
Translation of Bullinger's Serm. (1576,) p. 224.
3. To act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry; from the preceding use of the word. Modern.

FLIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elastick motion.
In unfurling the fan, are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings.
Addison, Spect.
Before you pass th' imaginary sights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt. *B. Jonson, Gypsies.*
3. A pert young hussey.
I do not apologize here for any headstrong, unruly, wanton *flirts*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*
Salute the skirts
Of her, to whom all ladies else are *flirts*.
B. Jonson, Masques.
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.
Addison, Guardian.
4. A jeer; a gibe.
They have play'd their prizes with me,
And with their several *flirts* they have lighted dangerously;
But sure I shall be quit.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

FLIRT.* *adj.* Pert; wanton. Applied to *gill* as a *woman*. See GILL and *To* FLIRT, *v. n.*
Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt* gills.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt* gillian.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

FLIRTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *flirt*.]
1. A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.
A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*
2. Hence the more modern acceptation, a desire of attracting notice.
Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation!
Ld. Chesterfield, World, No. 101.

FLI'RTIGIG.* *n. s.* [from *flirt* and *gig*. See the fourth sense of GIG.] A wanton, pert girl. Still a northern word. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Grose and Brockett.

To FLIT.† *v. n.* [from to *fleet*; or from *flytter*, Danish; to remove; or from the Sax. flihc.]
1. To fly away.
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser, F. Q.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term. It was once common also in England, as it should seem, by the admission of it into Barret's Alveary in 1580. "To remove or go from one place to live in another: to *flit*." And it is still retained in our northern counties. See FLITTING. The examples from Spenser given by Dr. Johnson, shew the word as a verb active, *to put from its place*; and *flit* is still older as a verb active, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it as such at all.
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Æn.
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*
4. To be flux or unstable.
Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound.
Spenser, F. Q.
The especial cause of this levity and *flitting* disposition, in the common and ordinary sort of men, is their disability to discern the strength of such reasons as may be framed against them.
Hales, Rem. p. 12.
He stopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

To FLIT.* *v. a.* To remove out of its place; to dispossess.
The head [of the arrow] was left behind —
So sore it sticked when I was hit,
That by no crafte I might it *flit*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. v. 1812.
His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,
Whither the souls of men do fly that live amiss.
Spenser, F. Q.
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win
Unto her native prison to return. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FLIT.† *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not now in use.
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,
In poison and in blood of malice and despite.
Spenser, F. Q.
And life itself's as *flit* as is the air we breathe.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Island, ii. 7.

FLITCH.† *n. s.* [flicce, Saxon; *flycke*, Dan. *fleche*, *floche*, French. Skinner. The old French, Dr. Johnson might have added, is *flic*; and the Iceland. *flycke*, probably from *flaka* to divide. See FLAKE. A *flick* of bacon is still common in the north of England. It is our old word. The side of a hog salted and cured.
Another broughte a spycke
Of a bacon *flicke*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 133.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birth days, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.
Dryden, Juv.
While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addison.*

To FLITE.* *v. n.* [flytan, Sax. contendere, rixare.] To scold. Used throughout the north. Written also *flight* and *flyte*. See Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Grose, Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Words.

To FLI'TTER.* *v. n.* [a corruption of flutter.] To be in agitation; to be flux or unstable.
Work of *flittering* matter. *Chauc. Boeth. Metr.* ix.
Fends *fletered* in the ayre for fere.
Lib. Fest. fol. 98. b.
Under such props false fortune builds her bower;
On sudden change her *flittering* frames be set.
Mir. for Mag. p. 502.

FLI'TTER.* *n. s.* [Icel. *fletia*.] A rag; a tatter.
The box was snapp'd asunder, and the wig torn all to *flitters*. *Aubrey's Miscel.* p. 116.

FLI'TTERMOUSE.† *n. s.* [*vespertilio*, from *flit* and *mouse*. Teut. *fledermuis*.] The bat; the winged mouse. *Sherwood.*
The blood of a *flittermouse*. *Middleton's Witch.*

FLI'TTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *flit.*] Unsteadiness; lightness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittiness* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.

Bp. Hopkins. Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 314.

FLI'TTING.† *n. s.*

1. An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert. [flıt, Saxon, Scandal.] So far Dr. Johnson. The example he gives of this alleged sense is from *Psalm*, lvi. 8. "Thou tellest my *flittings*." In the Bible translation it is *wanderings*; which bishop Patrick paraphrases, "Thou art perfectly acquainted how often I have been forced *to fly, like a vagabond, from place to place*; which hath cost me many a tear." See also Poli. Synops. Crit. where the word is *migrationes, vagationes, fugas*, vol. 2. P. i. col. 913. We may consider, therefore, *flittings*, used in the translation of the psalm in our Common-Prayer-Book, as meaning no more than *wandering*, or *removal from place to place.*

2. Removal. [from *flit.*]

Seeing our whole life is but a vapour, or a *flitting.* *Dr. Plaifere, Nine Serm.* 1621, p. 32.

Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire, i. e. household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire. North. *Grose.*

FLI'TTY.* *adj.* [from *flit.*] Unstable. Not now in use.

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys of *flitty* motion. *More, Song of the Soul.* i. i. 11.

FLIX.† *n. s.*

1. Down; fir; soft hair. [corrupted from *flax.*]

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.
Dryden.

2. Dysentery. [corrupted from *flux*; common in old language.]

The father of Publius lay sicke of the fever, and of a bloudie *flixe. Acts*, xxviii. 8. *Transl. of* 1578.

FLI'XWOOD. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO.* *n. s.* [Sax. flа.] An arrow. The word is in our old lexicography. Obsolete.

His bow he bent and set therein a *flo.*
Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.

To FLOAT.† *v. n.* [*flotter*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Sax. fleotan, or flotan. See *To* FLEET.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating. Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd.
Milton, P. L.

That men, being drown'd and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryd. Æn.*

His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Borne by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*

On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*

Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these,
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas!
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *flit.*

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.
Dryden, Æn.

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*

Now smokes with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undistinguish'd round.
Pope, Statius.

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake.
Pope.

FLOAT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb.* A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float. Hooker, Pref.*

There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.

That they should bring cedar-trees from Libanus, which should be brought by *floats* to the haven of Joppe. 1 *Esdras*, v. 55.

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*

A passage for the weary people make;
With osier *floats* the standing water strow,
Of massy stones make bridges if it flow.
Dryden, Virg.

3. The cock or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walton, Angler.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5. A wave. [Fr. *flot.*]

For the rest o'the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *float.*
Shakspeare, Tempest.

FLO'ATER.* *n. s.* [from *float.*] One who floats or sails upon.

Pity the *floaters* on the Ionian seas.
Eusden, Ovid's Met. B. 4.

FLO'ATING.* *n. s.* [from *float.*] The act of being conveyed by the stream.

What more necessary while we are at sea, in the *floatings* of this world, than the faithful adviser?
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 391.

FLO'ATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh, Ess.*

FLOCK.† *n. s.* [flocc, Sax. *flokkr*, Icel. derived by some from the Greek, ὄχλος, a company; by others, from πλόκος, a lock of wool.

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, P. L.

France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that hath fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks.* 2 *Mac.* xiv. 14.

4. [From *floccus.*] A lock of wool.

A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can sheer my sheep.
Dryden.

To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Knolles, Hist.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it.
Digby on Bodies.

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden, Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes.
L'Estrange.

FLO'CKLY.* *adv.* [from *flock.*] In a body; in a heap. Lat. *confertim.* Not now in use. *Huloet.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog.* *Swift.*

FLONG.† *particip. passive*, from *fling*, used by Spenser, as well as by much older writers.

FLOOD.† *n. s.* [flod, Saxon, flopan, to flow; *flodus*, Goth. *flod.* Iceland.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?* *Shakspeare.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalm* lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus.
Milton, P. L.

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton, P. L.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods.*
Dryden, Virg.

2. A deluge; an inundation.
You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visitors. *Shakspeare.*
By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scattered.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.
We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. The general deluge.
When went there by an age since the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shakspeare.
It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the *flood*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

5. Catamenia.
Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.
Where meadows are *flooded* late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FLO'ODGATE. *n. s.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.
As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*
Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.
Spenser, F. Q.
His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*
The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened.
Burnet, Theory.

FLO'ODMARK.* *n. s.* [*flood* and *mark*.] High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

FLOOK.† *n. s.* [*pflug*, a plow, German.]
1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
2. A flounder; a flat river fish. [Sax. flOc, a kind of flat fish.] See FLOWK.

FLOOR.† *n. s.* [flOp, flOpe, Saxon; *flor*, Gothick.]
1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.
His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidney.*
He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell.
Spenser, F. Q.
Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims.
Shakspeare.
The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes. *Hayward.*
He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*. *Ruth*, iii. 2.
2. A story; a flight of rooms.
He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.
Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses.
2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

FLO'ORING.† *n. s.* [Sax. flOpinz.] Bottom; pavement.
Mosaique is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours; — but of most use in pavements and *floorings*.
Wotton, Rem. p. 63.
The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. n.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.
A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head.
L'Estrange.

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.
Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLO'REN.† *n. s.* [See FLORENCE.] A gold coin of Edward III.
You mistake the value of the *florens*, such as was used in Chaucer's tyme; whiche taking the name of the workemen, being Florentynes, were called *florens*; as sterlinge money took their name of Esterlinges, who refyned and coyned the silver in the tyme of kinge Henry the seconde.
F. Thynne, Animadv. on Speght's Chaucer.

FLO'RENCE.† *n. s.* [from the city *Florence*.]
1. A kind of cloth. *Dict.*
2. A kind of wine imported from Florence.
3. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. See also FLOREN.
The first gold that king Edward III. coined, was in the year 1343; and the pieces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coiners.
Camden, Rem. p. 242.

FLO'RENTINE.* *n. s.* [from *Florence*.]
1. A native of Florence.
2. A sort of silk so named.

FLO'RET.† *n. s.* [*fleurette*, French.]
1. A small imperfect flower. See FLOWERET.
2. A foil. [Fr. *floret*, "a foil, a sword with the edge rebated." Cotgrave.]
In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords.
Government of the Tongue, p. 126.

FLO'RIAGE.* *n. s.* [from the French *flori*.] Bloom; blossom.
And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Ode.

FLO'RID.† *adj.* [*floride*, Fr. *floridus*, Lat.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
Our *florid* and purely ornamental garlands, delightful unto sight and smell, are of more free election. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 92.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.
Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.
The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*
How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.
There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.
Floyer on the Humours.

FLO'RIDLY.* *adv.* [from *florid*.] In a showy and imposing way.
If they see a man talk seriously, they talk *floridly* nonsense. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 276.

FLO'RIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *florid*.]
1. Freshness of colour.
Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants, which it officiously produces. *Evelyn's Earth.*
2. Vigour; spirit.
The ancient Grecians so much extol it, [dancing,] deriving it from the amenity and *floridness* of the warm-spirited blood. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 70.
3. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.
Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgusts them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. *n. s.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s.
In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST.† *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, French. Our word seems to have been first used, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, according to the remark of Sir Henry Wotton which I give. Dr. Johnson's earliest example of the word is, nearly a century afterwards, from Pope.] A cultivator of flowers.
I have the honour of employment from the king, in a piece of his delight; which doth so consort with the opportunity of my charge here, that it hath given me acquaintance with some excellent *florists, as they are styled;* and likewise with mine own disposition, who have ever thought the greatest pleasure to consist in the simplest ornaments and elegancies of nature. *Sir H. Wotton. Lett. to the E. of Holderness*, (in 1623.)
Some botanists or *florists* at the least. *Dunciad.*
And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomson.

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.
The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

FLO'TA.* *n. s.* [Sax. flOta; but we use it merely as the Spanish *flota*.] A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places.

While Grenville's breast could virtue's stores afford,
What envied *flota* bore so fair a freight?
Shenstone, Eleg. 14.

The stir here [at Cadiz] is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the *flota*.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 28.

She will fit out armaments upon the ocean, by which the *flota* itself may be intercepted; and thus the treasures of all Europe, as well as the largest and surest resources of the Spanish monarchy, may be conveyed into France.
Burke on the Pres. State of Affairs, (1792.)

FLO'TAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *flotage.*] That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers; a word chiefly used in the commissions of water-bailiffs. *Chambers.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To skim.
Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* too nigh.
Tusser.

FLOTI'LLA.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *flotille*, "petit flotte." Lacombe.] A name given by the Spaniards to a number of light ships, which go before the rest in their return, and give information of the departure and cargo of the *flota* and galleons; and sometimes applied by us to any number of small vessels.

FLO'TSON, FLOTZAM, or FLOATSAM.† *n. s.* [from *float.*] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.
Flotsam is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves. *Blackstone.*

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed.
Skinner.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.
With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves.
Addison, Ovid.

2. To move with weight and tumult.
Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.
When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinckled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison, Spect.*
They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*
A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*
Furbelows and *flounces* have been disposed of at will, the stays have been lowered behind.
Guardian, No. 149.

2. A dash in the water.

FLO'UNDER. *n. s.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish.
Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*
Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.
Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head.
Dryden.
The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud.
Dryden.
He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
Pope.

FLOUR.* *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal. See the fourth sense of FLOWER.

FLO'URET.* See FLOWERET.

To FLO'URISH.† *v. n.* [*floreo, floresco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree.
Ps. xcii.
Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes.
Pope.

2. To be in a prosperous state.
If I could find example
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't: but since
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itself forswear't. *Shaks. Wint. Tales.*
Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou, and *flourish.*
Shakspeare.
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune.
Dryden, Ded. to Lord Clifford.
Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelsen.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.
Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*
They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts, Logick.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.
Impetuous spread
The stream and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope.

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In musick.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.
To *flourish* as musicians or men of fence do, before they play earnestly; to prove or assay what he can do, before he come to the thing.
Barret, Alv. 1580.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works.
Bacon, War with Spain.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.
And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*
Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push.
Dryden, Juv.

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.
The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*
As they are likely to over *flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.
Collier.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

FLO'URISH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vigour; state of strength or prosperity.
The Roman monarchy in her highest *flourish* never had the like.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 98.

2. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.
I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
The *flourish* of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

3. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness: far-fetched elegance.
This is a *flourish*, there follow excellent parables.
Bacon.
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out. *More, Divine Dialogues.*
Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estrange.*
The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho' least believed by them.
South, Serm.
Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and hang? *Dryden.*

4. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

5. A kind of musical prelude.
The lute's light genius now does proudly rise,
Heav'd on the surges of swoln rhapsodies;
Whose *flourish*, meteor-like, doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies here and there
Dancing in lofty measures. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 85.

6. A blossom. North. *Grose.*

FLO'URISHER. *n. s.* [from *flourish.*] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman, Iliad.*

FLO'URISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flourishing.*]

1. Ostentatiously.
She is *flourishingly* decked with gold, precious stone, and pearls.
Bale on the Revel. P. II. (1550,) sign. k. vi. b.

2. In an embellished manner of speaking.
To utter his mind eloquently, *flourishingly*, and finely. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

To FLOUT.† *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouwe*, Frisick. This is the etymology given by Dr. Johnson. But the word is from the Saxon flitan, to quarrel, to scold, *flout* being, as Mr. H. Tooke says, the past part. of this verb. And it may be added that *flit* or *flite* is still used, like the Saxon, in the north of England.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.
You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakspeare.*
The Norweyan banners *flout* the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shaks. Coriol.*
She railed at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakspeare.*
The heroical spirit of Luther, for I cannot be *flouted* out of that word, hated the brothelry of their cloisters.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 42.
Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton, Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.
Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakspeare.*
With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.
He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*
How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy, Serm.*

FLO'UTER.† *n. s.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.
Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.
What's that to you, goodman *flouter?*
Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

FLO'UTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flouting.*] In an insulting or contemptuous manner.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flopan, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.
The god am I, whose yellow water *flows*
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes.
Dryden, Æn.
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.
Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run: opposed to standing waters.
With osier floats the standing water strow;
Of massy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryd.*

3. To rise; not to ebb.
This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakspeare.*

4. To melt.
Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. *Is.* lxiv. 1.

5. To proceed; to issue.
I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't, I shall do good. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period.
This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.
Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*
Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung. *Prior.*

8. To abound; to be crowded.
The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.
Then shall our names,
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
There every eye with slumb'rous chains she bound,
And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground.
Pope, Odyssey.

10. To hang loose and waving.
He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.
Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,
We as art's elements shall understand.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.
The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.
Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLO'WER.† *n. s.* [*flur*, Goth. *fleur*, French; *flos, flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.
Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex, and and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single stile; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves: as in borage, buglos: or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage and deadnettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semifistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the arilostochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet or monkshood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are, first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum. 2d, Planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called stamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*
Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*
If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.
The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*
This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakew. on Prov.*
Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.
Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow'r* of age you perish for a song.
Pope, Horace Impr.

4. The edible part of corn; the meal. [*flur* och hweti, Goth. fine flour.]
The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want.
Spenser on Ireland.
I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour.
Pope, Odyss.

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.
The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*
Thou hast slain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects; the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.
He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

FLO'WER *de Luce.*† *n. s.* [*fleur-de-lis*, Fr. Our word was formerly written *flower-delice*, and is thus distinguished by the contemporary commentator on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar: "*Flowre delice*, that which they use to misterme *flowre deluce*, being in Latin called *flos delitiarum*."] A bulbous iris.
Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.
Cropp'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*
The goodly *flower-delice*. *Drayt. Polyolb. S. 15.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French; or from the noun.]
1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.
So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport.
Spenser, F. Q.
Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd.
Spenser, F. Q.
Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton, P. L.*
Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load.
Dryden, Georg.
To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed.
Pope, Messiah.

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.
Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift I wander'd here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*
This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.
Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.
If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of.
Milton on Education.

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WER-GENTLE.* *n. s.* A species of amaranth.
Blue harebells, pagles, pansies, calaminth, *Flower-gentle*, and the fair-hair'd hyacinth.
B. Jonson, Masques.

FLO'WER-INWOVEN.* *adj.* [*flower* and *inweave*.] Adorned with flowers.
With *flower-inwoven* tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thicket mourn. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

FLO'WERAGE.† *n. s.* [from *flower*; French, *fleurage*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET. *n. s.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a small flower.
Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands of fresh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q.
That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shak.*
So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells.
Milton, P. L.
Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves.
Dryden, Fab.

FLO'WERGARDEN. *n. s.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.
Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flowergarden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS.† *n. s.* [from *flowery*.]
1. The state of abounding in flowers. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*
2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERING.* *n. s.* [from *flower*.]
1. State of blossom; as, *flowering* of bulbous plants.
2. A sort of froth.
An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO'WERLESS.* *adj.* [*flower* and *less*; one of our oldest words.] Without a flower.
An herbe he brought, *flowerlesse*, all grene.
Chaucer, Ch. Dream, ver. 1860.

FLO'WERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.
Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton, Ode.
O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw.
Pope, Odyss.
To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield.
Pope.

FLO'WERY-KIRTLED.* *adj.* [*flowery* and *kirtle*. See KIRTLE.] Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers.
The *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus.

FLO'WING.* *n. s.* [from *flow*.] The rise of the water; the flow.
In religious forms, what ebbings and *flowings* have been, and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion!
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 154.
We must have perpetual ebbings and *flowings* of mirth and melancholy.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 42.

FLO'WINGLY.† *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance. *Sherwood.*

FLO'WINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *flowing*.] A stream of diction.
Dr. Tillotson polished over whatever was left rough in the compositions with his smooth language, and *flowingness* of his easy eloquence.
Nichols, Def. of the Decl. and Disc. of the Ch. of Engl. Introd.

FLOWK.† *n. s.* [Sax. ploc. See FLOOK.] A flounder; the name of a fish.
Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

FLO'WKWORT, *n. s.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.
1. Gone away.
For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton, P. L.*
Where, my deluded sense! was reason *flown?*
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*
2. Puffed; inflated; elate.
And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L.
Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unseemly *flown* with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT.† *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.
Such is the *fluctuant* condition of human generation, and of those relations, which arise from thence, that he, which is this day a son, the next may prove a father, and in the space of one day

more, without any real alteration in himself, become neither son, nor father, losing one relation by the death of him who begat him, and the other by the departure of him that was begotten of him.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion?
L'Estrange.

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.
The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Blackmore.
2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.
The tempter
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton, P.L.*
4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.
As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.
Addison, Spect.
5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION.† *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat. *fluctuation*, Fr. from *fluctuate*.]
1. The alternate motion of the water.
Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown.*
They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
2. Uncertainty; indetermination.
It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgement little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*
3. Violent agitation.
I have seen a crowd of disorderly people rush violently, and in heaps, till their utmost border was restrained by a wall, or had spent the fury of the first *fluctuation* and watery progress; and by and by it returned to the contrary with the same earnestness, only because it was violent and ungoverned. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. § 8.

FLUE.† *n. s.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of *fly*, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the French *l'ouverte*, an opening, whence our old word *louver*, signifying an opening to let out smoke; used by Spenser. See LOUVER.]
1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.
Flew [*flue*] a narrow outlet for smoke, to encrease the draught of air. North.
Pegge.
2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in in the wind.

FLUE'LLIN. *n. s.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCE.* *n. s.* [from *fluent*.] Copiousness; readiness. Not now in use.
Poetry indeed hath a *fluence* of expression.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 478.

FLU'ENCY. *n. s.* [from *fluent*.]
1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.
Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit.
Garth. Pref. to Ovid.
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.
Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*
We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*
The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift, Thoughts on various Subjects.*
3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.
Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
——— behold him tost on seas.
Sandys, Paraphrase on Job.
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.]
1. Liquid.
It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluid*, but stupified. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.
Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble.
Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*
I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance. *Denham, Sophy.*

FLU'ENT.† *n. s.*
1. Stream; running water.
Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips.*
2. In the doctrine of fluxions, flowing quantity.
They must know to find fluxions from *fluents*.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 47.

FLU'ENTLY.† *adv.* [from *fluent*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.
To speak divinely, or by inspiration, was the usual phrase whereby they expressed speaking *fluently*, pathetically, and with coherence.
Spenser, Van. of Vulg. Prophecies, p. 74.

FLU'ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.
Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth?
Milton, P. L.
If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid.
Newton, Opticks.

FLU'ID.† *n. s.*
1. Any thing not solid.
The doctrine and laws of *fluids* are of the greatest extent in philosophy. *Chambers.*
2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.
Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

FLUI'DITY. *n. s.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.
Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.
Newton, Opticks.
A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot.*

FLU'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.
What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLUKE.* See FLOOK and FLOWK. Both the fish, and the part of an anchor, are frequently written *fluke*.

FLUME.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑlum; old Fr. *flum*, "flume, riviere," Lacombe. One also of our own oldest words. Lat. *flumen*.] A river. Obsolete.
They weren baptised of him in the *flume* Jordan.
Wickliffe, St. Mark, i.

FLU'MMERY.† *n. s.* [*llymru*, Welsh.]
1. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.
Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children.
Locke.
2. Flattery; either an enlargement of *flam*, or a figurative usage of the preceding meaning.

FLUNG. participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.
Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLU'OR. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. A fluid state.
The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton, Opticks.*
2. Catamenia.

To FLUR.* See *To* FLURRY.

FLU'RRY.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. or German, *flughs*, hastily, in a hurry; or perhaps a corruption of *fluster*.]
1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.
The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the North. *Swift.*
2. Hurry; a violent commotion.
One is kept in perpetual alarm, and *flurry* of spirits, for the first or second time of assisting at this diversion, [a bull-fight.]
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 40.

To FLU'RRY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in agitation; to alarm. To *Flur* is an old northern word. "*Flur'd*, all ruffled." Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697, p. 98.
After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the mark of languor and indolence, we were at first quite *flurried* and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise of cannon, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain. Lett. 29. (1776.)

To FLUSH.† *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]
1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste. Dr. Johnson here cites a passage from Ben Jonson, where the verb is active, in the sportsman's sense of springing birds. The following passage will explain the present meaning of coming in haste.

Oh your crush'd nostrils slake your oppilation,
And makes your pent powers *flush* to wholesome sneezes. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Value.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

A flake of fire that, *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH.† *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden; properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison, Cato.*

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

Such things as can only feed his pride, and *flush* his ambition. *South, Serm.* ii. 104.

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To put up; to spring.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson, Masque of Owls.*

FLUSH.† *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grosly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n? *Shakspeare.*

I love to wear clothes that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conceited, elevated in opinion.

Content not yourselves with some part of it; that you read the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some *flush* notionists. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 297.

FLUSH.† *n. s.* [German, *fluss.*]

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flush*: as, a *flash* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Cards all of a sort. [Spanish, *flux.*]

3. Bloom; growth; abundance.

No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

A horse turned out in the spring to take the first *flush* of grass. *Steevens, Note on K. Lear.*

4. A term for a number of ducks; as a covey is for partridges.

As when a faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of ducks foreby the brook,
The trembling fowl ——— ———
Do hide themselves from her astonying look
Amongst the flags and covert round about. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. v. 54.

FLU'SHER.* *n. s.* The common name of the lesser butcher-bird. *Chambers.*

FLU'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *flush.*] Colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,
She married. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To cover any pimples and heats, or to remove any obstructions, or to mitigate and quench excessive *flushings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 62.

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier of the Aspect.*

FLU'SHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *flush.*] Freshness.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Ganden's Life of Hooker*, 1661, p. 37.

To FLU'STER.† *v. a.* [from *To flush.*]

1. To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To confound; to hurry.

All endeavours must be therefore used either to divert, bind up, stupify, *fluster*, and amuse the senses; or else to justle them out of their stations. *Swift, Fragment.*

To FLU'STER.* *v. n.* [Teut. and Germ. *flughs*, in a hurry; Icel. *flas*, precipitancy; and Serenius gives *flester*, anhelus, i. e. short-winded, out of breath.] To be in a bustle; to make much ado about little.

The Apostle seems here most peculiarly to have directed this encomium of the gospel, as a defiance to the philosophers of his time, the *flustering*, vain-glorious Greeks. *South, Serm.* iii. 215.

FLU'STER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.

Let no present *fluster* of fortune, or flow of riches, either transport the man himself with confidence, or the fools about him with admiration. *South, Serm.* vi. 235.

When Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober, all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

FLU'STERED.* *adj.* [from *fluster.*] Heated with liquor; half-drunk.

Being pleased with two or three imaginary bumpers of different wines, equally delicious; and a little vexed with this fantastick treat; he pretended to grow *flustered*, and gave the Barmecide a good box on the ear. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 162.

FLUTE.† *n. s.* [*fluste*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch; *floite*, Danish; Chaucer writes our word after this manner, "many a *floite*," House of Fame, iii. 133; Germ. *floote*. The word may be either from the Gr. φλάω, to blow, or the Lat. *fistula*, a pipe.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The soft complaining *flute*,
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE.* *v. n.* To play on the flute.

Singing he was, or *floyting* all the day. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To FLUTE.† *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

Channelled, *fluted*, furrowed, streaked. *Cotgrave, in V. Canelé, and Sherwood.*

FLU'TER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fluteur.*] One who plays on the flute. *Cotg. and Sherw.*

To FLU'TTER.† *v. n.* [flocepan, Saxon; *flotter*, French. And our word was formerly written *floter*, or *flotter*. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flotereth* over her birds, and beareth them on her wings," &c. Dr. Plaifere's Nine Serm. 1621; p. 106.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.

Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Crashaw*

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long she *flutter'd* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Howel, Voc. For.*

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

To FLU'TTER.† *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shaks. Coriol.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

Then might ye see
Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, toss'd
And *flutter'd* into rags. *Milton, P. L.*

FLU'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLU'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *flutter*.] Tumult of mind; agitation.

In sweet confusion lost,
And dubious *flutterings*, he a while remain'd.
Thomson, Summer.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.; *flux*, Fr.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthn.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*; and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop fluxes of blood. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Halifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shaks.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX.† *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

A corporation; which is likewise a *flux* body, may be punished for the faults, and liable to the debts, of their predecessors.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus, ch. 12.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages.
Abp. Newcome, Ess. Tr. of the Bible, p. 233.

To FLUX.† *v. a.*

1. To melt.

He maketh his cure more dilatory, and at the same time *fluxes* his body and his purse.
Moral State of England, (1670,) p. 34.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly — have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world.
South, Serm. ii. 215.

FLUXA'TION.* *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] The state of passing away and giving place to others.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.
Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.

FLU'XIBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *fluxible*.] Not durable; changing.

Though it be questionable, whether I wear the same flesh which is *fluxible*, I am sure my hair is not the same; for I went flaxen-haired out of England, but you shall find me returned with a very dark brown. *Howell, Let.* i. i. 31.

FLUXIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *fluxible*.] Aptness to flow or spread. *Cockeram.*

FLUXI'LITY. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Bayle.*

FLU'XION.† *n. s.* [*fluxion*, Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing.

A running, flowing or floating of waters. *Cotgrave.*

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were rais'd. *Wiseman.*

3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

FLU'XIONARY.* *adj.* [from *fluxion*.] Relating to mathematical fluxions.

You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 32.

FLU'XIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *fluxion*.] One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluxionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst.* Qu. 43.

FLU'XIVE.* *adj.* [from *flux*.]

1. Flowing with tears.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

2. Wanting solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

FLU'XURE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fluxus*.]

1. The act or power of *flowing*.

Humour, we thus define it,
To be a quality of air, or water,
And in itself holds these two properties,
Moisture and *fluxure*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. Fluid matter.

The swoln *fluxure* of the clouds.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, ii. 16.

To FLY.† pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [fleogan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to use wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is *to escape*, or *to go away*, flean, Saxon, and makes *fled*.] They are now confounded. *Fly*, or fleogan, are evidently from the Latin *volo*, to fly.

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloister'd flight. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen.* i. 20.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job*, v.

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with *flying* speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.
Dryden.

Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* steed. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryd.*

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

He bassas heads, to save his own made *fly*;
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. [flean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense. See *To* FLEE.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spens. F. Q.*

Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.* xiv. 5.

Abiathar escaped, and *fled* after David.
1 *Sam.* xxii. 20.

What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*.
Dryden.

He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forsake mankind, and all the world but love.
Pope.

9. *To* FLY *at*. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and bark and *fly at* him. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South, Serm.*

This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires especially into faults. *South.*

10. *To* FLY *at*. To hawk; to catch birds by means of hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at* the brook,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

11. *To* FLY *back*. To start; to become restiff, as a horse.

12. *To* FLY *in the face*. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*, and he must expect only danger to himself. *Swift, Drapier's Letters.*

13. *To* FLY *in the face*. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face*:
— But how, if nature *fly* in my *face* first?
— Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

14. *To* FLY *off*. To revolt.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt and *flying off*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.
Addison, Cato.

15. *To* FLY *on*. To spring with violence upon; to fly at.

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

16. *To* FLY *out*. To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noise and stinks.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*

17. *To* FLY *out*. To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fierceness you command. *Dryd.*

Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

18. *To* FLY *out*. To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley, Serm.*

19. *To let* FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, *lets fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky.
Granville.

20. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

21. To float in the air; as they marched out of the town, by capitulation, with drums beating, colours *flying*, &c. i. e. with honour. Hence perhaps the vulgar expression, "to come off with *flying-colours*."

To FLY.† *v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues. *Shakspeare.*

O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakspeare.*

If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon, Essays.*

O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden, Juv.*

Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*

Fly every thing you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady*, Induct.

5. To cause to fly, or float in the air, as, to *fly* an artificial kite.

6. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape: *flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept separate.

FLY.† *n. s.* [ꝑleoȝe, ꝑlie, Saxon; *fluga*, Icel.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To heedless *flies* the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

4. A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling.

5. A flatterer. A Latinism.

Courtiers have *flies*,
That buzz all news unto them.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr.

FLY'BITTEN.* *adj.* [*fly* and *bite*.] Stained by the bites of flies.

The German hunting in water-work is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these *fly-bitten* tapestries. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

FLY'BLOW.* *n. s.* [*fly* and *blow*.] The egg of a fly.

As fast, and thick as *fly-blows*.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY'BOAT.† *n. s.* [*fly* and *boat*. Fr. *flibot*; Icel. *fley*.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

With three neat *fly-boats*, which with them do take
Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.
Drayton's Agincourt.

FLYCA'TCHER *n. s.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *fly-catcher*. *Dryden.*

The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY'ER.† *n. s.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier*.

Enforced flight is no disgrace; such *flyers* fight again. *Warner, Albion's Eng.* iii. 18.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier*. *Sandys, Journey.*

He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

You, Philander, are too high a *flyer* for me; you are so much in the altitudes, &c.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. III.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure; whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-fishing*. *Walton, Angler.*

FLY'FLAP.* *n. s.* [*fly* and *flap*.] A fan or flapper to keep flies off.

Your order appointing certain deacons with *fly-flaps* to drive away flies, when the Pope celebrateth, were very superfluous.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616,) p. 84.

Then 'mongst the rout he flew as swift,
As weapon made by Cyclops,
And bravely quell'd sedition's buz,
By dint of massy *fly-flops*.
Song of St. George for England.

FLY'ING-FISH.* *n. s.* [*fly* and *fish*.] A fish of the gurnard kind.

The greatest recreation we had, was to view such large shoals of *flying-fishes*, as, by their interposing multitude, for some time darkened the sun; a fish beautiful in its eye; the body, though no larger than a small herring, yet big enough for those complemental fins, which, so long as moist, serve as wings to fly 200 paces or more, and 40 foot high. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 39.

FOAL.† *n. s.* [M. Goth. *fula*; Su. Goth. *fole*; Sax. ꝑola, ꝑole. Our old authors write the word *fole*.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young horse, and *filly* for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind.
Spenser, F. Q.

Twenty she-asses and ten *foals*. *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May, Georgicks.*

To FOAL. *v. n.* To be disburthened of the fœtus. Used of beasts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they *foal*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FO'ALBIT. } FO'ALFOOT. } *n. s.* Plants.

FOAM.† *n. s.* [*faum*, German; fæm, Sax. See the verb active *foam*.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hos.* x. 7.

They have dashed themselves in pieces, and are forced to retire back again in empty passion and *foam*. *Scott, Works*, ii. 31.

Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy *foam*. *Thomson, Spring.*

To FOAM.* *v. a.* [Sax. fæman; Lat. *vomo*.] To cast out froth; to throw forth.

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming* out their own shame. *St. Jude*, ver. 13.

To FOAM. *v. n.*

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Cæsar fell down at the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.
Pope, Odyssey.

Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd strait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth*, and gnashesh with his teeth. *St. Mark*, ix. 18.

FO'AMINGLY.* *adv.* [from *foaming*.] Slaveringly; frothily. *Cotgrave in V. Baveusement, and Sherwood.*

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney.*

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side.
Dryden.

FOB. *n. s.* [*fuppe, fupsacke*, German.] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden, Juv.

He put his hand into his *fob*, and presented me in his name with a tobacco-stopper.
Addison, Spect.

Two pockets he called his *fobs*: they were two large slits squeezed close by the pressure of his belly. *Swift.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob*. *Swift.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He goes pressing forward, till he was *fobbed* again with another story. *L'Estrange.*

2. *To* FOB *off*. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think to *fob off* our disgrace with a tale. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely determined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter.
Addison, Freeholder.

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters them. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

FO'CIL.† *n. s.* [*focile*, French; originally an Arabick expression for the two bones of the arm and leg here named.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle; or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FOCILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*

FO'CUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.
Harris.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*.
Newton, Opticks.

2. FOCUS *of a Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. FOCUS *of an Ellipsis*. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.
Harris.

4. FOCUS *of the Hyperbola*. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER.† *n. s.* [Sax. foðep, foðdop, from foeðan, to feed; Su. Goth. *foda*, to feed; Irish, *foder*, straw; Icel. *fodr*, food for cattle. See FOTHER.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mother's dugs the starving lambs.
Dryden, Virg.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

From winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep.
Dryden, Virg.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with.
Mortimer.

FO'DDERER.† *n. s.* [Sax. foðepe.] He who fodders cattle. *Sherwood.*

FOE.† *n. s.* [Sax. fah, an enemy; perhaps from fian, to hate; *fa*, Scottish. Runick *faat*, secret hatred; Cimbr. *faide*, enmity; Icel. *faide*; Goth. *faad*. Hence our *feud*; to which likewise *foe-hood* is akin; a word which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. *Fone* is our ancient plural of *foe*, and often occurs in the poetry of Spenser.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *fone*,
In which he then defeated ever more. *Spenser. F. Q.*

Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*.
Shakspeare.

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb.
Dryden, Fab.

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an illwisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines.
Watts on the Mind.

To FOE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat as an enemy. Not now in use.

In his power she was to *foe* or friend.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 6.

FO'EHOOD.* [Sax. fah and hab, the quality, condition, or character of a foe.] Enmity.

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadly *foehood* which was rung over the world? *Bp. Bedell, Cop. of Cert. Letters*, (1620,) ch. 2. p. 325.

Composals of these inbred *fohoods*.
Dr. Jackson, Works, ii. 522.

FO'ELIKE.* *adj.* [*foe* and *like*, Sax. palæca.] In the character of an enemy.

He ———
Foelike hath bent his bow; his hostile hand
Advanc'd, and slain the beauty of the land.
Sandys, Lament, p. 4.

FO'EMAN.† *n. s.* [from *foe* and *man*, Sax. fahmon.] Enemy in war; antagonist. An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says. Some poets of the present time have endeavoured to re-establish this word, which once indeed was common.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What valiant *foeman*, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

When by report of subjects I did heare
How *foemen* were arrived on my shore,
I gathered all my soldiers void of feare.
Mirror, for Mag. p. 17.

Art nor cunning shall not lack,
To preserve thee, still to keep,
What thy envious *foemen* seek.
Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleased.

FO'ETUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG.† *n. s.* [Icel. *fug*, Dan. *fog*, a storm, a fall of snow, snow driven by the wind. It seems to be connected with the Lat. *fuligo*, a mist, darkness.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'rful sun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Fly, fly, prophane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

FOG.† *n. s.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. "Gramen in foresta regis locatur pro *fogagio*." Leges Forest. Scoticæ.] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown. A common word in the north.

The thick and well-grown *fog* doth mat my smoother slades. *Drayton, Polyolb*, S. 13.

To FOG.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overcast; to darken; "to *fog over*."
Sherwood.

To FOG.* *v. n.* [Fr. *vogue*, sway, authority; *voguer*, to go forward.] To have power; to practise. Hence our word *pettifogger*, one who has little influence, practice, or power. The present word has hitherto been unobserved.

The *fogging* proctorage of money.
Milton, of Reformation in Eng. B. 2.

He gives himself up wholly to scrape a livelihood from curing diseases, or *fogging* in secular causes. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 28.

FO'GAGE.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *fogagium*.] In the forest law, rank grass, not eaten in the summer. *Chambers.*

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

Your poverty shall exceed the lazy dulness and useless *fogginess* of many of them amidst their plenty. *Bp. Ganden, Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 560.

FO'GGY.† *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

As cleere Phœbus, when some *foggy* cloud
His brightnesse from the world a while doth shrowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light. *Brown.*

Let not the air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
Wotton, Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

I will pass over your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world.
Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, (1603,) p. 35.

FOH. *interject.* [from ϸah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
Shakspeare, Othello.

*FO'IBLE.** *adj.* [French, *foible*; Ital. *fievole*; probably from the Lat. *flebilis*, to be lamented. Our word is now used perhaps only as a substantive, signifying defect, a weak side; but is no doubt adopted from the adjective, though our lexicographers have thought the adjective unworthy of any notice, in the sense formerly used by fencers; *foible* being the word for the weakest part of a blade, in contradistinction to *fort*, the strongest.] Weak.

The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the *fort* or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak.
Lord Herbert's Life, p. 46.

FO'IBLE.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature.
Friend, Hist. of Physick.

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts, Logick.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton, P. L.*

Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*.
Milton, P. L.

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects from the sense
Variously representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve.
Milton, P. L.

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*, that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy, Serm.*

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.
Dryden.

But I, the consort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Æn.

2. [*fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shaks.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whil'st I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.
Addison.

FOIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Whosoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.
Milton, P. L.

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*.
Southern.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*feuille*, French, *folium*, Lat.] Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them display'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.
Milton, Lycidas.

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The sullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory. *Grew, Museum.*

Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
Broome on the Odyssey.

4. [from *fouiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

5. The steel of a looking-glass. [French, *feuille*, leaf; Lat. *folium*.] *Sherwood.*

Foil, among looking-glass-grinders, is a sheet of tin with quicksilver, or the like, laid on the back-side of a looking-glass, to make it reflect. *Chambers.*

FO'ILABLE.* *adj.* [from *foil*.] That may be foiled; refusable; rejectible.
Cotgrave in V. Rebutable, & Sherwood.

FO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

FO'ILING.* *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

To FOIN.† *v. n.* [*poindre*, French, *pungo*, Lat.] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Spens. F. Q.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

He was fain to defend himself from the boar, a great while, the boar continually *foining* at him with his great tusks. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to hore
Their corslets, and the thinnest parts explore.
Dryden.

To FOIN.* *v. a.* To prick; to sting. *Huloet, and Barret.*

FOIN.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thrush; a push.

At hand strokes they use not swords, but poll-axes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
Robinson, Transl. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ch. 10.

Come; no matter vor your *foins*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

I had my wards, and *foins*, and quarter-blows.
Wise Wom. of Hogsden, (1638.)

FO'ININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.

FO'ISON.† *n. s.* [old French, *foison*, (for there is no such Sax. word, I think, as ꝑoiꝛon, given by Dr. Johnson,) from *foisonner*, to abound. It may be from the Lat. *fusus*, copious; or, as Menage says, from *fusio*.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but it is certainly still used in several counties.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever they be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.
Tusser.

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tusser.*

Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To FOIST.† *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To insert by forgery; to falsify. It appears to have been adopted from the practice of gamblers; "to *foist* or cog a die," Barret's Alv. 1580; "to *foist* or cog," Sherwood's Dict. 1632.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.
Carew, State of Cornwall.

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

To FOIST.* *v. n.* To stink; to be fusty. It is the same as *fust*, which see; and also *foistied*. It is sometimes written *fiest*, as in Hollyband's old French Grammar.

FOIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley," Cotgrave; perhaps from the Lat. *fustis*, in the sense of *wood*. "A *fuste* seu ligno dicta navis species, quam vulgò *fuste* dicimus; nam et naves nudè *ligna* vocantur." See Du Cange in V. FUSTA.] A light and swift ship. *Barret.*

This pink, this painted *foist*, this cockle-boat.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

FO'ISTER.* *n. s.* [from *To foist*. A falsifier; "a liar." *Sherwood.*

These able are at needc to stand and keepe the stake,
When facing *foisters*, fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are food-sick, faint; or, heart-sick, run their waies.
Mir. for Mag. p. 483.

FO'ISTIED.* *adj.* [*F. fusté.*] Mustied; vinowed. *Huloet.*

FO'ISTINESS. *n. s.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY.† *adj.* [Fr. *fusté*. See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.

The old motheaten, leaden legend; and the *foisty* and fenowed festival.
Favour, Antiq. Triumph over Novelty, (1619,) p. 334.

FOLD.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑalæð, ꝑalð, from the Goth. *faldan*, to fold up. "Huc pertinet illud ꝑealð, vel ꝑalð, quod Anglo-saxonibus olim denotabat *stabulum*, propriè verò *septum ex stipitibus cratibusque in terram defixis complicatisque factum*." Jun. Gloss. Goth. in V. FALDEN.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheep-walks and *folds*.
Milton, P. L.

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *folds*
Slain. *Milton, Sonnet.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Build ye cities for your little ones, and *folds* for your sheep. *Numb.* xxxii. 24.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Ralegh.*

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, Virg.

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

5. An enclosure of any kind, as *fold-garth*, still used in the north of England, for the farm-yard.

6. [From ꝑalð, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Not with indented wave, the serpent then
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a surging maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large; the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the *folds*.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden, Virg. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some *an hundred fold*, some *sixty fold*, some *thirty fold*. *St. Matt.* xiii. 8.

At last appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were brass,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milt. P. L.*

Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant, that from these may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To FOLD.† *v. a.* [Goth. *faldan*; Sax. ꝑealðan.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milt. Comus.*

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryd. Hor.*

2. To double; to complicate.

As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the hands to sleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.

They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.

I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon it, read it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shakspeare.*

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a corner.
Collier of Envy.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the useless air.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

3. To enclose; to include; to shut.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*.
1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

FO'LDER.* *n. s.* [from *fold*.] One who folds up any thing. Lat. *rugator*. *Hul.*

FO'LDING.* *n. s.* [from *fold*.] Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of hurdles, which they remove about, so that when they have dunged one place they are set upon another.

We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FOLE.* See FOAL.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FO'LIAGE. *n. s.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addis. on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,
And gentl; harden into fruit, the wise

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow Redundant. *Philips.*

To Fo'LIAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To work so as to represent foliage.

There is in this place one very great square, in the middle of which appears an huge composite *foliaged* column. *Drummond, Travels*, p. 58.

Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm
An aged cushion hides! replete with dust
The *foliag'd* velvet, pleasing to the eye,
Of great Eliza's reign, but now the snare
Of weary guest, that on the specious bed
Sits down confiding. *Shenst. Economy*, P. III.

To Fo'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus, folium*, Lat.] To beat into laminas, or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton, Opticks.*

FOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*foliatio, folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compass of the flower; and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

Fo'LIATURE.† *n. s.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree. *Shuckford on the Creation*, p. 203.

Fo'LIER.* *n. s.* [Dutch, *foeli*; French, *feuille*.] Goldsmith's foil.

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed, how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. R. Soc.* ii. 489.

FO'LIO.† *n. s.* [*in folio*, Latin.]

1. A leaf or page of a book; *fol. a* and *b*, or *recto* and *verso*, being ancient and still continued distinctions for the first and second sides of the leaf in manuscripts and early-printed books. This is the primary sense of *folio*; the first writing being *on leaves*.
2. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

I am for whole volumes in *folio*. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Plumbinus and Plumeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Fo'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *filemot*. See FILEMOT.

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Fo'LIOT.* *n. s.* [Ital. *foletto*, "a spirit, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow," Florio, World of Words, 1598.] A kind of demon.

Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 47.

Another sort of these [demons] are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call *foliots*, most part innoxious. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 47.

Fo'LIOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *folium*.] Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

Folious apparences, and not the central and vital interiours of truth. *Brown, Ch. Mor.* ii. 3.

FOLK.† *n. s.* [ꝼolc, Sax. *volk*, Dutch; *folk*, Icel. *foulk*, old French; ὄχλος Gr. Æol. Fοχλος, and by transposition Fολχος; Lat. *volgus*. It is properly a noun collective; and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks'* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalm* lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between:
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before. *Shakspeare.*

Anger is a kind of baseness: as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

Fo'LKLAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼolclanꝺ.] Copyhold land, in contradistinction to bookland (boclanꝺ) or charter-land.

They held their small portions of land as an inheritance — not by charter, but by a sort of prescription: this was called *folkland*. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

Fo'LKMOTE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼolcgemoꝺ; ꝼolcmoꝺ; *folk*, the people, and *mote*, a meeting, Su. Goth.] A meeting of people.

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To which *folkemote* they all, with one consent,
Agreed to travel. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iv. 6.

These held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folkmote* or leet, and there became reciprocally bound to each other, and to the publick, for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

Fo'LLICLE. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

Fo'LLIFUL.* *adj.* [*folly* and *full*.] Full of folly. This is an old Scottish expression; and is an English vulgarism.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly: fanciful and *folliful* they use indiscriminately. *Shenstone.*

Fo'LLILY.* *adv.* [from *folly*.] Foolishly. Obsolete. Used both by Wicliffe and Chaucer.

To FO'LLOW.† *v. a.* [ꝼolʒian, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch; *foelga*, Goth. to follow.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton, P. L.*

What could I do,
But *follow* strait, invisibly thus led. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place
To seek Sebastian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Present, and of his presence many a sign
Still *following* thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton, P. L.*

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 13.

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden, Æn.*

We *follow* fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such *follow* him as shall be registered,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. *Milton, P. L.*

Signs *following* signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds or pain. *Milt. P. L.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

Ill patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

9. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their

only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tillotson.*

Most men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Milton, P. R.*
Fair virtue, should I *follow* thee,
I should be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews*, xii. 14.
Follow not that which is evil. 3 *John*, ver. 11.

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser on Ireland.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclus.* xxix. 9.

To FO'LLOW.† *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

The famine shall *follow* close after you. *Jer.* xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *B. Jonson.*

2. To attend servilely.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To be posteriour in time.

Living carcasses design'd
For death, the *following* day, in bloody fight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miscarriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hos.* vi. 3.

FO'LLOWER.† *n. s.* [from *follow*; Sax. folzepe.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South, Serm.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?
— With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Grief is an impudent guest,
A *follower* every where. *Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coast. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Christ. 1 *Cor.* xi. 1.

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Sprat, Serm.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and *followers* of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their King and their Master. *Nelson.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope, Essays.*

7. One of the same faction or party.

FO'LLY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *follie*; Welsh, *folez.*]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is *folly*, childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her side. *Hawkesworth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

She hath wrought *folly* in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house. *Deut.* xxii. 21.

They have committed lewdness and *folly* in Israel. *Judges*, xx. 6.

Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to *folly* falls. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She turn'd to *folly*, and she was a whore. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty *follies* that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope, Horace.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'st* my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Excitation; encouragement.

This gentleman leaveth Italy in present tranquillity, though not without a little fear of some alteration on the side of Savoy: which prince seemeth to have great and unquiet thoughts; and, I fear, they will lack no *fomentation* from abroad. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. Rem.* p. 276.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride! *Young, Night Th. 5.*

FOME'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *foment.*] One that foments; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and *fomenters* of them had never sprung up. *Howell.*

The kindler, *fomenter*, and advancer of the whole German war. *Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*, (1635,) p. 113.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin. *Hale, Serm. end of his Remains*, p. 25.

FON.† *n. s.* [a word used by Chaucer for a *fool*, which Mr. Tyrwhitt designates as Saxon; but, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, there is no similar word in that language. "It is," he observes, "the same with the Su. Goth. and Icel. *faane*, fatuus; whence *faana*, *faanast*, fatuè se gerere; Su. Goth. *faanig*, delirus, stultus; Icel. *fanytr*, homo nihili; Germ. *fanzen*, nugas agere. Perhaps this is the origin of the English *fond*, and also of *fun*, sport." But see FUN. Wicliffe, it may be added, uses *fonned* for *foolish*. We have also, in our old language, the term *fond*-plough for *fool*-plough, a kind of pageant.] A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

FOND.† *adj.* [*fon*, Scottish; a word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology; to *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish. So far Dr. Johnson. See however, the etymology of the preceding word, *fon.*]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* schoolmaster. *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shaks. Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shaks.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply.
Milton, P. L.

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite.
Milton, S. A.

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites.
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted: with *of*.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond of* my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To FO'NDLE. } To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cocker.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins.
Dryden, Æn.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions. *Swift.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to doat on.

How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shaksp.*

To FOND.* *v. n.* [Sax. ꝑunbian.] To strive; to try. Obsolete.

Though I sickness have upon honde,
And long have had, yet will I *fonde*
To make a boke after his heste.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

I will *fonde* to espien on my side,
To whom I may be wedded hastily.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

FO'NDLER. *n. s.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING.† *n. s.* [from *fondle*.]

1. A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Quyte you well in feld and town,
And of all the *fondlyngs* make a deliverance.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

2. A fool. Yet so used, I believe, in the north of England.

We have many such *fondlings*, that are their wives' packhorses and slaves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 603.

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate.
Philips.

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain.
Pope.

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be.
Spenser, Sonnets.

So many absurd and indeed ridiculous consequences do follow the *fondness* of this argument.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 55.

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds.
Addison, Cato.

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*.
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Not that he had any *fondness* to the number itself. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 245.

FONL. *n. s.* Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbarous troup of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

FONT.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑonc; *fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.]

1. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

2. [In printing.] An assortment of letters and accents.

I caused a *font* of Irish letters to be cast.
Boyle, Lett. Birch's Life of R. Boyle, p. 417.

FO'NTANEL.† *n. s.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

I see some full bodies, that can enjoy no health without strong evacuations, blood-lettings, *fontanels*. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 21.

Artificial issues, made in any part of the body, are by physicians called *fontinels*, or little fountains.
Hammond on St. Mark, iv. 29.

A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm.
Wiseman of Inflammation.

*FONTA'NGE.† *n. s.* [from the name of the first wearer, Dr. Johnson says. This was Mademoiselle de *Fontange*, one of the French king's mistresses; as the amusing Fop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑoꝺ, food; ꝑeban, to feed; Goth. *fodeins*, food; Su. *foda*, to nourish; Dutch, *voeden*, to feed; Scottish, *feed*.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*.
Shakspeare.

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor.
Prov. xiii. 23.

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton, P. L.*

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To FOOD.* *v. a.* [*voeden*, Dutch; *foda*, Su. ꝑeban, Sax.] To feed. Obsolete.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

Foo'dful.† *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.
Where wert thou when I made
The *foodful* earth, and her foundation laid?
Sandys, Job, p. 55.
There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.
An analogy most fruitful, and more *foodful* than the old Ephesian statue with three tier of breasts.
Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

Foo'dless.* *adj.* [*food* and *less*.] Not affording food; barren.
The dry and *foodless* wilderness.
Sandys, Psalm lxxiv.
For he in *foodless* desarts fed
The hungry with celestial bread. *Sandys, Ps.* cvii.
The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Winter.

Foo'dy. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.
To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal.
Chapman.

FOOL.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. and Iceland. *fol*; old Fr. *foueil*, afterwards *fol.*; old Cornish, *fol*; Welsh, *fwl*.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.
Dost thou call me *fool*, boy?
— All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The *fool* multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior.
Shakspeare, Merch. af Venice.
It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*
He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God.
Psalm xiv. 1.
3. A term of indignity and reproach.
To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden, Juv. Pref.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.
Where's my knave, my *fool!* Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*
If this disguise sit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.
I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* Fool. To act like one void of common understanding.
I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 21.
Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*
7. *To make a* Fool *of.* To disappoint; to defeat.
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

To Fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.
I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*
If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham.*
It must be an industrious youth that provides against age: and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*
He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange.*
Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden, Span, Friar.*

To Fool. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.
And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton, P. L.*
If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart.
South, Serm.
When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.
I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addison, Freeholder.*
2. To infatuate; to make foolish.
If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much,
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause;
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.
B. Jonson.
It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham, Sophy.*
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy, Serm.*
A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*
3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOOL.* *n. s.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.
Thou full dish of *fool*. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*
Fall to your cheesecakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your *fool*, your flawns. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

Foo'lbold.* *adj.* [*fool* and *bold*.] Foolishly bold; foolhardy. Not now in use.
Some in corners have been *foolbold*.
Conclus. of Leland's Journey, enlarged by Bale, L. 3. b.

Foo'lborn. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.
Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.
Shakspeare Hen. IV. P. II.

Foo'lery.† *n. s.* [from *fool*.]
1. Habitual folly.
Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
He keeps the house of pride and *foolery*.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.
2. An act of folly; trifling practice.
Talk not much with a fool, and go not to him that hath no understanding. Beware of him, lest thou have trouble; and thou shalt never be defiled with his *fooleries*. *Ecclus.* xxii. 13.
I shall do that that's fit, sir;
And fit to cross your *fooleries*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.
It is meer *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Ralegh, Hist.
We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

Foolha'ppy. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Foolha'rdiness.† *n. s.* [from *foolhardy*. The old French language has the similar expression of *fol hardement* for temerity or imprudence. Chaucer uses *folehardiness* for rashness.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.
There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*; Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
A false glossing parasite would — call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly. *South, Serm.* ii. 347.

Foolha'rdise. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.
More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Foolha'rdy.† *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*. Old French also *fol-hardi*, Rog. Gloss. Suppl.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.
One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd.
Spenser, F. Q.
Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howell.*
If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras.*

Foo'ltrap. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in; as a flytrap.
Betts, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foo'lish. *adj.* [from *fool*.]
1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.
Thou *foolish* woman, seest thou not our mourning. 2 *Esdras.*
Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *foolish* fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither *foolish* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. 2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*

He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

FOO'LSCAP *Paper.** A term denoting the size of the sheet of paper; as pot, *foolscap*, &c. pot being the smallest, and *foolscap* the second in the ascending scale to *atlas*-paper.

FOO'LSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.

FOOT.† *n. s.* plural *feet*. [ꝼoꝺ, Sax. *voet*, Dutch; *fute*, Scottish; *fotus*, Goth. *fot*, Iceland. "Antiquissimam esse vocem comprobat omnium dialect. Scytho-Scand. convenientia." Serenius.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died ev'ry day she liv'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot; as, *the* foot *of a table*.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops, and sides, and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?
— Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and borne away.
Dryden, Cleomen.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*. 2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage. Written sometimes *o'foot*, whence *afoot*. See AFOOT.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*. *Ex.* xii.

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be *on foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lusias gathered three score thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen. 1 *Mac.* iv. 28.

Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*

Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden, Æn.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow subjects in England. *Swift, Drap. Letters.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no well wisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift.*

I ask whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase. See AFOOT.

If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*. *Bacon, Ess.*

13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Did'st thou hear these verses?
— O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear. *Shakspeare.*

And Sydney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. *Grew.*

15. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard. *L'Estrange.*

16. A measure containing twelve inches; supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying and half *footing* in his haste. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakspeare.*

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once, who can foot it farthest. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such pretended saint. *South.*

To FOOT.† *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold. *Shakspeare.*

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.

2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Herbert. He had forgotten Shakspeare.

The holy eagle
Stoop'd, as to *foot* us. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out. *Herbert.*

5. To supply with feet.

New spur-leathers, or stockings by this time *footed*. *Bp. Hall, Charact. The Vain-Glorious.*

FOO'TBALL. *n. s.* [*foot* and *ball*.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus? *Shaks.*

Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice, *Peacham.*

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

FOO'TBANDS.* *n. s.* pl. [*foot* and *band.*] Soldiers that march and fight on foot.

T' whom valiant Audlie, in their feint recoyle,
With his *foot-bands* alone did give the foyle.
Mir. for Mag. p. 805.

FOO'TBOY. *n. s.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lowsy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things.
Boyle on Colours.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it. *Swift.*

FOO'TBREADTH.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *breadth.*] The space which a foot might cover.

I will not give you of their land, no not so much as a *footbreadth*, [in the margin, the treading of the sole of the foot.] *Deut.* ii. 5.

FOO'TBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden.
Sidney.

FOO'TCLOTH.† *n. s.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A sumpter cloth; and thence applied to a horse with housings.

Three times to-day my *footcloth* horse did stumble. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

How should he worshipp'd be, and reverenc'd,
Ride with his furs and *footcloths! B. Jonson, Fox.*

Milan, and many other cities in Italy, danced at this musick, made a *footcloth* of their master's livery, and from this time dated themselves free states. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 165.

I still will be a justice in the war,
And ride upon my *footcloth.*
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOOTFA'LL.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *fall.*] A stumble; a trip of the foot.

For every trifle are they set upon me:
Sometime like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And, after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their pricks at my *footfall. Shakspeare, Tempest.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. s.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney.*

FOO'TGUARDS.* *n. s.* pl. [*foot* and *guard.*] Footsoldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the guards.

FOO'THOLD.† *n. s.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

Getting more universal *foothold* in other persons, by dislodging her deformed enemy.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 242.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTHO'T.* *adv.* [*foot* and *hot.*] Immediately; directly; a phrase borrowed, as Dr. Jamieson ingeniously supposes, from hunting, in which the dog pursues the tract of animals, and is most successful, when the tract is recent, i. e. when the footsteps of the animal are as it were *hot.* Not now in use.

And forthwithal anon *fote-hote*
He stale the cowe. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Custance han they taken anon *fote-hote.*
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

FOO'TING. *n. s.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and, wond'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.
Dryden, Virg.

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; possession.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his *footing* old,
So backward still was turned his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

I would outnight you did nobody come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground.
Milton, Comus.

6. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryestraw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing. Shakspeare, Tempest.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish: and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon.*

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLESS.* *adj.* Without feet; feetless. See FEETLESS.

FOO'TLICKER. *n. s.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker. Shakspeare, Tempest.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. s.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million.
Ralegh, Hist.

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship. Hayward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship. L'Estrange.*

FOO'TMANTLE.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *mantle.*] A species of petticoat such as is used to this day by market-women, when they ride on horseback, to keep their gowns clean. Obsolete.

A *fote-mantel* about her hippes large.
Chaucer's Wife of Bath, Prol. C. T.

FOO'TPACE. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pad.* See PAD.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOO'TPATH. *n. s.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
— Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

FOO'TPOST. *n. s.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

FOOTSO'LDIER.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *soldier.*] A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

FOO'TSTALL. *n. s.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. s.* [*foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgement leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.
Denham.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. s.* [*foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,

By these mysterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham, Sophy.*
Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne.
Roscommon.
By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP.† *n. s.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Others think it derived from Horace's *vappa*, a foolish fellow; which is adopted from *vappa*, wine that has lost its flavour, *evaporated*. Serenius proposes the Iceland. *hwopa*, levity.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Roscommon.*
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*
In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

Fo'PDOODLE. *n. s.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*

Fo'PLING.† *n. s.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopling's* heart.
Tickell.
Intrusion with a *fopling's* face,
Ignorant of time and place.
Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

Fo'PPERY.† *n. s.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

And as my satire bursts amain,
See feather'd *foppery* strew the plain. *Shenstone.*
Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*. *Guthrie.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

Fo'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth.*
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperour Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuthnot.*
You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

Fo'PPISHLY.† *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously. *Sherwood.*

Fo'PPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity. *Sherwood.*

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to the character of *foppishness* and affectation. *Shenstone.*

FOR.† *prep.* [ꝼop, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch, *faur*, Gothick. Skinner and Tyrwhitt derive it from the Latin *pro*; Junius, from the Greek προ; changing *p* into *f*, and transposing the letter *r*. Mr. Horne Tooke believes it to be no other than the Gothick substantive *fairina*, cause; and contends, that *cause* is the real single meaning which belongs to the several instances adduced. See Div. of Purley, i. 367 — 390.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakspeare.*
An astrologer saith, if it were not *for* two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*
The governour, sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them. *Knolles, Hist.*
Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victuals. *Knolles.*
Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*
Care not *for* frowns or smiles.
Denham, Sophy, Prol.
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*
Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.
Bp. Taylor.
Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*
I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid.
Dryden.
Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguish, and indulg'd his grief.
Dryden.
For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne.
Dryden.
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befals at home, or what abroad.
Dryden, Virg.
I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.
Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*
A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*
The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests. *Addison.*
My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And *for* thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*
Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, *for* want of drink. *Prior.*
It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*
We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*
Your sermons will be less valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaks.*
For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Ess.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon, Ess.*
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Ess.*
For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*
He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*
Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*
Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*
For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne.
Dryd. Tyr. Love.
For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryd. Æn.*
After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures.
Dryden.
Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong.
Tate, Juv.

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them.
Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.

Lo some are vellum, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.
Pope.

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman.
A. Philips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.
Milton, P. R.

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryd.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.
Milton, P. L.

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die *for* those who killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it.
Boyle.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd?
Dryden, Span. Friar.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our criticks much confide in;
Though merely writ at first *for* filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate.
Tillotson.

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it.
Addison, Spect.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru, *for* China and Japan.
Bacon.

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tusks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove.
Dryden.

11. In proportion to.

As he could see clear, *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster book. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

13. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prologue.

14. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

16. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion; nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

17. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Bp. Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by.
Boyle on Colours.

19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow.
Tusser.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me on a day,
In this self place. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end *for* letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Ess.*

Walk off, sirrah,
And stir my horse *for* catching cold.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretson.*

21. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

22. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line is impossible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

24. Through a certain duration.

Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please.
Roscommon.

Those who sleep without dreaming can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.
Addison, Rem. on Italy.

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatsoe'er they cost. *Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day.
Garth, Ovid.

25. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson.*

26. According to.

Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you.
Shakspeare.

If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryd.*

28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying *for*, that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.
Boyle.

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for* company. *Tillotson.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.
Dryden, Virg.

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain.
Dryden.

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine, *for* noble ends.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

29. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Pref.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus, but he fear'd his wife. *Dryd.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone.
Cowley.

They must be void of all zeal, *for* God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him.
Bp. Smalridge.

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else so fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in this case, *for* those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God. *Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and Mediterranean. *Addison on Italy.*

Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Felton.*

32. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntsmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson, Serm.*
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are coursers driv'n, who shed their master's blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome, View of Epick Poem.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shaks. Othello.*
Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*
Jests *for* Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*
Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryden, Æn.*
His sire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryd. Æn.*
It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

34. Notwithstanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Hooker.*
God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute supervene. *Decay of Piety.*
Probability supposes that a thing may or may not be so, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either side. *South.*
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift, Drap. Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

35. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the popular *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
Your understandings are not bright enough *for* the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

36. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*

37. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden, Pers.*
First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* nought. *Dryden, Virg.*

38. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakspeare.*
As he could see clear, *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

39. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotson.*

40. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakspeare.*
I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison, Spect.*

41. FOR *all*. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I desire more fully than to prove myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*
For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles, Hist.*
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she footing found *for all* the flood. *Davies.*
They resolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperour of China or Japan, we are well enough contented *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stilling fleet.*
Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*
She might have passed over such businesses; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for all* her pertness. *Dryden.*
For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

42. FOR *to*. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was commonly used before *to*, the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As, I come *for to* see you, for *I love to see you;* in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Spenser, F. Q.*
A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints *for to* increase the count. *Spenser.*
These things may serve *for to* represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR.† *conj.*

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*
Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow:
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*
Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this sense properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for that* the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I would go forward in this course of seeking hard places and phrases in authors, but *for* that I have now much other business that nearer concerns me. *Minsheu, Span. Gramm.* (1599,) p.82.
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. FOR *as much*. In regard that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*
For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any further provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God of his goodness to give you safe deliverance, and hath preserved you in the great danger of childbirth, you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto God. *Common Pr. Churching of Women.*
For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spa water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. FOR *why*. Because; for this reason that. In its oldest acceptation, wherefor. [Sax. ꝑop-ꝑhi.]

For whi tho thingis that ye han seid in derknessis, shulen be seid in light. *Wicliffe, St. Luke,* xii.3.
Solyman had three hundred field-pieces; *for why,* Solyman purposing to draw the emperour into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

FOR.* In composition *for* is sometimes privative, as, *forbear*, and *forbid*, in its fourth meaning; sometimes merely intensive, as *forbathe;* and sometimes only communicative of an ill sense, as *forswear*.

To FO'RAGE.† *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of this word, except that, under the substantive, he adduces the Germ. *fourage*, and Fr. *fourrage;* to which may be added the low Lat. *forragium*. Serenius derives *forage* from the Icel. *fodr*, as Du Cange derives *fourrage* from the low Latin *fodrum*, fodder; Sax. ꝑoꝺꝛe; whence *foderare*, *forrare*, and thus perhaps *forage*. See also FORAGER.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.
Shakspeare, K. John.

2. To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them.
L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make.
Dryden, Virg.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

To Fo'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, on Ireland.

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

Fo'RAGE. *r. s.* [*fourage*, Germ. *fourrage*, French.]

1. Search of provisions; The act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide.
Dryden, Georg.

3. Provisions in general

Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd.
Dryden, Fab.

Fo'RAGER.* *n. s.* [from *forage*; low Lat. *fodrarius*, *foriarius*, whence also our obsolete word *forriour*, or *fourrier*, as in the Vis. of P. Plowman; "Kynde Conscience — sent forth his *forriours*, fevers and fluxes." See *To* FORAGE.]

1. One who wanders in search of spoil; "a waster of a country." *Huloet.*

Frensies and foul evil, *foragers* of Kynde.
Vis. of P. Plowman.

When that the general is not like the hive,
To whom the *foragers* shall all repair,
What honey is expected. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

The wild *foragers* of Libya.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, viii. § 5.

This *forager* on others wisdom.
Young, Night Th. 5.

2. A provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn.
Barret and Cockeram.

3. Any animal which feeds.

Down so smooth a slope,
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse.
Mason, Eng. Garden.

Fo'RAGING.* *n. s.* [from the verb *forage*.] Predatory inroad; roving in search of provisions.

A Libian tiger drawn from his wilder *foragings*.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 216.

I chose to observe some kind of military advantages to await him at his *foragings*, his waterings, &c. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

FORA'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To FORBA'THE.* *v. a.* [*for* and *bathe*.] To bathe; to imbrue.

With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [ꝑopbæꝑan, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*; or depravation: as, *forswear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company, therefore *forbear* awhile.
Shakspeare.

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 13.

At this he started and *forbore* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear.
Dryden, Juv.

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended.

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.
South.

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not.
2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21.

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong.
Shakspeare.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding; but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBI'D.† *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*, and formerly *forbid*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [ꝑonbeoban, Sax. *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shaks. Mer. W. of Winds.*

It is
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shaks.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did errour find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbade* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith*, xi. 12.

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryd.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*. [German, *verbieten*; Su. Goth. *forebiuda*; To interdict.]

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

FORBI'DDANCE.† *n. s.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

Commands do not so much whet our desires as *forbiddances*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 27.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton, P. L.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

FORBI'DDENNESS.* *n. s.* [from *forbidden*.] The state of being forbidden.

The sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their *forbiddenness*. *Boyle against Customary Swearing*, p. 37.

FORBI'DDER. *n. s.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*. *Milton, P. L.*

FORBI'DDING. *part. adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORBI'DDING.* *n. s.* [from *forbid*.] Hindrance; opposition.

But all these poor *forbiddings* could not stay him;
He in the worst sense construes their denial:
The doors, the wind, the glove that did delay him,
He takes for accidental things of trial.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Whom, and her race, only *forbiddings* drive.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

FORBY'.* See FOREBY.

FORCE.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *fors*, vehemence; old Fr. *force*, strength; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakspeare, Much ado.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force* and not by right.
Shakspeare.

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead.
Heb. ix. 17.

Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood.
Denham.

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

They that fled stood under the shadow of Heshbon, because of the *force*. *Jerem.* xlviii. 45.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.
Waller.

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;
For do we must what *force* will have us do.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

7. A water-fall. [Su. Goth. *fors*, a cataract.] Common in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

To FORCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light, and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift, Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea.
Broome, View of Epick Poem.

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms.
Milton, S. A.

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To *force* their monarch and insult the court.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deut.* xx. 19.

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore.
Dryden, Æn.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas.

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.
Decay of Piety.

To free the ports, and ope the Punick land
To Trojan guests, lest, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her. — I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

With these *forc'd* thoughts, I pr'ythee, darken not
The mirth o'the feast. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits. *Addison, Spect.*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers, to garrison.

Here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
Shakspeare.

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oroonoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land. *Ralegh, Apology.*

11. To stuff. A term of cookery. See *To* FARCE.

He's not yet thorough warm; *force* him with praises;
Pour in, pour in; his ambition is dry.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

12. To bring forward; to ripen precipitately. A term of gardening.

13. To fine down wines, and render them fit for immediate draught. A term of the wine trade.

14. *To* FORCE *out*. To extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE.† *v. n.*

1. To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Mason adds another.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden, Rem.*

I *force*? not I, so the villaine were dead.
New Custom.

2. To endeavour.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

3. To use violence.

And now he strength gan add unto his will,
Forcing to do that did him foul misseem.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 26.

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet, Theory.*

FO'RCEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *force*.] Distortion. See the ninth sense of *To* FORCE.

Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this sense much might be said.
Worthington on the Millenium, p. 2.

FO'RCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden, Æn.*

Were it by chance or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryd.*

He pois'd in air, the javelin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.

FO'RCELESS.† *adj.* [from *force*.] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

These *forceless* flowers like sturdy trees support me. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

However slight and *forceless* these beginnings may seem, they bring forth at last no less than a publick distraction. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 73.

Love, only love, her *forceless* numbers mean. *Collins, Ode* iii.

FO'RCEMEAT.* *n. s.* A term of cookery; *farced* meat. See *To* FARCE.

FO'RCEPS. n. s. [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER.† *n. s.* [from *force*; Fr. *forceur*.]

1. A compeller; a constrainer; a subduer; a conqueror. *Cotgrave.*
2. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
3. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

FO'RCIBLE.† *adj.* [from *force*; Fr. *forceable*, Cotgrave.]

1. Strong; mighty: opposed to *weak*.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

A most eager and *forceable* tiranne, [tyrant.] *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) sign. A a. iii.

Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words? *Job.*

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Ralegh, Hist.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton, P. L.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates on on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.
3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with along falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORCIPA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *forceps*.] The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly a mode of punishment.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in* 1592.

FO'RCING.* *n. s.* [from *force*.]

1. The act of urging or enforcing.

The *forcing* of wrath bringeth forth strife. *Prov.* xxx. 33.

2. Compulsion.

No doubt you may compel her;
But what a mischievous, unhappy fortune
May wait upon this will of your's, as commonly
Such *forcings* ever end in hates and ruins! *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

To FORCLO'SE.* See *To* FORECLOSE.

FORD.† *n. s.* [ꝑopꝺ, Saxon, from ꝑaꝑan, to pass; *fford*, Welsh, a passage, a way.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Jacob passed over the *ford* Jabbok. *Gen.* xxxii. 22.

They took the *fords* of Jordan toward Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over. *Judg.* iii. 28.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton, P. L.*

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:
But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low. *Denham.*

FO'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

To FORDO'.* *v. a.* [Sax. ꝑoꝛꝺon, to waste, to destroy. Dr. Johnson has given this ancient word as *foredo*, with a pretended derivation from *for* and *do*; but the Saxon *fordo* is the true word. It is one of our oldest verbs, part. *fordone*. Yet Mr. Horne Tooke, as Dr. Jamieson also notices, has strangely interpreted Chaucer's usage of it by "*forth-done*, i. e. *done* to go *forth*, or caused to go forth, i. e. out of doors. In modern language, turned out of doors!" Divers. of Purley, i. 495. This he gives as an illustration of the adverb *forth*. Johnson might have laughed at this, as much as Mr. Tooke has thought proper to laugh at some of Johnson's wanderings. It is clearly *ruined, undone*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy: opposed to making happy. A word obsolete.

I see no more but that I am *fordo*:
Min heritage mote I nedes sell,
And ben a beggar; here I n'ill not dwell. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

Beseeching him with prayer, and with praise,
If either salves, or oils, or herbs, or charms,
A *fordonne* wight from dore of death mote raise,
He would at her request prolong her husband's daies. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 41.

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did, with desperate hand,
Fordo its own life. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This is the night,
That either makes me, or *fordoes* me quite. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To hang Cordelia in the prison, and
To lay the blame upon her own despair,
That she *fordid* herself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To weary; to overcome.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

FORE. *adj.* [ꝑope, Saxon.]

1. Anteriour; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE.† *adv.* [formerly *forne*, Sax. ꝑopne.]

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four sakers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, or situation; of which some examples shall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in composition.
3. *Fore and aft.* The whole length of a ship.

To FOREADMO'NISH.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *admonish*.] To counsel before the event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 12.

To FOREADVI'SE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise*.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To FOREALLE'GE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *allege*.] To mention or cite before.

Seneca, in the *forealleged* place, sets it peremptorily down as his resolute opinion, that the excellentest wit that ever was, yet cannot get to excel in any more than one thing. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 192.

Good authors make it justly questionable, whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

To FOREAPPO'INT.† *v. n.* [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

Sherwood.

FOREAPPO'INTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *foreappoint.*] Pre-ordination; predestination.

Sherwood.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.

Dryden, Æn.

To FOREBO'DE.† *v. n.* [Sax. ꝑopebodian.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.

Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more.

Dryden.

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bower
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous power.

Pope.

FOREBO'DER. *n. s.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder.* *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBO'DEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *forebode.*] Used by Dr. Johnson in defining *presagement.* See PRESAGEMENT.

FOREBO'DING.* *n. s.* [from *forebode.*] Presage; perception beforehand.

The atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *forebodings* of conscience.

Bentley, Serm. I.

The melancholy *forebodings* of incomprehensible misery and ruin.

A. Smith, Theor. of Mor. Sent. ii. 2.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left.

Spenser, F. Q.

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan.* xi.

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast,*
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began.

Dryden, Theod. and Honor.

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences.

L'Estrange.

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come?

Spenser, F. Q.

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy,

Spenser, F. Q.

FO'RECAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast,*
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily finger'd from the deck!

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods.

Addison on Medals.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *n. s.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE.† *n s.* [*fore* and *castle.* The name perhaps, as a learned friend thinks, originates from the circumstance of ships of war having formerly parapets, and battlements, like land-fortifications, with small *castles* built *fore* and *aft.*] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecastles,* contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Ralegh, Ess.*

FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

To FORECLO'SE.† *v. a.* [not from *fore* and *close,* as Dr. Johnson asserts; but from the old Fr. *forclos,* which is the participle of the word *forclore,* to exclude. See Kelham and Lacombe. It is probably the Latin, *foras cludere,* to shut the doors. Our word is, in old writings, *forclose.*]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

They are *foreclosed* from the ministration.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. C. i. B.

But greenish waves, and heavie lowering skies,
All comfort else *forclosed* our exil'd eyes.

Mir. for Mag. p. 415.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade.

Carew.

2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage,* is to cut off the power of redemption.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same.

Blackstone.

FORECLO'SURE.* *n. s.* [from *forclose.*] A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage. A law term.

FORECONCE'IVE.* *v. n.* To preconceive.

Expecting or *forconceiving,* that Nemesis and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

FOREDA'TED.* *part.* [*fore* and *date.*] Dated before the true time.

An abortive and *foredated* discovery.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

FO'REDECK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature.

Cheyne, Phil. Priciples.

To FOREDETE'RMINE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *determine.*] To decree beforehand.

When we ascribe power unto God, "Thine is the power," we attribute unto him a power that is infinite, a power which can effect whatsoever his will hath *fore-determined.*

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 176.

To FOREDO'.† See *To* FORDO.

To FOREDO'OM.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.* Sax. ꝑopdeman.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realm *foredoom'd* by Jove.

Dryden, Æn.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian state.
Fate *foredoom'd,* and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREDO'OM.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑop-deman, to judge.] Judgement.

And Jove's unmoved sentence and *foredoom*
On Priam king, and on his town so bent,
I could not lin but I must there lament.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

FOREDO'OR.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑope-dure.] A door in the front of a house.

FOREE'LDER.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *elder.* Sax. ꝑopealdian, to grow old.] An ancestor; A common word in the north of England.

FOREE'ND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

FOREFA'THER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers,* are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some *forefather* grief; mine is not so.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my *forefather's* joints?

Shakspeare.

Our great *forefathers*
Had left him nought to conquer but his country.

Addison.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison, on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If from *fore,* it implies antecedent provision; as *forearm:* if from *for,* prohibitory security; as *forbid.* Of the two following ex-

amples one favours *for*, and the other *fore*.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shakspeare.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end.
Dryden.

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

FOREFI'NGER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *finger*.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger*. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet*. [*fore* and *foot*.] The anteriour foot of a quadruped; in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish.
Peacham on Drawing.

FOREFRO'NT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *front*; "foreside of a house, *façade*, Fr." Sherwood.] The anteriour front of any thing.

Thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the *forefront* of the mitre it shall be. *Exodus*, xxviii. 37.

Set ye Uriah in the *forefront* of the hottest battle. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

The *forefront* of the house stood toward the east. *Ezek.* xlvii. 1.

That temple had two parts; first, the *forefront*, the porch, the walk before it; and secondly, the temple itself. *Hales, Rem.* p. 131.

FO'REGAME.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *game*.] A first plan; a first game.

Since life is but as a game at tables, if the *forgame* be not to thy wish, neither whine nor curse; but rouse thy care to an aftergame.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 29.

To FOREGO'.† *v. a.* [*for* and *go*. Sax. ꝑoꝛgan. In the first sense the word should be written, as Spenser writes it, *forgo*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will *forgo*. *Spenser.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so still, he having already neither forgiven nor *forgone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay *forgone*;
And now hath vowed, till he avenged be
Of that despight, never to wearen none.
Spenser, F. Q.

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to *forgo* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forgo*
So good, so noble, and so true a master?
Shakspeare.

Let us not *forgo*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood.
Shakspeare.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn!
Milton, P. L.

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repose for the publick benefit.
Dryden, Juv. Dedic.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should *forgo* a present enjoyment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults, O! then we thought them not. *Shakspeare.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years *forgone*, and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections.
Boyle on Colours.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations. *Addison.*

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promised proofs. *Woodward.*

3. To lose. Dr. Johnson has here cited a passage from Shakspeare's Hamlet, where the word is not *foregoes* but *fordoes*, i. e. destroys.

FO'REGOER.* *n. s.* [from *forego*.]

1. Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

2. One who goes before another.

O Mercury, *foregoer* to the evening!
Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

3. A forsaker; a quitter.

Cotgrave in V. Abandonneur.

FO'REGROUND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part of the field or expanse of the picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture; the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

To FOREGUE'SS.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *guess*.] To conjecture. *Sherwood.*

FO'REHAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns,
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REHAND. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shakspeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.
Dryden.

FO'REHEAD.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *head*. Sax. ꝑopeheaꝺ.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And molded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

Here, see the *forehead* of a Jesuit!
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 61.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply.
Swift, Presbyterian Plea.

To FOREHE'AR.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *hear*.] To be informed before. With *of*.

The Turks, whom they account for barbarous,
Having *foreheard* of Basilisco's worth,
A number underprop me with their shoulders.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

To FOREHE'ND.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *hend*. See *To* HEND.] To seize. The early editions of Spenser read *forhend*; but *forehend* is right, meaning, in the following passage, taken before she can escape.

Like as a fearful dove ——
Having farre off espyde a tassell gent,
Which after her his nimble wings doth strain,
Doubleth her haste for fear to be *forehent*,
And with her pinions cleaves the liquid firmament.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 49.

To FOREHE'W.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *hew*.] To cut in front.

His face *forehew'd* with wounds.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

FOREHO'LDING. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales! *L'Estrange.*

FO'REHORSE.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *horse*.] The foremost horse of the team.

As if
We were two carriers at two several ways,
And, as the *fore-horse* guides, cry God be with you. *Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.*

The *forehorse* gingles on the road,
The waggoner lugs on his load.
Cotton, Morning Quat. st. 18.

FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Spanish; from *foras*, Lat.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and *foreign* writers.
Atterbury.

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to;* but more properly with *from.*

I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign to* my heart.
Addison, Cato.

Fame is a good so wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not *foreign from* some people's thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum;* as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. *n. s.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner,*
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham, Sophy.*

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.
Dryden, Æn.

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners.*
Addison, Freeholder.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *n. s.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden, Rem.*

To FOREJU'DGE.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge;* old Fr. *forjuger.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to prejudge. *Sherwood.*

FOREJU'DGEMENT.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *judgement.*] Judgement formed beforehand. *Sherwood.*

But seldom seen, *forejudgement* proveth right.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, v. 320.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring shall come; after the Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Ralegh.*

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew.* *Dryden, Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow?*
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe.
Dryden.

FOREKNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances.
More, Divine Dialogues.

FOREKNO'WER.* *n. s.* [from *foreknow.*] He who knows what is to happen.

He will make God the *foreknower* — of evil.
Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 41. b.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge,* saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chooses to speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown.
Milton, P. L.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'REL.* *n. s.* [*forellus, forulus,* Latin, *fourreau,* Fr. "id quo aliquid tegitur et obvolvitur, &c." Carpent. Suppl. Du Cange. "Vagina: parmi les anciens auteurs signifie *l'armoire à livres.*" Menage in V. FOURREAU.] A kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly used for covers of account-books. The word is still familiar among stationers.

No manner of persone shall sell this present book, unbounde, above the price of two shillynges and two-pence; and bounde in *forell* for iis. xd. and not above.
The Booke of the Common Prayer, fol. 1549, *last leaf.*

FO'RELAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland,* where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails.
Milton, P. L.

To FORELA'Y.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay,* Dr. Johnson says. It is in the first meaning the Teut. *verlaeghen;* and our own word was formerly, and should be always, in the sense of *laying wait for,* written *forlay.*]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

Some secret detractor hath *forlaid* thee by a whispering misintimation.
Seasonable Sermon, (1644,) p. 30.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

2. To contrive antecedently; to prevent. [*fore* and *lay.*]

That our serious humiliations may *forelay* his too well deserved judgements. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 45.

3. To lay down before-hand.

These grounds being *forelaid* and understood, I affirm, first, that presbyters, &c.
Mede, Disc. 1642, p. 110.

FORELE'ADER.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *leader.*] One who leads others by his example.

Would God that we learned not, by the *foreleaders* before named, to charge and conjure each other unto the pledge!
Gascoigne, Diet for Drunkards, 1576.

To FO'RELEND.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *lend.*] To give beforehand. Not in use.

As if that life to loss they had *forelent.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 6.

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raise aloft any anteriour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of new comen guest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FO'RELOCK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser.*

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad.
Milton, P. L.

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait.
Milton, P. R.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock;* for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

To FORELO'OK.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *look.*] To see beforehand.

Then did I *forelook,*
And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

FO'REMAN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury.
Addison, Spect.

FO'REMAST.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *mast.*] The first mast of a ship towards the head.

FO'REMAST *Man.** *n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm. *Chambers.*

FOREME'ANT.* *part.* [*fore* and *mean.*] Intended beforehand.

As being the place by destiny *foremeant.*
B. Jonson, Masques.

FOREME'NTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore,* whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar.
Addison on Italy.

FO'REMOST.† *adj.* [from *fore.* Sax. ꝼoꝛmeꝛc.]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistress there.
Dryden.

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness. *Addison, Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

These ride *foremost* in the field,
As they the *foremost* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FO'REMOSTLY.* *adv.* [from *foremost.*] Among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly,*
He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
And cried out most piteously.
Old Ballad of Jepthah, Percy's Rel. i. ii. 3.

FO'REMOTHER.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *mother*.] A female ancestor.

I would have you my daughters, so to look to your feet, when you enter into the house of God, that your devotions through irreverent unseemlinesse prove not the sacrifice of fools. It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church, before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 58.

FORENA'MED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones,
As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

FO'RENOON. *n. s.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon*.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and *afternoon's* diversion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FORENO'TICE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer on Tragedy.*

FORE'NSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FOREORDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *ordination*.] Predetermination.

Whether this *foreordination* were in St. Jude's intent or meaning a *foreordination* from eternity. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 171.

FO'REPART. *n. s.* [*fore* and *part*.]

1. The part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. The part anterior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger or fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPA'SSED.† } *part. adj.* [*fore* and
FOREPA'ST. } *pass*.] Passed before a certain time.

Some — with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears,
Did tell the woes of their *forepassed* years.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

I keep no table
To character my *forepassed* conflicts.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast*;
Enough it is that all the day is your's.
Spenser, Epithalam.

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakspeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED.† *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.]

1. Holding formerly in possession.

He must give place to such an owner, as that the same was never meant to by the *forepossessed* elders; and must be removed in one day out of the possessions, which his ancestors had continued in many score years.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 11.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

So fares it with him, that to the reading of Scripture comes *fore-possest* with some opinion. *Hales, Rem.* p. 4.

FOREPRO'MISED.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *promise*.] Promised beforehand.

Answer was returned, that it was *forepromised* to one of my fellow-chaplains.
Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.

To FOREPRI'ZE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *prize*.] To rate beforehand.

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform, as that which no man may attempt; leaving all sorts of men, in the rest, either to be guided by their good discretion, if they be from subjection to others; or else to be ordered by such commandments and laws, as proceed from those superiours under whom they live. *Hooker*, v. § 71.

FO'RERANK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To FORERE'ACH.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *reach*.] In naval language, to sail better than another ship, to get before it; as, one ship *forereaches* upon another.

To FORERE'AD.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *read*.] To signify by tokens.

With fruitfull hope his aged breast he fed
Of future good, which his young toward yeares
Did largely promise; and to him *forered*,
That he in time would sure prove such an one,
As should be worthie of his father's throne.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

FORERE'ADING.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *read*.] Previous perusal.

By reason of your *fore-reading* of Suetonius, you shall find yourself, for a good part of the story, furnished beforehand. *Hales, Rem.* p. 273.

FORERECI'TED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

FOREREME'MBERED.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *remember*.] Called to mind, or mentioned, before.

My words concerning S. Gregory, and his times, are these, after the *foreremembered* imputation. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 250.

FO'RERIGHT.* *adv.* [*fore* and *right*.] Right forward; onward.

Can ye go back? Is there a safety left yet
But *foreright*? *Beaum. and Fl. Knt. of Malta.*

FO'RERIGHT.* *adj.* Ready; forward; quick.

A *foreright* gale of liberty. *Massinger, Renegado.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness *foreruns* the good event.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The sun
Was set, and twilight from the East came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton, P. L.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, she pities me!
And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *forerun*.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stilling fleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. An ancestor; a predecessor.

Arthur, the great *forerunner* of thy blood.
Shakspeare, K. John.

3. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews
Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton, P. L.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Already opera prepares the way,
The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway.
Pope, Dunciad.

FO'RESAID.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *said*.] Described or spoken of before.

Those *foresaid* lands,
So by his father lost. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

FO'RESAIL.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *sail*.] The sail of the foremast.

To FORESA'Y.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*. Sax. ꝑope-ꝑæcꝛan.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FORESA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *foresay*.] A prediction. *Sherwood.*

To FORESE'E.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*. Sax. ꝑope-ꝑeon.]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next, could of things present best advise;
The third, things past could keep in memory.
Spenser, F. Q.

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Bp. Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake
The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To provide for: with *to*. Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee to* a convenient stock of treasure. *Bacon.*

FORESE'ER.* *n. s.* [from *foresee*.] One who foresees things.

There are some such very great *foreseers*, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen. *Ld. Halifax.*

To FORESE'IZE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *seize*.] To grasp beforehand.

Proceed, illustrious, happy chief, proceed;
Foreseize the garlands for thy brow decreed.
Tate, Abs. and Achitophel, P. II.

To FORESHA'DOW.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *shadow*.] To foresignify; to typify.

That the great excellency and efficacy of our Saviour's death and passion might appear, it was by manifold types *foreshadowed* and in divers prophecies foretold. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 27.

To FORESHA'ME.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. Dr. Johnson brings an example from Shakspeare's Cymbeline, where the word is not *foreshaming* but *sore-shaming*.

To FORESHE'W.† *v. a.* [Sax. ꝼoꝛe-ꝛceapian. Yet our word, in modern times, is written *foreshow*.] To predict; to represent before it comes. See *To* FORESHOW.

The dreams that troubled them did *foreshew* this. *Wisdom*, xviii. 17.

Oh, that same drawing in your nether lip there,
Foreshews no goodness, lady.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

FORESHE'W.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sign; that by which any thing is foreshown.

With vermeil drops at ev'n his tresses bleed,
Foreshews of future heat. *Fairfax, Tass.* xiii. 54.

FORESHE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *foreshew*.] One who predicts a thing.

That they might be thought the effectors of what they were the *foreshewers*.
Spencer, on Prodigies, p. 263.

FO'RESHIP.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *ship*. Sax. ꝼoꝛ-ꝛcip.] The anteriour part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

FORESHO'RTENING.* *n. s.* [from *foreshorten*.] The act of shortening figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshowed*. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?*
What other the gospel than the law fulfilled?
Hooker.

FO'RESIDE.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *side*.] Superficial appearance; outside.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie,—
All gan to jest and gibe full merilie.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 39.

FO'RESIGHT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below: while thou to *foresight* wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, while she to life was form'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit.
Spenser, F. Q.

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be borne or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*.
Hooker.

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milt. P. R.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley, Davideis.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

To FORESLA'CK.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] Spenser writes it *forslack* in the Fairy Queen.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land.
Spenser on Ireland.

To FORESLO'W.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryd.*

If they be any time *foreslowed* and trashed by either outward or inward restraints.
Hammond, Works, iv. 565.

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Bp. Hall.*

Chromis, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats, and use their nets aright;
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow?*
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan,
That few were such; and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 12.

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts;
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

To FORESPE'AK.† *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*. Sax. ꝼoꝛe-ꝛpæcan.]

1. To predict; to foresay; to foreshow; to foretell.

My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake*, but came to pass.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not fit. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

3. To bewitch. This is a very ancient sense of the word, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. "For-speken or charmen." Ort. Vocab. "To forespeak, to bewitch." Barret's Alv.

Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forspeaks their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.
Rowley, Decker, & Ford's Witch of Edmonton.

Or to *forspeak* whole flocks as they did feed.
Drayt. Ep. from El. Cobh. to Duke Humph.

FORESPE'AKING.* *n. s.* [from *forespeak*.]

1. A prediction.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names. *Camden, Rem.*

2. A preface; a forespeech. *Huloet.*

FO'RESPEECH.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼoꝛe-ꝛpæc.] A preface; something spoken introductory to the main design. *Sherwood.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.*

1. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent?*
Spenser, F. Q.

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,
Where but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

2. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wasted; tired; spent. [*for* and *spent*.]

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

FORESPU'RRER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shaks.*

FO'REST.† *n. s.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian. So far Dr. Johnson. He might have added the Welsh *fforest*. The many derivations of this word are also too curious to be overpassed. Menage derives it from the Low Latin *foresta*; a word, which first occurs in the capitulars of Charlemagne; and Vossius deduces that from the German *forst*, i. e. *de foris*, meaning that forests are out of or beyond towns: Spelman from *foris* and *restare*, with the same inference: Others from *foris* and *stare*, meaning a place, says Cotgrave, "whereto the access or entry is forbidden to others:" Others from *feris*, i. e. *ferarum statio*, a station for wild beasts. See Du Cange in V. FORESTA. The last seems the most probable etymology. In the Black Book of the Exchequer, *foresta* is *feresta*, with a view, as it has been supposed, to this derivation.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
——— That will never be:
Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grasing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head.
Roscommon.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

FO'REST.* *adj.* [Ital. *foresto*, agrestis.] Sylvan; rustick.

In a lodge, or *forest* house.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 118.

FO'RESTAFF.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *staff.*] An instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. See CROSS-STAFF.

FO'RESTAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *forestage*; low Latin, *forestagium.*] An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

To FORESTA'LL.† *v. a.* [ꝑonꝑtallan, Saxon, i. e. ꝑope, before, and ꝑtal, station. In Domesday Book *forestal* is an obstructing a person in the highway, an intercepting or stopping in the road. A *forestaller*, stopping the articles coming to market, hence took his disreputable name.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*.
Spenser, F. Q.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

But for my tears,
I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be *forestall'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

I will not *forestall* your judgement of the rest.
Pope.

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forestalled* place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. To deprive by something prior; with *of*. Not now in use.

May
This night *forestall* him *of* the coming day.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Perhaps *forestalling* night prevented them.
Milton, Comus.

FORESTA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *forestall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of engrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

FO'RESTED.* *adj.* [from *forest.*] Supplied with trees.

Whereby she [Newforest] became first *forested*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

FO'RESTER.† *n. s.* [*forestier*, French; *forestarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murtherer in?
— Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shakspeare.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished.
Evelyn, iii. vii. § 3.

3. One who understands the nature and the laws of forests.

You are cried up, my lord, to be an excellent horseman, huntsman, *forester*.
Howell, Letter to Lord Lindsey, iv. 16.

The greatest *forester*, they say, that ever was in England, was king Canutus the Dane; and after him, St. Edward; at which time Liber Rufus, the Red-Book for Forest-Laws was made. *Ibid.*

4. A forest-tree.

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*.
Evelyn.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [of *for* and *swat*, from
FO'RESWART. } *sweat.*] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste.*]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ore our taste.
Milton, P. L.

FO'RETASTE. *n. s.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

FORETA'STER.* *n. s.* [from *foretaste.*] One that tastes before another. *Sherwood.*

To FORETE'ACH.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *teach.*] To teach before; to inculcate aforetime. Mr. Upton reads, in the following passage, *fortaught*, making it a verb, with the meaning of misinterpreted, or wrongly and wicked taught; but it is a participle agreeing with hests or commandments. Spenser himself reads *foretaught*.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred things, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 18.

To FORETE'LL.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *foretold* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton, P. L.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven seal'd my word and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

These ills prophetic signs have oft *foretold*. *Dr. Warton, Virgil.*

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts*, iii. 24.

FORETE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *foretell*.] Predicter; foreshower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foresee them. *Boyle on Colours.*

FORETE'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *foretell*.] A declaration of something future.

These predictions are very rare *foretellings*, wont to be lapped in obscure folds. *Feltham, Resolv.* i. 52.

To FORETHI'NK.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*. Sax. ꝑope-ðincan.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terrour than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bp. Hall.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT.† *n. s.* [from *forethink*. Sax. ꝑope-ðonc.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone.*

FORETHO'UGHT.* *adj.* Prepense.

The second is, where a man is slain upon *forethought* malice, which the law terms murther. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

FORETO'KEN.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑope-ꝑacn.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden, Rem.*

To FORETO'KEN.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. ꝑope-ꝑacnian.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETOO'TH. *n. s.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RETOP.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. So far Dr. Johnson, who cites Dryden in proof of this definition. It equally meant, within remembrance, the top of men's hair fantastically frizzled or shaped; and was in former days also a male ornament, according to Ben Jonson.

Each after other came in statelie dance,
And nimblie cap'ring on the purple wave,
With loftie *foretops* did the welkin brave.
Mir. for Mag. p. 777.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or *foretop*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Fair trees, those comely *foretops* of the field,
Are cut to maintain head-tires.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

So may your hats your *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress.
Dryden.

FOREVOU'CHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FO'REWARD, *n. s.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Mac.* ix. 11.

To FOREWA'RN.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*. Sax. ꝑoꝛꝑ̓ꝛnan.]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *St. Luke*, xii. 5.

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton, P. L.*

Though Phœbus had *forewarned* him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryden, Virg. Ded.*

Young Chorœbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Prima's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æn.

To FOREWA'STE.† *v. a.* See *To* FORWASTE.

To FOREWE'ARY.† *v. a.* See *To* FORWEARY.

To FOREWE'ND.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *wend*.] To go before.

And now they be to heaven *forewent*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

FO'REWIND.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *wind*.] A favourable wind; a wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Job, p. 25.

To FOREWI'SH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*for* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT.† *n. s.* [*forfait*, French, *fforfed*, Welsh. The word seems connected with the low Latin *forisfacere*, which, in old glossaries, is interpreted, to offend, to hurt; "*forisfacere*, quasi *foris facere*, i. e. extra rationem." Du Cange in voce.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton, S. A.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*

2. Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*; one of our festive sports, not yet forgotten; and observed, especially in the country, about Christmas time.

Some, haply, cards adopt;
Or if to *forfeits* they the sport confine,
The happy folk, adjacent to the fire,
Their stations take; excepting one alone
(Sometimes the social mistress of the house)
Who sits within the centre of the room,
To cry the pawns.
R. J. Thorn's Christmas, (1795,) v. 289.

3. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

To FO'RFEIT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver?
Davies.

Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakspeare.*

This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton, P. L.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look.
Dryden, Virg.

Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour to betray the town.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

How the murd'rer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame. *Pope, Odyss.*

FO'RFEITABLE.† *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

To the trackless deep they trust
Their *forfeitable* cargo. *Crowe's Lewisdon Hill.*

FO'RFEITER.* *n. s.* [from *forfeit*.] One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond. Formerly printed, in the following passage, incorrectly, *forfeiture*.

Lovers,
And men in dangerous bonds, pray not alike;
Though *forfeiters* you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FO'RFEITURE.† *n. s.* [*forfaiture*, French; from *forfeit*.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue, took him home,
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame,)
Will look unto his safety.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

FO'RFEX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A pair of scissars.

The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide,
To enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive*.

FORGE.† *n. s.* [*forge*, French; probably corrupted from the Latin, *fabrica*, a shop or workhouse. The Icel. *fergia*, however, is to compact or put together, and to press; and accordingly, Mr. Callander thinks that the name of a smith's *forge* may be thence derived.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

In other part stood one who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton, P. L.*

The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
The Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires.
Pope, Statius.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To FORGE.† *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman, Iliad.*

These are still but sparks of odium and scorn, which fly from the vulgar anvils and hammers; which commonly both overheat, and overlabour, what they undertake to *forge* or reform.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 162.

If the substantial subject be well *forged* out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 2.

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate, Juv.

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i'th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

His heart's his mouth:
What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent.
Shakspeare.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or within the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FO'RGER.† *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

Tough holly and smooth birch must altogether burn;
What should the builder serve, supplies the *forger's* turn. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 17.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection.
West on the Resurrection.

FO'RGERY. *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

1. The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forgery*. *Stephens, Serm.*

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

[He] ran on embattled armies clad in iron;
And, weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton, S. A.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [ropgetan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shaks. Rich. II.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 6.

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*: yet will I not *forget* thee.
Isaiah, xlix. 5.

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGE'TFUL.† *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

But didst thou tell me so?
I am *forgetful*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

If the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still. *Mil. P. L.*

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryden, Æn.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.
Heb. xiii. 2.

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*!
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
The wild desires of men and toils of day:
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope, Stat.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FO'RGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakspeare.

Good sherrie sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. *Shakspeare.*

FORGE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

I think her
A strange *forgetter* of herself.
Beaum. and Fletch. The Captain.

2. A careless person.

FORGE'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *forget*.] Inattention; forgetfulness.

I am not willing to discover the *forgettings* of reverend men. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divor.*

FORGE'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *forgetting*.] Without attention; forgetfully.

I fear I have (*forgettingly*) transgress'd against the dignity of the court. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

FORGI'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *forgive*.] That may be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

To FORGI'VE. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛȝiꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
— Sir Thomas Lovel, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. 24.
If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milt. P. L.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *St. Mat.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛȝiꝑenneꝛꝛe, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Dan.* ix. 9.

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manas.*
Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare.*
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Sprat.*
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER. *n. s.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

To FORGO'.* See *To* FOREGO.

FORGO'T. } part. pass. of *forget*. Not
FORGO'TTEN. } remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.* xxxi. 21.
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL.† [perhaps from the Saxon, ꝑoꝛ-healban, to detain.] To draw, or distress; as the contemporary commentator on Spenser defines it. Not now in use.

All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that me doth *forhaile*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept. v. 243.

To FORHE'ND.* See *To* FOREHEND.

FORI'NSECAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *forinsecùs*, from without.] Foreign; alien.

Submitting ourselves principally to *forinsecal* potentates and powers. *Surrender of the Monks of Bettlesden*, 30 Hen. 8. *Burnet.*

To FORISFAMI'LIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *foris* and *familia*.] To put a son in possession of land in the life-time of a father. A term of the civil law.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father, or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiliated*, in his life-time. *Blackstone.*

FORK.† *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛc, Saxon; *furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French. Our *eating-forks* were introduced late in the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century. Beaumont and Fletcher ridicule a traveller by the title of *fork-carving*.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

They had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters, and for the *forks*. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tusser.
The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden, Nun's Priest.*
The laudable use of *forks*,
Brought into custom here as they are in Italy.
B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.
I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
— Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on Medals.*

4. A gibbet. [old Fr. *fourc*; Lat. *furca*.]

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler, Rem.* ii. 195.

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

FO'RKED.† *adj.* [from *fork*.]

1. Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakspeare.*
Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaks.*
Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.
Shakspeare, As you like it.
He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue, *Milton, Par. Lost.*
Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Changey our fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roscommon.

2. Having two or more meanings.

I oft have heard him say, how he admir'd
Men of your large profession, that could speak
To every cause, and things mere contraries,
Till they were hoarse again, yet all be law;
That with most quick agility, could turn,
And re-turn; make knots and undo them;
Give *forked* counsel. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

FO'RKEDLY.† *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form. *Sherwood.*

FO'RKEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

FO'RKHEAD. *n. s.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkheaḋ* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen.
Spenser, F. Q.

FO'RKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *forky*.] A fork-like division. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

FO'RKTAIL.* *n. s.* A name given by English fishermen to a young salmon, in his fourth year's growth.

FO'RKY.† *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

A *forky* staff we dext'rously applied.
Addison, Part of the third Æneid.
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope, Messiah.*

To FORLA'Y.* See *To* FORELAY.

To FORLE'ND.* See *To* FORELEND.

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon ꝑoꝛleoꝑan, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*.
Spenser, F. Q.
That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loth, as thing *forlore*.
Spenser, F. Q.
Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

FORLO'RN.† *adj.* [ꝑoꝛloꝑen, from ꝑoꝛleoꝑan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorne*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal.
In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Knolles, Hist.*
How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*!
Milton, Par. Lost.

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wandering passenger.
Milton, Comus.

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist!
Milton, P. L.

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd
Dryden, Iliad.

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus far from Delia to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd and *forlorn*. *Pope, Aut.*

2. Taken away. This sense shews that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost, Dr. Johnson says, citing the authority of Spenser. The older authority of Chaucer presents the verb in the sense of to lose.

Aurelius, that his cost hath all *forlorne*,
Curseth the time that ever he was borne.
Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

What is become of great Acrates' son?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Spenser, F. Q.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FORLO'RN.† *n. s.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken person.

Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Advise, whether I shall, or ought to be, prevailed upon by the impertinencies of my own sex, to give way to the importunities of yours. I assure you I am surrounded with both, though at present a *forlorn*. *Tatler*, No. 210.

2. FORLORN *Hope*. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit.
Dryden.

If death be not more formidable to you than hell, you are fit for a reserve or *forlorn hope*, for the cannon's mouth. *Hamm. Works*, iv. 522.

FORLO'RNNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑoꝛlopenep.] Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

Our natives without a foreign degeneracy, without an importation, of sin could never have been guilty to such a *forlornness*, could never have designed such contradictions to religion and nature. *Mannyngham, Disc.* p. 154.

To FORLY'E. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lye*.] To lye before.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which like young fruit in May,
Now little gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed their places only signify'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

FORM.† *n. s.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French; by metathesis, from the Dorick μορφὰ, as some contend; the past part. of the Sax. ꝑemman, to make, according to Mr. H. Tooke. The sound of our word is in most cases with the *o* short; but in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh senses, it is with *o* long, as if it were *foarm*.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
—— Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*.
Shakspeare.

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job*, iv. 16.

Gold will endure a vehement fire without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*.
Grew, Cosmol. Sac.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly,
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.
Dryden, Æn.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions on the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isaiah*, liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs sent only for *forms* from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rights.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice, yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not control. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors' opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Ess.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes.
Davies on Ireland.

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*.
Clarendon.

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love?
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout all the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the *forms* of law below.
Dryden, Æn.

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back.
Watts, Logick.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakspeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.
Sidney.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To FORM.† *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton, P. L.*

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air.
Pope.

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet.
Milton, P. L.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was *form'd*.
Milton, P. L.

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his hero, to give him piety or valour for his manners.

Dryden, Æn. Dedicat.

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design, not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time,

Rowe.

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.

Dryden, Virg.

8. To seat. See the eleventh definition of the substantive.

Where the hearth was warm'd with winter's feasting fires,
The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

To FORM.* *v. n.* To take any particular form. Chiefly, perhaps, a military expression.

FO'RMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.

Shakspeare.

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.

Dryden, Aurengz.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stilling fleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristick; regular; proper.

Thou shou'dst come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

I will not let him stir,
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

FO'RMALIST.† *n. s.* [*formaliste*, French; from *form*.]

1. One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgement, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a sly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

FORMA'LITY. *n. s.* [*formalité*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners.

L'Estrange.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the shame.

Dryden, Juv.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formelizer*, French; from *formal*.] To model; to modify. A word not now in use.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

To FO'RMALIZE.* *v. n.* To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

Our gallants can *formalize* in other words. *Hales, Rem.* p. 84.

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence. *Hales, Rem.* p. 111.

He *formalized* so long upon this, that Ireland remained still unsupplied. *Clarendon, Hist. Rebell.* b. xi.

There were many particulars in it, which the officers on the king's side, who had no mind to a cessation, *formalized* much upon. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 148.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Bp. Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastick.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley, Serm.*

FO'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

No more; I have too much on't,
Too much by you, ye whetters of my follies,
Ye angel-*formers* of my sins, but devils!

Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses.
Ray on the Creation.

FO'RMER.† *adj.* [from ꝼoꝛma, Saxon, *first*; whence *former*, and *formost*, now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place. Dr. Johnson. — This distinction is just, as to present usage. But it was not always so. Spenser uses "*former* feat" for the *first* adventure of one of his heroes, F. Q. v. x. 15. And again, in the sense of *anteriour* or *fore*, F. Q. vi. vi. 10. "Yet did her face and *former* parts profess a fair young maiden."]

1. Before another in time.
Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
— a third is like the *former*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.
A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgement; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.
Pope.

3. Past: as, this was the custom in *former* times.
The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

FO'RMERLY.† *adv.* [from *former*.]

1. In times past.
The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer.
Addison on Italy.
As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At first. Obsolete.
Her fair locks, which *formerly* were bound up in one knot,
She low adown did loose. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 67.

FO'RMFUL.* *adj.* [*form* and *full*.] Ready to create forms; imaginative.
As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson, Summer.*

FORMICA'TION.* *n. s.* Latin, *formicatio*, from *formica*, a pismire.] A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.
One of the most considerable signs of the disorder [spasmus] is a sense of *formication*.
Dr. James, Med. Dict.

FO'RMIDABLE.† *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin; *formidable*, French.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.
Such an accident that afflicts him is an evil, and such an object *formidable*.
Bp. Taylor, Lib. of Proph. § 13.
I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden, Æn. Dedic.
They seem'd to fear the *formidable* sight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight.
Dryden.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.
They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Dec. of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.
Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

To FO'RMILL.* *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛmæl, Sax. a bargain.] To order. "*Formill'd*, ordered, bespoke." Craven Dial. 1824.

FO'RMLESS.† *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.
All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shakspeare, K. John.
Countless multitudes
Of *formless* cures, projects unmade-up,
Abuses yet unfashion'd. *Donne, Poems*, p. 95.
The only unamiable, undesirable, *formless*, beautiless reprobate in the mass.
Hammond, Works, iv. 510.

FORMO'SITY.* [old Fr. *formosité*, beauté; Latin, *formositas*.] Beauty; fairness.
Cockeram.

FO'RMULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A prescribed form or order.
There are certain *formulas* of prayer to be used before they make the inspection, which they term a call. *Aubrey, Miscell.* p. 129.

FO'RMULARY,† *n. s.* [*formulaire*, French; from *formule*.]

1. A prescribed model; a form usually observed.
In the practice of all law, the *formularies* have been few, and certain; and not varied according to every particular case. *Bacon on a Libel in* 1592.
These poems abound with modern words, and modern *formularies* of expression.
Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 23.

2. A book containing stated forms.
By way of innovating still further on our established *formulary*, he versified the decalogue.
Warton, Hist. E. Poet. iii. 168.

FO'RMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FO'RMULE. *n. s.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To FO'RNICATE.† *v. n.* [French, *forniquer*, from *fornix*, Latin, an arch, or vault; and also a brothel-house; such places being anciently in vaults. Milton apparently uses the word *fornicated* with a view to this double meaning. See FORNICATED.] To commit lewdness.
The heroical spirit of Luther — chose rather to be an honest husband than a *fornicating friar*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 42.

FO'RNICATED.* *adj.* [from *fornicate*.] Polluted by fornication.
She gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those *fornicated* arches.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

FORNICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.
Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door.
Shakspeare.
The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.
Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications*, on every one that passed by. *Ezek.* xvi. 15.

3. Among builders, a kind of arching or vaulting. [Latin, *fornicatio*, from the verb *fornico*.] This word is erroneously printed, in some editions of Chamber's Cyclopædia, *formication*, and is so continued in Dr. Ash's vocabulary.

FO'RNICATOR. *n. s.* [*fornicateur*, French; from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.
A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

FO'RNICATRESS. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.
See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not slavish means.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To FORPA'SS.* *v. n.* [*for* and *pass*.] To go by; to pass unnoticed.
Scarce can a bishoprick *forepass* them by,
But that it must be gelt in privity.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

To FORPI'NE.* *v. a.* [*for* and *pine*.] To waste away.
Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,
He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 57.

To FORRA'Y.* *v. a.* [*fourrager*, French, "to forage, prey, *forray*, ravage, &c." Cotgrave. The same meaning is assigned to the French *fourrer*; low Latin, *forrare*.] To ravage; to spoil a country.
They themselves were evil grooms, they said,
Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture sheep,
But to *forray* the land, or scour the deep.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 40.
They that morn had *forraid* all the land.
Fairfax, Tass. iii. 14.

FORRA'Y.* *n. s.* [from the verb. In the Border History *forray* is similar to *inroad*.] The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country.
In dead of night, when all the thieves did rest,
After a late *forray*, and slept full sound,
Sir Calidore him arm'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xi. 42.

To FORSA'KE.† *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*, [Saxon, ꝼoꝛꝑacan; *versaeken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.
'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took.
Cowley.
Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:
I know you hate him. *A. Philips, Distrest Mother.*
Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,
Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.
Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To desèrt; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook;*
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took.
Dryden, Ovid.

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the shore. *Dryden.*

Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken,*
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more.
Rowe.

FORSA'KER. *n. s.* [from *forsake.*] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God.
Song of the Three Children, Apocryph. v. 9.

FORSA'KING.* *n. s.* [from *forsake.*] Dereliction.

Until there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land. *Isaiah,* vi. 12.

To FORSA'Y.* *v. a.* [*for* and *say.*]

1. To renounce.

But shepherd must walke another way,
Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. To forbid.

And sithens shepherds been *foresayd*
From places of delight. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* July.

To FORSLA'CK.* *v. a.* [*for* and *slack.*] To delay. See *To* FORESLACK.

Ne rested he himself ——
For dread of daunger not to be redrest,
If he for slouth *forslackt* so famous quest.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 3.

To FORSLO'W.* See *To* FORESLOW.

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [ꝼoꝛſoðe, Sax.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth,* affection! *Shakspeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth,* to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth,* we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth,* that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.
Addison, Freeholder.

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth,* only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth,* they cannot discover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of.
Baker on Learning.

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word yes, *forsooth,* which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in Shakspeare to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

FO'RSTER.* *n. s.* A forester. So used by Chaucer, who also writes the word *foster.* See FOSTER.

An horne he bare, the baudrik was of grene:
A *forster* was he sothely as I gesse.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

To FORSPE'AK.* See the second and third senses of *To* FORESPEAK.

To FORESPE'ND.* See the third sense of *To* FORESPEND.

FORSWA'T.* *adj.* [*for* and *swat,* from *sweat.*] Overwearied; spent with heat. See FORESWAT.

Albe forswonk and *forswat* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forswore;* part. *forsworn.* [ꝼoꝛſpæꝛian, ꝼoꝛſpoꝛen, Sax.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakspeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,
Which he *foreswore* most monstrously to have.
Shakspeare.

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!
Dryden, Juv.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself;* to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To leave fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn?*
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakspeare.*

One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn,* that wrongs both land and laws.
Daniel.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus;
And yet am false, *forsworn:* the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood.
Smith.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
— And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing,* and for murder too.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

FORSWEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *forswear.*] One who is perjured.

FORSWO'NK.* *n. s.* [*for* and *swink,* to labour.] Overlaboured.

Albe *forswonk* and forswat I am,
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

FORSWO'RNNESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼoꝛſpoꝛenꝺ.] The state of being forsworn. *Manning.*

FORT.† *n. s.* [*fort,* Fr.]

1 A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort,* which they called the *fort de l'or;* and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend.
Waller.

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.
Denham, Sophy.

My fury does, like jealous *forts* pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

2. A strong side, in opposition to *foible;* probably, as Mr. Bagshaw also supposes, adopted from the terms of the fencing-school; *fort* being applied to the strong part of the *foil.* See FOIBLE. We thus say, it is a man's *fort,* meaning that in which he excels. The French use, what comes near it, "le *fort* d'une affaire, the chiefest point in, the hardest part of, a business." Cotgrave in V. FORT.

FO'RTE. *adv.* [Italian.] In musick, loudly, with strength and spirit.

FO'RTED. *adj.* [from *fort.*] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And rasure of oblivion. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

FORTH.† *adv.* [ꝼoꝛð, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest.* The Saxon word is from the old French *fors,* (modern, *hors,*) as that is from the Latin *fores,* Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It came to pass from that time *forth,* that the half of my servants wrought in the work.
Nehem. iv. 16.

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth,* where they speak in most unchristian manner.
Whitgift.

Mad Pandarus steps *forth,* with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden, Æ.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth.* *Shaks. Othello.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shaks.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth!* *Shakspeare.*

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dry. Virg.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth;* they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France.
Shakspeare.

5. Out into a publick character; publick view.

You may set *forth* the same with farmhouses.
Peacham.

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth,*
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth,*
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shaks.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bade me say *forth;*
I said I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

9. Away; be gone; go forth.

Artesis, that best knowest
How to draw out, fit to this enterprise,
The prim'st for this proceeding, and the number
To carry such a business; *forth,* and levy
Our worthiest instruments.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shakspeare.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know.
Donne.

FORTH.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *fort*, a common way; Welsh, *fford*; Cornish, *ford*; Germ. *furt*.] A way; "a *forthe*, or a cart-waye." Ort. Vocab. 1514. Not now in use.

FORTHCO'MING.† *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*. Saxon, ꝑoꝛð-cuman.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost; not suffered to escape.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*
We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
But why do they lodge there? ———
That they may be safe and *forth-coming*.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

To FORTHI'NK.* *v. a.* [*for* and *think*; Germ. *forthencan*.] To repent of; "to be sorry for," Prompt. Parvulorum; to unthink.

Of it be not too bolde,
Lest thou *forthink* it when art too olde.
Old Interlude of Youth.
Then gan he think, perforce with sword and targe
Her forth to fetch, and Proteus to constraine;
But soon he gan such folly to *forthinke* again.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 14.

FORTHI'SSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

FORTHRI'GHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind.
Sidney.
The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney.*
Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.
Spenser, F. Q.
Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.
Dryden.

FORTHRI'GHT. *n. s.* A straight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shaks. Temp.*

FO'RTHWARD.* *adv.* In our old authors this word is used for *forward*.

He promyseth to them that goo *forthwarde* and profyte in it [penaunce] joye. *Bp. Fisher*, Ps. 25.

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; strait.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous sights
And dreams, gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*
Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*
Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the musick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*
The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton, P. L.*
In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South.*

FO'RTHY.* *adv.* [Sax. ꝑoꝛðı.] Therefore. A common word with Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer. Now obsolete.

Thomalin, have no care *forthy*;
Myselfe will have a double eye,
Ylike to my flocke and thine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.
Faire lady, through foule sorrow ill bedight,
Great pity is to see you thus dismay'd,
And marre the blossom of your beauty bright;
Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 14.

FO'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE.† *adj.* [*fortifiable*, French.] What may be fortified.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

FORTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*
The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*.
Broome, on the Odyssey.

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*
Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgements, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.
Gov. of the Tongue.

FO'RTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunsinane he strongly *fortifies*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
He *fortified* the city against besieging.
Ecclus. 14.

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*
To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.
Ralegh.

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryd.*
A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

To FO'RTIFY.† *v. n.* To raise strong places. Dr. Johnson cites the following passage from Milton as an illustration of this definition; but the verb here is active, and means *to strengthen the dark abyss* by the works constructed.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* thus far, and overlay,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, P. L.

FO'RTILAGE. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.
In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight.
Spenser on Ireland.

FO'RTIN. *n. s.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege. *Hanmer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

FO'RTITUDE. *n. s.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unsung. *Milton, P. L.*
Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*
They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

FO'RTLET. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, ꝑeopeꝑtyne niht, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven night*. So Tacitus, "*Non dierum numerum ut nos, sed noctium computant.*"] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnights'* space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS. *n. s.* [*foretersse*, French.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

To Fo'RTRESS.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to fortify.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

FORTUITOUS.† *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat. Our own word was originally *fortuit*. Chaucer uses it in his translation of Boethius. So late as in 1656 *fortuitous* was thought, according to Heylin, new and uncouth. *Fortuit* was not then disused. Sir K. Digby employs that word.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. *Ray.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTU'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *fortuit*, Fr. and Eng. See the etym. of FORTUITOUS.] Chance; accident.

The only question, which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, How they can be sure, that those deserved judgements were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes on Incredulity*, p. 79.

Fo'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so *fortunate* before. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss. *Dryden.*

Fo'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

Fo'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *n. s.* [*fortuna*, Lat. *fortune*, Fr.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life acording to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. The good or ill that befals man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortune* and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost
As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my *fortunes*. *Shakpeare, K. Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preserv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour. *Dryden, Virg. Past.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryd.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing. *Prol. to Orphan.*

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny. *Cowley, Mistress.*

To Fo'RTUNE.* *v. a.* [Old Fr. *fortuner*, "prospérer," Lacombe; Lat. *fortuno*.]

1. To make fortunate. This is a very old English expression; and is still sometimes used in conversation for endowing with a fortune.

Well could he *fortunen* the ascendant
Of his images for his patient. *Chaucer's Doctor of Physick, C. T.* Prol.

2. To dispose of fortunately or not.

Right thus to Mars he said his orison:
O stronge god, that hast —
Of armes all the bridel in thine hond,
And them *fortunest* as thee list devise,
Accept of me my pitous sacrifise. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*

3. To presage. Not in use.

Fortune *fortun'd* the dying fate of Rome,
Till I her consul sole consol'd her doom. *Dryden, Juv.*

To Fo'RTUNE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass; to light upon.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befell,
Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Here *fortun'd* Curl to slide. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Had he once *fortuned* upon the least notion of that excellent manner. *Evelyn, Sculpt.* p. 45.

Fo'RTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Fo'RTUNEBOOK. *n. s.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book consulted to know fortune, or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;
On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crashaw.*

Fo'RTUNEHUNTER.† *n. s.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortunehunters* and fortunestealers. *Spectator.*

The tranquillity and correspondence of the company begins to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir Taffety Trippet, a *fortunehunter*, whose follies are too gross to give diversion, and whose vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a publick offence. *Tatler*, No. 47.

You let loose another species of avarice, that of the *fortune-hunter*. *Burke, Speech on the Bill for Rep. of the Marriage Act.*

Fo'RTUNELESS.* *adj.* [*fortune* and *less*.]

1. Luckless.

All hard mishaps and *fortunelesse* misfare. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 27.

2. Without an estate; without a portion.

To Fo'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortunetelling*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shaksp.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton, Angler.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *n. s.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller.*
Shakspeare.

A Welshman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any secret things by lot?
Duppa, Rules for Devotion.

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a *fortuneteller.* *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

To FO'RTUNIZE.* *v. a.* [from *fortune.*] To regulate the fortune of. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

Wisedome is most riches: fooles therefore
They are, which fortunes doe by vows devize;
Sith each unto himself his life may *fortunize.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 30.

FO'RTY. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝑtiȝ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

FO'RUM. n. s. [Latin.] Any publick place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to store,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar.
Pope.

To FORWA'NDER. *v. n.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far espy'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way.
Spenser, F. Q.

FORWA'NDERED.* *adj.* [*for* and *wander.*] Lost; bewildered.

And being thus alone, and all forsake,
Amid the thicke, *forwandred* in despaire,
As one dismaid. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 447.

FO'RWARD.† *adv.* [ꝼoppeapꝺ, Sax. Su. Goth. *for*, before, forward, and M. Goth. *wairts*, towards. "Vox in omnibus dialect. Celto-Scyth. conspicua." Serenius.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass.
Spenser, F. Q.

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker.*

He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a stop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon, Essays.*

FO'RWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward.*
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises squire,
Now left to rule Ascanius by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy, too *forward* for his years.
Dryden.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anteriour: opposed to posteriour.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i'the rear of our birth. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FO'RWARDER.† *n. s.* [from *forward.*] One who promotes any thing. *Sherwood.*

FO'RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *forward.*]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die. *Hooker.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were in *forwardness*, the people in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness:* that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison on Italy.*

FO'RWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively; not backwards.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORWA'STE.† *v. a.* [*for* and *waste.*] To desolate; to destroy. Not now in use.

That infernal fiend with foul uprore
Forwasted all their land. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forwasted all. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To FORWE'ARY.† *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To dispirit with labour.

By your toil,
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forwearied* be; therefore a while
I rede you rest, and to your bowers recoile.
Spenser, F. Q.

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.
Shakspeare, K. John.

FO'RWORD.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼoppýꝛꝺ, and ꝼopepýꝛꝺ.] A promise; what was before said or agreed to. Not now in use.

He that wise was and obedient
To kepe his *forword* by his free assent.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

FOSS.† *n. s.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welsh; *foss* or *fos*, Cornish; *fosse*, old French.] A ditch; a moat.

Let Titius
Command the company that Pontius lost,
And see the *fosses* deeper. *Beaum. & Fl. Valentin.*

The sheep-clad summits, roughly crown'd
With many a frowning *foss* and airy mound.
Warton, Ode xxi.

In the same Cartulary, many boundaries, ways, and *fosses*, are specified in the neighbourhood of Wilton. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 66.

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSWAY. *n. s.* [*foss* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL.† *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, French. Our own adjective was formerly, and is now often written *fossibe.*] Which may be dug out of the earth.

Learned men long conceived it a bituminous and *fossile* body. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 10.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FO'SSIL. *n. s.* In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils.* *Pemberton.*

Fo'SSILIST.* *n. s.* [from *fossil.*] One who studies the nature of fossils; one who collects fossils.

If I may be allowed to assume the liberty, in which *fossilists* are often indulged.

Phil. Transact. vol. 50. P. ii. (1759,) p. 526.

It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as Mr. Janes the *fossilist* informed me, uncommonly valuable. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

To FO'STER.† *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛꝛman, Saxon; *fostra*, Iceland. probably from the Gr. βόσκω, to feed.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath *fostered.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o'th' court. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Tit. Andronicus.

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation.
Cleaveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes, blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.
Thomson.

To Fo'STER.* *v. n.* To be nursed together; to be trained up together.

Other great houses there be of the English in Ireland, which through licentious conversing with the Irish, or marrying, or *fostering* with them, have degenerated. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Fo'STER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. "*foster*, a park-keeper." Kelham. So Barret gives our own word; "*foster*, a keeper of a forest." Alv. 1580. Used also by Chaucer and the romance-writers.] A forester; an inhabitant of the forest. See also FOSTERSHIP.

Lo! where a grisely *foster* forth did rush.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 17.

A *foster* in the wood he met. *Bevis of Hampton.*

Fo'STERAGE. *n. s.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child. *Ralegh, History.*

Fo'STERBROTHER.† *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brothers.*
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

Fo'STERCHILD. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛ cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild.*
Addison, Ovid.

Fo'STERDAM. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æn.

Fo'STEREARTH. *n. s.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain, the nursling grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth;*
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*

Fo'STERER.† *n. s.* [from *foster.*]

1. A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers;* the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. An encourager; a forwarder.

The *fosterer* of shooting is labour.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

The *fosterers* and cherishers of truth.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 10.

I have neither followers, nor *fosterers*, nor dependers. *Swift, Lett. to Lady B. G.*

Fo'STERFATHER. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛꝼaðeꝛ, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Tyrrheus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.
Dryden, Æn.

Fo'STERING.* *n. s.* [Saxon, ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛunȝ.] Nourishment.

My spirit hath his *fostring* in the Bible.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

Fo'STERLING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛlinȝ.] A foster-child; a nurse-child.

I'll none o' your light-heart *fosterlings*, no inmates. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Fo'STERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *foster.*] Food; nourishment. Not now in use.
Cockeram.

Fo'STERMOTHER.† *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛꝛeꝛmoðeꝛ, Sax.] A nurse.

That child, that receiveth nutriment from his *fostermother*, will go near to sympathize with her in condition. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 127.

Fo'STERNURSE. *n. s.* [*foster* and *nurse.* This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Fo'STERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *foster*, a forester. See FOSTER.] The office of a forester; which is the old word for forestership.

Adam — held, by the charter of Hugh earl of Chester, in the name of a *fostership*, MS. Harl. 1505, a blunder, I presume, for *forestership.*
Churton, Life of Sir R. Sutton, p. 406. *n.*

Fo'STERSON. *n. s.* [*foster* and *son.*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Virg.

Fo'STRESS.* *n. s.* [from *foster.*] A nurse.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth, your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Fo'THER.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑoðeꝛ, as ꝑixtiȝa ꝑoðꝑa, sixty loads; German, *fuder*, a cart-load, *fuhren*, to carry.] A load; a large quantity. *Fudder* is so used in the north of England. A *fother* of lead is still a term for a certain weight, about as much as a cart would carry.

With him there was a plowman, was his brother,
That had ylaid of dong ful many a *fother.*
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

FOUGA'DE. n. s. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The p. terite and participle of *fight.*

Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.
Dryden.

Fo'UGHTEN.† [The passive participle of *fight.* Rarely used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Milton. But it was common. Bishop Lowth objected to this participle, as not agreeable to the analogy of derivation, which obtains in irregular verbs in *ght.* It is the Teut. *vechten.*] Contested; disputed by arms.

As in this glorious and well-*foughten* field.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.

In seven brave *foughten* fields.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

The sad sports we riot in,
Are tales of *foughten* fields, of martial scars,
And things done long ago.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton, P. L.*

FOUL.† *adj.* [Su. Goth. *ful;* M. Goth. *fuls*; Fr. Theotisc. *ful;* Sax. ꝼul. See *To* FILE and FILTH.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair.*

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job.* xvi. 16.

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson.*

The stream is *foul* with strains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase men's minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *St. Mark*, ix. 25.
He hates *foul* leasings and vile flattery.
Two filthy blots in noble gentry. *Spen. Hubb. Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*
Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*
All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n, *Milton, P. L.*
Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton, P. L.*
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson, Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Classicks.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

9. Not bright; not serene.
It will be *foul* weather to day; for the sky is red and louring. *St. Matt.* xvi. 3.
Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most inquietly. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.
So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

12. [Among seamen.] Unfavourable; contrary to the course of the ship; as, a *foul* wind.

13. [Among seamen.] Dangerous; as, the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay, i. e. abounding with shallows, or rocky, or in any respect dangerous.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [fylan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens. *Evelyn.*
While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

To FO'ULDER.* *v. n.* [Fr. *fouldroyer*, "to cast or dart thunderbolts; hence also to bear down with great violence all that comes in the way." Cotgrave. Mr. Church, a commentator on Spenser, is for substituting *smouldring* in the example, and for dismissing *fouldring* as an useless repetition, because *thunder* occurs just before it. This is not to be admitted. The poet's *fouldering* heat is *burning* heat.] To emit great heat.
Loud thunder with amazement great
Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ii. 20.

FO'ULFACED. *adj.* [*foul and faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage.
If black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

FO'ULFEEDING.* *adj.* [*foul* and *feeding.*] Gross; of coarse food.
There is an appetitus caninus, that passing by wholesome viands, falls upon unmeet and *foul-feeding* morsels. *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [from *foul.*]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.
Thou play'dst most *foully* for't. *Shakspeare.*

FOULMO'UTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that so *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. s.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakspeare.*
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.
Consul, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *B. Jonson.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shaks. As you like it.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dry. Æn.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FO'ULSPOKEN.* *adj.* [*foul* and *spoken.*] Contumelious; slanderous.
Foulspoken coward, that thunder'st with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dost perform! *Titus Andronicus.*

FO'UMART.* *n. s.* [*fid*, Su. Goth. and old Fr. foul, stinking, and *mart*, a kind of weesel; *martes*, Lat.] A polecat. See FITCHAT.
Foxes and *foumards*, with all other vermine. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find.*
I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Is.* lxv. 1.
Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part's unsound. *Young.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Matt.* vii.
He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Ps.* xxiv. 2.

2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*
They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate choose,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton. P. L.*
He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. 2 *Mac.* ii. 13.

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace;

were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.
Decay of Piety.

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.
— Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude
With wonderous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L.

FOUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which ministereth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I draw a line along the shore;
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.
Dryden, Æn.

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest.
Tickell.

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet: but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDA'TIONLESS.* *adj.* [*foundation* and *less.*] Without foundation.

A flattering, fallacious, *foundationless*, because unconditionate, hope; which the bigger it swells, the more dangerous it proves.
Hammond, Works, iv. 506.

FO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the election of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Prœneste's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber.
Dryden.

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules.
Roscommon.

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryd. Æn.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver. *Grew, Museum.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain.
Swift, Direct. to the Groom.

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To FO'UNDER.† *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh, Ess.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To trip; to fall. Applied to a horse.

His horse for fear began to turn
And lepe aside, and *foundrid* as he lepe.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

It chaunst sir Satyrane his steed at last,
Whether through *foundring*, or through sodein feare,
To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast.
Spenser, F. Q.

FO'UNDEROUS.* *adj.* [*fondre*, Fr. "detruire, ruiner," Borel. Cotgrave renders *fondriere* "a bog or quagmire."] This word occurs in our acts of parliament concerning the high-ways. Whoever indicts or presents a road, swears that it is *founderous*, or in a *founderous* state. This implies failing, not equal to use, ruinous.

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is.
Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace, L. iii.

FO'UNDERY. *n. s.* [*fonderie*, French, from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.

FO'UNDLING. *n. s.* [from *found* of *find.*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.
Sidney.

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their home,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.
Dryden, Juv.

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had sought his suff'rings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art. *Gay, Trivia.*

FO'UNDRESS.† *n. s.* [from *founder.*]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes causes, or begins any thing. Mr. Mason is ridiculously angry with Dr. Johnson for shortening *founderess* in the example of the next definition from Spenser, and also contends that *foundress*, in the example from Dryden, is only a poetical contraction. He has offered no other example either of *founderess* or *foundress*. The word *foundress* is common in both senses.

Forgetfull of himselfe, his birth, his country, friends, and all,
And only minding (whom he mist) the *foundress* of his fall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Pride — became the first precedent of God's lessening his family, and the *foundress* of hell.
Osborne, Advice to a Son, p. 28.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charissa was their chiefest *founderess*.
Spenser, F. Q.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too.
Dryde.

The great *foundress* of the Pietists, Madame de Bourignon. *Tatler*, No. 126.

Against the north wall of the north cross is erected a stone monument for Sir John Trussell, and Maud his wife, who were the founder and *foundress* of this church. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 487.

FOUNT.† } *n. s.* [*fons*, Latin; *fon-*
FO'UNTAIN. } *taine*, French; *fontana*, low Latin, *fountaniou*, anc. Prov.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink.
Milton, P. R.

2. A small bason of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf. *Bp. Taylor.*

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.
Addison.

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenour of their *fountains:* your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Common Prayer.*

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains.* *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Sprat, Serm.*

6. [In printing.] A set or quantity of characters or letters. See FONT.

FO'UNTAINHEAD.* *n. s.* [*fountain* and *head.*] Original; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,
Rain's *fountain-head,* the magazine of hail.
Young, Night. Th. 9.

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desart, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R.

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman, Iliads.*

To FOUPE.† *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use, Dr. Johnson says. He would not have said, that it ever was in use, if he had consulted the editions of the book, from which he cites the example. The first edition of Camden's Remains in 1605 reads *soupe.* A very incorrect edition of 1637 reads *foupe,* but it is corrected in the improved one of 1674. See *To* SOUP. Dr. Ash gravely admits *foupe* into his vocabulary. The following is the passage, in which the mistaken word occurs, as given by Dr. Johnson, but now with more than one correction. *To soup* is to draw, to breathe out.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as [sweetly,] smoothly, and moderately, as any of the northern nations, who [are noted to] *foupe* [*soupe*] their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden, Rem. on Languages.*

FOUR. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝼ, Sax. *fidwor,* Goth. *quatuor,* Latin.] Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four;*
Myself the fifth. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FOURBE. n. s. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not now in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false imposter, and a *fourbe. Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold,* because he had no pity. *2 Sam.* xii. 6.

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Astylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain.
Dryden.

FO'URRIER.* *n. s.* [French, *fourier,* Cotgrave.] An harbinger.

The Duke of Buckingham's revolt was the preparative and *fourrier* of the rest.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 34.

FOURSCO'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *score.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Chiots were first a free people, being a common-wealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years, obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so till *fourscore.* *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *foursquare,* of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Ralegh, Hist.*

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝼtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale. *Shakspeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth?* start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakspeare.*

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheeled.*] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along.
Pope, Odyss.

FO'UTER.* *n. s.* A despicable fellow. See FOUTY. This contemptuous expression is both a northern and a west-country word. See Brockett and Jennings.

FO'UTRA. *n. s.* [from *foutre,* French.] A fig; a scoff: a word of contempt. Not used.

A *foutra* for the world, and wordlings base.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

FO'UTY.* *adj.* [Fr. *foutu,* "a scoundrel, a fellow of small account." Cotgrave.] Despicable; colloquially used, in contempt; as, he is a *fouty* fellow. It is used by Scottish writers.

FOWL.† *n. s.* [ꝼuꝫel, ꝼuhl, Saxon; *fugl.* Icel. and Su. Goth. from *flyga,* to fly, whence the Sax. ꝼloꝫan, and the Germ. *flugel,* wing; *voghel,* Teut. *vogel,* Germ.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl.*

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls,*
Are their male subjects, and at their controuls.
Shakspeare.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer: but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls,* to change my habitation in the winter season? *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson, Spring.*

To FOWL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl,* have only a qualified property in these animals. *Blackstone.*

FO'WLER. *n. s.* [from *fowl.*] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *fowler* warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

With slaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.
Pope.

FO'WLING.* *n. s.* [from *fowl.*] The act of catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; the employment of shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. s.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for the shooting of birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece.* *Mortimer.*

FOX.† *n. s.* [ꝼox, Saxon; *vos, vosch,* Dutch; *fox.* Su. Goth. *foxa,* to deceive; Icel. the same, and *fox,* false. Hence, perhaps, the name of the animal.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shakspeare.*

He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes,* geese. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes,* than the fortresses of fair warriours. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

O how the old *fox* stunk, I warrant thee,
When the rank fit was on him.
Otway, Venice Preserved.

3. Formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou diest on point of *fox!*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He's hurt too, he cannot go far, I made my father's old *fox* fly about his ears.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

The whinyard of the house of Shrewsbury is not like it, nor the twohanded *fox* of John Falstaff, which hewed in sunder fourteen out of seven principal assailants! *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 87.

To Fox.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *foxa*, to deceive.] To stupify; to make drunk.

The Dutch—by reason of their custom of immoderate bibbing, and so often being *foxt*, were by the best nations of Europe pointed at as gazing-stocks. *Trans. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 51.

The drunkard that should offer to justify his beastliness by affirming, that he never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine.
Boyle against Cust. Swearing, p. 34.

Fo'xcase. *n. s.* [*fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*

Fox'chase. *n. s.* [*fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate. *Pope.*

Fo'xery.* *n. s.* [from *fox*.] Behaviour like that of a fox. An old forgotten word, but full as good as *foxship* given by Dr. Johnson.

And wrie [hide] me in my *foxerie*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6795.

Fo'xevil. *n. s.* [*fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

Fo'xfish. *n. s.* [*vulpecula piscis*.] A fish.

Fo'xglove.† *n. s.* [*digitalis*. Sax. foxes-glofa.] A plant. *Miller.*

Fo'xhound.* *n. s.* [*fox* and *hound*.] A hound for chasing foxes.

Who lavishes his wealth,
On racer, *fox-hound*, hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

Fo'xhunter. *n. s.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate. *Spectator.*

Fox'ish.* *adj.* [from *fox*.] Cunning; artful, like a fox.

Foxery [means] *foxish* manners.
Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Ch.

Fo'xlike.* *adj.* [*fox* and *like*.] Resembling the cunning of a fox.

There is such *foxlike* craft, and such methods of deceit. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

Fo'xly.* *adj.* [from *fox*.] Having the qualities of a fox.

Their wolvish hearts, their trayterous *foxly* brain,
Or prove them base, of rascal race engendred,
Or from hault linage bastard-like degendred.
Mir. for Mag. p. 407.

Fo'xship. *n. s.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Had't thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Fo'xtail. *n. s.* [*alopecurus*.] A plant.

Fo'xtrap. *n. s.* [*fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*. *Tatler.*

Fo'xy.* *adj.* [from *fox*.]

1. Belonging to a fox. *Huloet.*
2. Wily as a fox. *Huloet.*

Deadly hatred and malice, *foxy* wiliness, wolvish ravening and devouring.
Abp. Cranmer on the Sacrament, fol. 110.

Foy. *n. s.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Spenser, F. Q.

Foy.* *n. s.* [probably from the Teut. *foey*, an agreement, a compact.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. In Kent, according to Grose, a treat to friends "either at going abroad or coming home."

He is a passionate lover of morning-draughts, which he generally continues till dinner-time; a rigid exactor of num-groats, and collector general of *foys* and biberage [beverage.]
England's Jests, Charact. of a Bad Husband, 1687.

Fo'yson.† See Foison.

To Fract. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Fra'ction. *n. s.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin.
Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shakspeare.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole nombers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Fra'ctional. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Fra'ctious.* *adj.* [perhaps from *fractus*, Lat.] Cross; peevish; fretful: as, a *fractious* child.

Fra'cture. *n. s.* [*fractura*, Lat.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong.
Herbert.

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected.
Sharp, Surgery.

To Fra'cture.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To break any thing.

Behold his chair, whose *fractur'd* seat infirm
An aged cushion hides. *Shenstone, Economy*, P. iii.

Fra'gile. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Denham.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton, P. R.*

Fragi'lity.† *n. s.* [*fragilité*, French.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune.
Knolles, Hist.

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton.*

Fra'gment. *n. s.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.
Dryden.

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davideis, has shewn us this way to improvement.
Watts on the Mind.

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness, with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton, Opticks.*

Some on painted wood
Transfix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food.
Pope, Odysscy.

Fra'gmentary. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

She, she's gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.
Donne.

Fra'gor.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first of the examples from Sandys; in whose writings alone I find it in this sense, and who was certainly fond of the word. Sir T. Herbert uses it in a very different sense, that of fragrance.

To earth's extent his winged lightnings flies.
Pursued by hideous *fragors*; though before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.
Sandys, Job, p. 54.

The clouds in storms of rain descend;
The air Thy hideous *fragors* rend. *Sandys, Ps.*77.
Arms clashing, trumpets, from the rising sun
Horrible *fragors*, heard by all.
Sandys, Christ's Pass. Notes. p. 111.

2. A sweet smell; a strong smell. A word not justifiable in this sense.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p.165.
[The musk] by its *fragor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.*p.363.

FRA'GRANCE. } *n. s.* [*fragrantia*, Latin.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half-spy'd. *Milton, P.L.*
I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.
Addison, Spect.
Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*.
Garth.
Such was the wine: to quench whose fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd; the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around.
Pope, Odyssey.

FRA'GRANT.† *adj.* [*fragrant*, Fr. *fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton, P.L.*
The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

FRAIL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fraile*, a basket, Kelham.]

1. A basket made of rushes.

A *frail* of figs. *Barret's Alv.* 1580.
What would you now give for her? some five *frail*
Of rotten figs, good godson?
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.
Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart.
Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *fraile*, i. e. *fragile*, brittle; from *fragilis*, Lat. Cotgrave and Roquefort.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*
When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.
Rogers.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to errour or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

FRA'ILNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

Such is the *frailness* of our nature.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 54.
There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY.† *n. s.* [from *frail*; Norm. Fr. *frealté*. Kelham.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*
Nor shouldst thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel.
Milton, S. A.
God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do.
Locke.

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.
Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse.
Dryden.
Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*
That Christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAI'SCHEUR. n. s. [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by Dryden.

Hither in Summer-ev'nings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE.† n. s. [French.]

1. A pancake with bacon in it. See FROISE.
2. Fraises are pointed stakes in fortification.

FRAM.* *adj.* [Icel. *framur*, mollis.] Tender; brittle: written also *frem* and *frim*. Craven Dialect, and Wilbraham's Gloss.

To FRAME.† *v. a.* [Sax. ꝼpemman, to frame; Goth. *framna*, to produce.]

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbot.*
Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together.
Mortimer.

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
As wine mingled with water is pleasant, and delighteth the taste; even so speech, finely *framed*, delighteth the ears of them that read the story.
2 Macc. xv. 39.
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shakspeare.

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it.
Tillotson.

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms.
Granville.
Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies,
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies.
Pope, Odyssey.
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was.
Clarendon.

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

To FRAME.* *v. n.* To contrive; to attempt: and in this sense it is now a northern expression.

Then said they to him, Say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. *Judges*, xii. 6.

FRAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*
Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*
These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*.
Milton, P. L.
Divine Cicilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*
The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along,
Tough iron plates were clench'd, to make it strong.
Dryden.
We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*
His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*.
Dryden, Juv.
A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine where it rubs against the palm of one's hand.
Newton, Opticks.

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakspeare.*
Your steddy soul preserves her *frame*:
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.
Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection.
John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shaksp.*
6. Mechanical construction.
7. Shape; form; proportion.
A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. s.* [from *frame*; ꝑnemman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.
The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*
There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'MEWORK.* *n. s.* [*frame* and *work.*] Work done in a frame.
Doubtless a staunch and solid piece of *frame-work.* *Milton, Areopagitica.*

FRA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *frame.*] Adjoining together; as the *framing* of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.

FRA'MPOLD.† *adj.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, *frampul.* I know not its original. Dr. Johnson.—It is written also *frampal*, or *frampel*, *frampared*, and *framfold*; for they all are evidently the same word. Ray thinks that, like *froward*, it comes from the Sax. ꝑam, our *from.*] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.
Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakspeare.*
The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket, Life of Aph. Williams.*
Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?* *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*
I pray thee, grow not *frampull* now. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*
Like faithless wife, that by her *frampared* guise,
Peevish demeanour, sullen sad disdain,
Doth inly deep the spright melancholize
Of her aggrieved husband. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. iii. 40.
As if a child should govern the house, because he will be *framfold*, and disquieted, otherwise! *Thorndike on Forbearance, &c.* (1670,) p. 83.

FRA'NCHISE. *n. s.* [*franchise*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*
His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To FRA'NCHISE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.
I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shakspeare, Macb.*
2. To possess a right or privilege.
To speak we *franchis'd* are,
Because we serv'd for peace. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 477.

FRA'NCHISEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *franchise.*] Release; freedom.

To work Irena's *franchisement*,
And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 36.

FRA'NGIBLE.† *adj.* [*frangible*, Fr. from *frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.
Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION.†. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the derivation. Dr. Johnson.—It is not peculiar to Spenser, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites, but is used with the same epithet by Heywood. It may be merely a cant expression; or perhaps may be referred to the Goth. *frijon*, Sax. ꝑeon, to love, whence our *friend.*] A paramour; a boon companion.
First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy;
Might not be found a franker *franion*,
Of her lewd parts to make companion. *Spenser, F. Q.*
He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion. *Heywood, Edw. IV.* (1600,) sign. c. 5.

FRANK.† *adj.* [*franc*, Fr.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*
They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprat, Serm.*
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
I shall have reason
To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,
With *franker* spirit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
3. Without conditions; without payment.
Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
We will that all the Jews, that either before or since have been taken and led away,—shall be sent *frank* and free. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 25.
4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.
Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenser, F. Q.*
5. Fatted; in good condition. [from *franc*, old Fr. a place to feed hogs in.] This seems to be the primary sense.
When they were once *franke* and fat they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde. *Bale on the Revel.* P. 1. sign. I. iiii.

FRANK.† *n. s.* [Fr. *franc*, a frank or sty. Cotgrave. See the last sense of the adjective *frank.*]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty.
Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank?* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
He feeds like a boar in a *frank*. *Ray, Prov.*
2. A letter which pays no postage [from the third sense of the adjective.]
You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham, *Pope to Swift.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK.† *v. a.*
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hanmer.*
In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanly is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakspeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius, and Ainsworth.*
The husbandmen and farmers never *fraunke* them [hogs] above three or four months. *Hollingshed, Descript. of Brit.* B. 3. p. 1096.
Our desire is rather to *franke up* ourselves with that which we should abhor. *Abp. Sands, Serm.* fol. 155. b.
3. To exempt letters from postage.
My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him. *Swift.*
Gazette's sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE. *n. s.* The same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

FRANKCHA'SE.* *n. s.* [*frank* and *chase.*] A free chase; the liberty of free chase.
A forest is of so princely a tenure, that, according to our laws, none but the king can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, 'tis no more forest, but *frank-chase*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 16.

FRA'NKINCENSE. *n. s.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*
Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exod.*
I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India, *Brerewood on Languages.*
Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabæan bough. *Dryden, Virg.*
Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the earth, and wide perfum'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRA'NKLIN.† *n. s.* [from *frank.*] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant. Not in use. So far Dr. Johnson. But his definition is not correct, and the word is also common, though he cites only Spenser. A *franklin* is a freeholder of considerable property; and the name has given rise to that of many families in England.
A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Spenser, F. Q.*
A *franklin*: his outside is an ancient yeoman of England; though his inside may give arms, (with the best gentleman,) and never see the herald. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. O. 6.
There are many now grown into families, now called *Franklin*; who are men in the county of Middlesex, and other parts, *magnis ditati possessionibus*. *Waterhouse, Comm. on Fortesc.* p. 388.

There's a *franklin* in the wild of Kent, hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

She can start our *franklin's* daughters,
In their sleep, with shrieks and laughters.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank.*]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *St. Luke*, vii. 42.

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs. *Spectator.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the voluntiers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs which were contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. s.* [from *frank.*]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

When the conde duke had some eclaircissement with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship; his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards.
Addison, Guardian.

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon, Essay.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *n. s.* [*franciplegium*, Lat. of *franc*, i. e. *liber & pleige*, i. e. *fidei jussor.*] A pledge or surety for freemen. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace was that every free born man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*

FRANKS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Franci.*]

1. People of Franconia in Germany; and the ancient French.

Part of these Sicambers, saith Sebastian Munster, leaving their habitation, where the Rhine entereth into the sea, went up higher, and inhabited about the river of Main, and called themselves *Franks*. And from these *Franks* the Franch or Frenchmen are descended; who seem to have been so called, for having chosen, in some sort, to live in more freedom and liberty than some other of the Germans did.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 1.

2. An appellation given by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe.

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Lat. φρενητικὸς, Gr. See FRENETICK.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* errour of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.
Dryden.

She tears her hair, and *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shaks.*

FRA'NTICKLY.† *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

What wise men do thynke of them that so *frantycklye* on their ale-benches do prattle, it is easy to conjecture. *Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift.*

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk.
Shakspeare,

Yet still would they his sacred laws transgress—
Against their Saviour *frantickly* rebel.
Sandy's Ps. 78.

FRA'NTICKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frantick.*] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
Sherwood.

FRATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton, P. L.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.
Addison, Cato.

FRATE'RNALLY.† *adv.* [*from fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner. *Cotgrave.*

FRATE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South, Serm.*

FRATERNIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *fraternize.*] A sort of brotherhood. See *To* FRATERNIZE.

I hope that no French *fraternization*, which the relations of peace and amity with systematised regicide would assuredly, sooner or later, draw after them, even if it should overturn our happy constitution itself, could so change the hearts of Englishmen, as to make them delight in representations, and processions, which have no other merit than that of degrading and insulting the name of royalty. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

To FRATE'RNIZE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *fraterniser.*] This word has been supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the French democratical revolution; when pretensions of universal brotherhood were made the cloak of universal villainy. But the word, both in French and English, is at least of two hundred years' age; for thus Cotgrave renders the French *fraterniser*, "to *fraternize*, to concur with, to be near unto, to agree as brothers." In the cant of modern philosophy, the verb has been actively employed.

FRA'TRICIDE.† *n. s.* [*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.]

1. The murder of a brother.

In an hour and a half we came to a small village called Sinie; just by which is an ancient structure on the top of an high hill, supposed to be the tomb of Abel, and to have given the adjacent country in old times the name of Abilene. The *fratricide* also is said by some to have been committed in this place.
Maundrell, Journ. to Aleppo, p. 134.

2. One who kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness.
L. Addison, West. Barbary, p. 16.

FRAUD.† *n. s.* [*fraus*, Lat. *fraus*, Cornish; *fraude*, French.]

1. Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtility; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton, P. L.*

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear.
Dryden, Æn.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

2. Misfortune; damage.

At least our envious foe hath fail'd who thought
All like himself rebellious, by whose aid
This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us dispossess'd,
He trusted to have seiz'd, and into *fraud*
Drew many, whom their place knows here no more. *Milton, P. L.*

To all his angels he propos'd
To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth. *Milton, P. R.*

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts.
Dryden, Æn.

FRA'UDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE.† } *n. s.* [*fraudulentia*,
FRA'UDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God, in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

The malice, wickedness, and *fraudulency* of those spirits. *M. Casaubon, of Credulity*, p. 35.

FRA'UDULENT.† *adj.* [*fraudulent*, Fr. Cotgrave; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milt. P. L.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl.
Pope, Odyss.

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent.*
Milton, P. R.

FRA'UDULENTLY.† *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

The prophete Jeremie pronounceth hym accursed, that doeth his mayster's busynesse *fraudulently.* *Woolton, Chr. Man.* (1576,) sign. L. 8.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

FRAUGHT.† *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.* Dr. Johnson. But this participle is from the Teut. verb, *vratchen*, "vectare, vehere, et vectura onerare, implere navim, Sax. *frachten*," Kilian.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught.* *Shaks.*
With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.
Milton, P. L.
And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.
Dryden.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd, where they in earth their blood had spilt.
Spenser, F. Q.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire,
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.
Milton, P. L.

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT.† *n. s.* [Teut. *vracht*; Swed. *frakt*; Fr. *fret*, "the freight or *fraught* of a ship," Cotgrave.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*:
For 'tis of aspick's tongues. *Shaks. Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught.* *Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT.† *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption. Dr. Johnson. But see FRAUGHT. Teut. *vrachten.*] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Being *fraughted* with sundry base scoffs, and cold amplifications. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel in* 1592.

Having now full *fraughted* himself with wealth.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 126.

Which shameful libels were *fraughted* only with odious and scurrilous calumniations.
Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 52.

FRA'UGHTAGE.† *n. s.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd abroad. *Shaksp. Comedy of Err.*

On that persuasion am I returned, as to a famous and free port, myself also bound by more than a maritime law, to expose as freely what *fraughtage* I conceive to bring of no trifles.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

FRAY. *n. s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide.
Fairfax.

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray.*
Denham.

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray.
Pope, Iliad.

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To FRAY.† *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey.
Spenser, F. Q.

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

These vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, Fr.] To rub; to wear.

Six round-about aprons with pockets, and four striped muslin night-rails very little *frayed.*
Tatler, No. 245.

3. To burnish, as a deer his head, by rubbing. *Cotgrave.*

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it against a tree. *Whalley, Notes on B. Jonson.*

FRA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *fray.*] Peel of a deer's horn.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

FREAK.† *n. s.* [*frech*, German, saucy, petulant; ꝑræc, Saxon, fugitive. Dr. Johnson.—Wachter defines the German *frech* by the Latin *nimis liber*; i. e. too free, deducing it from the Sax. ꝑpeah, free. But may it not be from the Icel. *freka*, to quicken motion, to hasten; Sax. ꝑpician, to dance?]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.

2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.
Spenser, F. Q.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estr.*

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation.
Spectator.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

To FREAK.† *v. a.* [a word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by Thomson, Dr. Johnson says. The word is not Scotch. Nor is our language indebted to Thomson for it. It had been used, nearly a century before his time, by Milton. And Milton, who loved our ancient language, might adopt this verb from the old word *freken*, a freckle or spot. See FRECKLE.] To variegate; to chequer.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson.

FRE'AKISH.† *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humoursome.

Folly is *freakish* and humourous.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 1.

One grain of true sense and true wisdom, in real worth and use, doth outweigh loads of *freakish* wit. *Barrow, Serm. on Ephes.* v. 4.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciously; humoursomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.

Some of the Cartesians bid fair towards this *freakishness.*
Annot. on the Disc. of Truth, (1683,) p. 175.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar.
Bailey.

FRE'CKLE. *n. s.* [*flech*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle.* Dr. Johnson.—Our old word is *freken* or *fraken.* Thus in the ancient dictionary of Huloet: "*Freken*, a mole or spot in the body or face." And thus Chaucer: "A few *fraknes* in his face ypreint." Kn. Tale. Mr. Tyrwhitt says, the word is Saxon;

but he produces no proof. *Fraken*, I may add, is rendered in our old lexicography "*Lentigo*, id est, *vestigium parvularum macularum in facie*, scilicet lenticulæ."]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.

Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discolouration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED.† *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

It is a *freckled* spot that groweth in the skin.
Levit. xiii. 39.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *freckle*.] The state of being freckled; as, "*freckledness* of the face." *Sherwood.*

FRE'CKLEFACED.* *adj.* [*freckle* and *face*.] Having a face full of freckles.

He that's *freckle-fac'd*.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

FRE'CKLY.† *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles. *Sherwood.*

FRED. The same with *peace;* upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

FREE.† *adj.* [ꝼꝛeah, ꝼꝛeo, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch; *frija*, Gothick. "Vox antiquissima." Serenius.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Prior.

Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton, P. R.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.
Milton, P. L.

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.
Pope.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their *friends*. *Temple.*

The criticks have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*

I know there are two whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.
Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?
Otway, Orphan.

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.
Hakewill on Providence.

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious; with *of*.

Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare.
Pope, Horace.

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i'th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dry.*

12. Exempt: with *of* anciently; more properly *from*.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free from* conscience, is a slave to fame. *Den.*

Let envy, then, those crimes within you see.
From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryd.*

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.

The will, *free from*, the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with *of*.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.
Dryden.

What dost thou make a-shipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free school*.

Countenance all legal, allowed, *free* grammar-schools, by causing, as much as in you lies, the youth of the nation to be bred up there.
South, Serm. v. 48.

15. Accomplished; genteel; charming. [a very ancient application of *free* to our *females;* Su. Goth. and Icel. *frid*, handsome; Germ. *frey*. Ihre says, that *fru* once denoted, exclusively, a woman of rank. See FROW. Dr. Johnson overpasses the present sense of *free*.]

Fayre yong Venus, fresh and *free*.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Now were they liegemen to this ladie *free*, [the fair Britomart.] *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. i. 44.

I meant to make her fair, and *free*, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Jonson on Lucy, Countess of Bedford.

16. Ready; eager. We still use the phrase, "a *free* horse."

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 12.

To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the trespass of the queen.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.
2 *Mac.* ii. 22.

Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?
Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with *of* or *from*.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar. *Dryd.*
Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd*.
Dryden, Virg.

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.

The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*
Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*
This master key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryd.*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again
Give to our tabels meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shakspeare.

Never any sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Rom.* vi. 7.

FREEBO'OTER.† *n. s.* [*free* and *booty*. Dr. Johnson. Our word, it may be added, is, in French, *flibutier* or *flibustier*; sometimes also written *fribustier*. And our old orthography is *freebutter*. See Sidney State-Papers, vol. 2. p. 78. "The *freebutters* of Flushenge spoyle all the contribution." Lett. in 1597.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebuters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen. *Clarendon.*

FRREBO'OTING. *n. s.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FRE'EBORN.† *n. s.* [*free* and *born*. Sax. ꝼꝛeo-beaꝛn.] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

The chief captain answered. With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free-born*. *Acts*, xxii. 28.

This is true liberty, when *freeborn* men,
Having to advise the publick, may speak free.
Milton, Tr. from Euripides.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world!
Dryden.

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst.
Dryden, Æn. Dedic.

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law.
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *n. s.* [*free* and *chapel*.] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowel.*

FREECO'ST. *n. s.* [*free* and *cost*.] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

To FREE-DE'NIZEN.* *v. a.* [*free* and *denizen*, or *denison*.] To make free.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis."
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 202.

FREE-DE'NIZEN.* *n. s.* A citizen.

Plato thought it meet, that in every city or commonweal, as often as any good or harm did happen to any citizen or *freedenizon* thereof, it should not be counted that man's good or harm only, but the good or harm of the whole city.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 619.

FRE'EDMAN. *n. s.* [*free* and *man*.] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferr'd;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden, Juv.*

FRE'EDOM.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝼꝛýðom, ꝼꝛeoðom.]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; not yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.
Dryden, Pers.

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our hold sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shaks.*

3. Power of enjoying franchishes.

This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*: they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L.

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Mac.* x.

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always chusing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

8. Assumed familiarity; a colloquial expression: in which sense the plural is used; as, he will not suffer any *freedoms* to be taken with him.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot*.] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED.† *adj.* [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unrestrained.

A *freehearted* woman, and a chaste.
Homilies, Of the State of Matrimony.

Sir Roger Aston, an Englishman born, but had his breeding wholly in Scotland, and had served the king many years as his barber; an honest and *freehearted* man.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 4.

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Davies.*

FRE'EHOLD. *n. s.* [*free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seisure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is holden by book or writing, or folkland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.
Addison, Freeholder.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold* from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

FRE'EHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *freehold*.] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY.† *adv.* [from *free*. Sax. ꝼꝛeolice.]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The vilest persons breathing have passed their lives *freely* and jocundly, without the least misgiving or suspicion about their eternal concerns, who yet at length have met with a full payment of wrath and vengeance in the other world for all their confidence and jollity in this.
South Serm. ix. 36.

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,
You would drink *freely*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Ascham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:
Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wise;
But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies.
Dryden, Juv.

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L.

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings: they who comply with his grace,

comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. s.* [*free* and *man*.]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakspeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgement which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison on Italy.*

FREEMA'SON.* See MASON.

FREEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind*.] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS.† *n. s.* [from *free*. Sax. ꝑniꝛneꝛre.]

1. The state or quality of being free.

Besides this largeness in the will of man
And winged *freeness*, now let's think upon
His understanding. *More, Song of the Soul*, ii. iii. 9.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*

FRE'ER.* *n. s.* [from *free*.] One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. s.* [*free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeschool* at least erected in every diocess. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeschool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN.† *adj.* [*free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

These *freespoken* and plainhearted men, that are the eyes of their country.
Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

The old *freespoken* shepherd, or those mercenary flatterers. *More against Idolatry.* Pref.

FRE'ESTONE.† *n. s.* [*free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building, and dug up in many parts of England; so called from its being of such a constitution, as to be dug up freely in any direction. *Chambers.*

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.
Addison on Italy.

FREETHI'NKER. *n. s.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *free-thinker*, child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *free-thinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground.
Swift, Arg. against abolishing Christianity.

FREETHI'NKING.* *n. s.* [*free* and *think*.] Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance.

Are we not grown drunk and giddy with vice, and vanity, and presumption, and *freethinking*, and extravagance of every kind?
Bp. Berkeley, Serm. Feb. 18. 1731.

We see France and Italy overrun with the worst kind of deism. There our travelling gentry first picked it up for a rarity. And indeed, at first, without much malice. It was brought home in a cargo of new fashions; and worn, for some time, with that levity by the importers, and treated with that contempt by the rest, as suited and was due to the apishness of foreign manners; till a set of solemn blockheads, grown insolent by liberty, and malicious by unsuccessful attempts towards distinction, abused the indulgence of a free government, in reducing those vague impieties into a system. And so it was, that licentious ignorance came to be distinguished with the name of *free-thinking*. *Warburton, Serm. in* 1746.

FREETO'NGUED.* *adj.* [*free* and *tongue*.] Accustomed to speak freely and openly.

Where ministers depend upon voluntary benevolences, if they do but, upon some just reproof, gall the conscience of a guilty hearer; or preach some truth, which disrelishes the palate of a prepossessed auditor; how he straight flies out! and not only withholds his own pay, but also withdraws the contributions of others; so as the *freetongued* preacher must either live by air, or be forced to change his pasture.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. iii. C. 7.

FREEWA'RREN.* *n. s.* [*free*, and *warren*.] A privilege of preserving and killing game. See WARREN.

Freewarren is a franchise erected for preservation of beasts and fowls of warren. *Blackstone.*

FREEWI'LL. *n. s.* [*free* and *will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty! in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee.
Ezra, vii. 13.

FREEWO'MAN. *n. s.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *free-woman*; she is become a bondslave. 1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze*. [*vriesen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.
Ray on the Creation.

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And through the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE.† *v. a.* pret. *froze*, and formerly, *freezed*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

O'er many a *frozen*, many a fiery Alp.
Milton, P. L.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakspeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

What was that snaky-headed Gorgan shield,
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she *freez'd* her foes to congeal'd stone?
Milton, Comus.

Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*.
Dryden.

To FREIGHT.† *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French. Dr. Johnson. Rather the Teut. *vrachten*. See *To* FRAUGHT. Icel. *fracke*, "rudens, *à fretten*, onerare." Wachter.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.* Prol.

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave.
Dryden, Juv.

Freighted with iron, from my native land
I steer my voyage. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shaks. Tempest.*

FREIGHT. *n. s.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight.
Dryden, Æn.

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER.† *n. s.* [*fretteur*, French.] One who freights a vessel.

The ship, the goods, the *freighters*, being all free. *Sir L. Jenkins's Life and Lett.* vol. 2. p. 724.

FREM.* See FRAM.

FRE'MMED * *adj.* Pronounced *frem'd*. [Dan. *fremmet*, German and Sax. *frem'd*.] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words. Inimical, as well as strange. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. and Grose.

FREN.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The German *fremd*, Dutch, *vremd*, and Sax. ꝼnemb, signify an alien, a stranger, "from the preposition ꝼnam, or ꝼna, *from*." Ray. Chaucer thus uses *fremde* or *fremed* for *strange*. But the contemporary commentator on Spenser considers *fren* as a contraction of foreign: "*Frenne*, a stranger. The word I thinke was first poetically put, and and afterward used in common custome of speech for *forrene*." Notes on the Shep. Cal. April.] A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
So now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart;
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

FRENCH.* *n. s.*

1. The people of France. [*Franci*, Lat.]

From the Franks the *Franch* or *Frenchmen* are descended, who seem to have been so called for having chosen in some sort to live in more freedom, and liberty, than some other of the Germans did. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 1.

I come to the *French*, a people breathing liberty, by the very derivation of their name.
Bewailing of the Peace of Germany, p. 110,

2. The language of the French.

The present *French* is composed of Latin, German, and the old Gaulick. *Camden, Rem.*

The English of Chaucer has a great mixture of *French* in it.
Tyrwhitt on the Lang. and Versif. of Chaucer.

FRENCH.* *adj.* Belonging to the character or language of the French.

Liveliness and assurance are, in a peculiar manner, the qualifications of the *French* nation. *Addison, Spect.* No. 435.

We have few Latin words among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from Latin.
Johnson, Pref. to his Dictionary.

FRENCH *Chalk. n. s.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Woodward.*

FRENCH *Grass.** *n. s.* Saint-foin; so named, as coming originally to this country from France.

FRENCH *Horn.** *n. s.* [French, *corne de chasse*.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunting; and in modern times employed, with fine effect, in regular concerts.

As the road led them by degrees towards the extremity of the moor, they heard, at a distance, the sound of a *French-horn*; which a little revived Tugwell's spirits, though it revived at the same time the jeopardy he had been in amongst the stag-hunters. *Graves, Spirit. Quix.* x. 7.

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French*.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden, Rem.*

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *frenchified*?
Beaum and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.

FRE'NCHLIKE.* *adj.* [*French* and *like*.] Imitating the French fashion.

His hair *Frenchlike* stares on his frighted head. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 7.

FRE'NETICK.† *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; φρενητικὸς; generally therefore written *phrenetick*; and sometimes *frentick*; as, "*frentike* persons," Huloet's Dict.] Mad; distracted.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

A foreign, *frentick*, and unlucky proud king.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 394

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

FRE'NZICAL.* *adj.* [from *frenzy*.] Approaching to madness.

The narrowness of her income, the coldness of her lover, the loss of her reputation, all contributed to make her miserable, and to encrease the *frenzical* disposition of her mind. *Orrery on Swift*, p. 112.

FRE'NZY.† *n. s.* [φρενῖτις; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetisy*, *phrenetsy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*; Fr. *frenaisie*. Chaucer writes our word *frenseie*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction.
Addison, Cato.

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE.† *n. s.* [*frequence*, old Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Crowd: concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shaksp. Timon.*

I was encouraged with a sufficient *frequence* of auditors. *Bp. Hall, Spec. of his Life*, p. 11.

2. Repetition.

I might here have done with the *frequence*; but let me add this one consideration more, that often inculcation of warning necessarily implies a danger. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 5.

He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake.
Milton, P. L.

FRE'QUENCY. *n. s.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the frequency of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st ere while into the senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline.

FRE'QUENT.† *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The *frequenter* these times are, the better.
Duty of Man.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals.
Dryden, Æn.

Frequent herses shall besiege your gates.
Pope.

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The Christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government.
Swift.

3. Full of concourse.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

The purpose of this *frequent* senate
Is, first, to give thanks to the gods of Rome.
Massinger, Roman Actor.

A thousand demigods on golden seats,
Frequent and full. *Milton, P. L.*

To FRE'QUENT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to; to haunt.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade.
Spenser, F. Q.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my house. *Shaksp. Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton, P. L.

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denh.*

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryd.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent*.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable*, and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

FREQUENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *frequentation*; Lat. *frequentatio*.] Resort; the act of visiting.

We are separated from other nations, to the end we be not polluted with sin by their *frequentation* and company.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 100.

These inhabitants were much more civilized, than those of the inland country, by the commerce and *frequentation* of other nations.
Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng. p. 7.

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, Fr.; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Daily *frequenters* of publick prayers.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 60.
Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom: a considerable number of times; manifold times.
I could not, without much grief observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO.† *n. s.* [Italian.]
1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.
Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. Dr. Johnson. — But it is a painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; and, being used for alcoves and other buildings in the *open air*, obtained from the Italians this name of *fresco*.
The spaces, that lie between, are painted in *fresco*, by the same hand that has enriched my ceiling. *Tatler*, No. 179.
Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*
3. It has been sometimes used for any cool, refreshing liquor.

FRESH.† *adj.* [ꝼpeꝛc, Saxon; *fresche*, old Fr. *fraische*, mod. Fr. *frisch*, Teut.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat.
I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior.
2. Not salt.
They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*
3. New; not had before.
No borrowed bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*
4. New; not impaired by time.
The fame of a good knight would ever live
Fresh on my memory.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.
This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*
That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresher* date will longer stay.
Dryden, Indian Emp.
5. In a state like that of recentness.
We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water.
Denham.
With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*
Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay!
Milton, P. L.
Think not, 'cause men flatt'ring say,
Y' are as *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*
6. Recent; newly come.
Amidst the spirits Palinuris pressed;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest,
Dryden. Æn.
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints.
Dryden.
Like a *fresh* tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.
7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.
Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain.
Dryden.
8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.
This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon, Holy War.*
Two swains,
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*
9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.
Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?
Shakspeare.
It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen.
Addison, Spect.
10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.
As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship.
Holder.
11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.
12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.
13. Tipsy. A low expression.
14. Raw; unripe in practice.
How green are you, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shakspeare, K. John.

FRESH.† *n. s.*
1. Water not salt.
He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
2. A flood, or overflowing of a river.
This heavy rain will bring down the *freshes*.
North. *Grose.*
They have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the great flux of waters when floods or *freshes* come down.
Crutwell, Tour through Gr. Brit. Lincolnshire.

To FRESH.* *v. a.* To refresh. One of our oldest verbs.
He thought of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *freshe* him wele withall.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1513.
But quickly she it overpast, so soone
As she her face had wypt to *fresh* her blood.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 45.

FRESH-BLOWN.* *adj.* [*fresh* and *blown*.] Newly blown.
Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro.

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh.
Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world.
Thomson, Spring.

To FRE'SHEN, *v. n.* To grow fresh.
A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide.
Pope, Odyssey.

FRE'SHET.† *n. s.* [from *fresh*.] A stream of fresh water.
Now love the *freshet*, and then love the sea.
Browne, Brit. Past. (1613,) ii. 3.
All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R.

FRESHFO'RCE.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *frisca fortia*.] In law, a force done within forty days. If a man be disseised of lands or tenements, within any city or borough; or deforced from them after the death of his ancestors to whom he is heir; or after the death of his tenant for life, or in tail; he may, within forty days after his title accrued, have his remedy by an assize, or bill of *freshforce*. *Cowel, and Chambers.*
The space of forty days hath had with us divers applications, as in the assize of *freshforce* in cities and boroughs, &c.
Seldon, on Drayton's Polyolb. §. 17.

FRE'SHLY.† *adv.* [from *fresh*.]
1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former state renewed.
The weeds of heresy being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*
Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houshold words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
They are now *freshly* in difference with him.
Bacon.
3. With a healthy look; ruddily.
Looks he as *fresely* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shakspeare.
4. Gaily. *Huloet.*

FRE'SHMAN.* *n. s.* [*fresh* and *man*.] A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.
The parasite, or *freshman* in their friendship.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.
I would be a graduate, sir, no *freshman*.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.
See the dull *freshman*, just arriv'd from school,
A coxcomb ripening from a rustick fool!
The Student, i. 240.

FRE'SHMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *freshman*.] The state of a freshman.
You have practis'd thus
Upon my *freshmanship*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*
Instead of a post, this young fencer hath set himself up one of the deepest mysteries of our profession, to practise his *freshmanship* upon.
Hales, Rem. p. 5.

FRE'SHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *fresh*.] Refreshment. Not now in use.
To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
Cartwright's Preacher's Travels, (1611,) p. 19.

FRE'SHNESS. *n. s.* [from *fresh*.]
1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.
Most odorous smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.
For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.
The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air.
Addison on Italy.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and burst in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.
Granville.

6. Freedom from saltness.

FRESHNE'W.* *adj.* [*fresh* and *new*.] Wholly unacquainted; unpractised.

This *fresh-new* sea-farer. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

FRESHWA'TER. [a compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as *fresh-water* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

FRESHWA'TERED.* *adj.* [*fresh* and *water*.] Supplied with fresh water, or perhaps newly watered.

That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn
Fresh-water'd from the mountains.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

FRET.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from ϝρεταν, to eat; others from ϝρετριαν, to adorn; some from φριττω; Skinner more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller:* perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*. Dr. Johnson. —— A more probable etymology perhaps, is the Saxon ϝreoðan, or the Fr. *frotter*, to rub, to wear away; whence the figurative application of the word, to vex, to cause any agitation or commotion. We use to *rub* in the sense of to *excite*. Wicliffe writes *frotyng* for *fretting*. B. Jonson also uses *froted* for *rubbed*. In the first of the definitions, viz. a strait of the sea, *frot*, it may likewise be observed, is the Cornish word for it.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Brown.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew, Cosmolog. Sacra.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Some making garlands were —
The columbine amongst they sparingly do set
The yellow kingcup, wrought in many a curious *fret*. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret*-works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*.
Tate, Juv.

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage.
Creech, Juv.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

6. In heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced, and called the herald's true lover's knot.

To FRET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Ps. (Comm. Pr.) xxxix. 12.

5. To form into raised work; to work frets in gold and silver. *Sherwood.*

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was array'd. *Spens. F. Q.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth.
Milton, Sonnet.

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

To FRET.† *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

He guesses now, and chafes, and *frets* like tinsel.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.
Thomson, Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glover's leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniak will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind.
Peacham on Drawing.

That his curtesies might not unravel or *fret* out, he hath bound them with a strong border, and a rich fringe. *Fuller, Inaug. Serm.* (1643,) p. 23.

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood.
Moxon, Mech. Exer.

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation.
Hooker.

Helpless, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan!
Spenser, F. Q.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

His heart *fretteth* against the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 3.

Hudibras *fretting*
Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

How should I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRET.* *part. adj.* Eaten away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Levit.* xiii. 55.

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find, all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill on Providence.

FRE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting.
Harvey on Consumptions.

Are you positive and *fretful?*
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful. *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fretful.*] Passion; peevishness.

Mahomet—by his *fretfulness* and incessant vexing had, at that time, like to have made death his executioner. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 321.

FRE'TTEN.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Rubbed; marked: as *pock-fretten;* marked with the small-pox. An expression in many parts of the country.

FRE'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *fret.*] That which causes commotion or agitation.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance-hot day, boys;
Give me some drink; this fire's a plaguy *fretter.*
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

FRE'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *fret.*] Agitation; commotion.

The *frettings* and the excruciations of life.
Feltham, Res. ii. 57.

FRE'TTY. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, *friability,* and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *adj.* [*friable,* French; *friabilis,* Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable,* which we call agarick.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable,* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

FRI'AR. *n. s.* [a corruption of *frere,* Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan *friar!* brother! ho!
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

All the priests and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He's but a *friar,* but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would needs shew his talent in Latin.
Swift.

FRI'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monastick; unskilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY.† *adj.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

M. Latimer, hearing this *friarly* sermon of doctor Buckneham, cometh again [in] the afternoone, to answere the friar.
Fox, Acts & Mon. of Bp. Lat.

Some *friarly* declamation against the excess of superfluity. *Bacon on a Libel in* 1592.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon, Ess.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *n. s.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIAR'S *Lantern.** *n. s.* The ignis fatuus, sometimes called Jack with a lantern; formerly believed to lead night-wanderers into marshes and waters.

She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she sed;
And he, by *friar's lantern* led,
Tells how the drudging goblin swet.
Milton, L'Allegro.

FRI'ARY.† *n. s.* [from *friar,* Fr. *frerie.*] A monastery or convent of friars.

As to the *friaries,* which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations.
Letters, (Dugdale to A. Wood,) vol. i. p. 8.

FRI'ARY.† *adj.*

1. Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field.
Camden, Rem.

2. Belonging to a friary.

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friary* churches. *Warton, Hist. Eng. P.* i. 293.

To FRI'BBLE.† *v. n.* [probably from the Teut. *frevel,* or Fr. *frivole,* frivolous.]

1. To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble. Hudibras.*

2. To totter, like a weak person.

Wretched Nocturnus, her feeble keeper; how the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait! *Tatler,* No. 49.

FRI'BBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *frivole.*] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner, in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *Brit. Crit.* Jan. 1798.

FRI'BBLE.* *n. s.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a silly fop.

FRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORGH, or FRI'DBURGH.* *n. s.* [Goth. *frid,* peace, and *borgur,* security; Sax. ꝑpeo-boꝛ̇ze, free-borough.] The same as frankpledge; *friborgh* being in use in the Saxons' time, the other since the conquest. See FRANKPLEDGE. *Cowel.*

A man who could not find the security of some tithing or *friborgh* for his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal desertion, called Friendless man; [and] was by our ancestors condemned to death. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

FRI'CACE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frixus,* fried. This is a word much older in our language than *fricassee.*]

1. Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce.

Hotter than all the roasted cooks you sat
To dress the *fricace* of your alphabet.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 80.

2. An unguent, prepared by frying several materials together.

Some on't there they pour'd into his ears,
Some in his nostrils, and recover'd him:
Applying but the *fricace.* *B. Jonson, Fox.*

A lord that is a leper,
A knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire
That hath both these, you make 'em smooth and sound
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

FRICASSE'E.† *n. s.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*
Soups, and olios, *fricassees,* and ragouts.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.

To FRI'CASSEE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in fricassee.

Common sense and truth will not down with them, unless it be hashed and *fricassed.*
Echard, Observ. (1696,) p. 68.

Sirloins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed.* *Bramston.*

FRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fricatio,* Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them; this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication,* as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

FRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*friction,* Fr. *frictio,* from *frico,* Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction,* percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. s.* [ꝑpiꝛ̇e-dæꝛ̇, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya,* a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

To FRIDGE.* *v. n.* [Sax. ꝑpician, to dance. To move quickly.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun.
Hallywell, Melampron. (1681,) p. 3.

To FRIDGE. *v. a.* [*frico,* Lat.] To fret, or fray; to rub to pieces. A northern word. Grose, Wilbraham, and Craven Dialect.

FRI'DSTOLE.† *n. s.* A sanctuary; the seat of peace. See FRED.

FRIEND.† *n. s.* [*vriend,* Dutch; ꝑpeonꝺ, Saxon; from ꝑpeon, to love; so the

Goth. *frijons*, a friend, *frijan*, to love.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend, frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd state sustain.
Shakspeare.

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble.
Ecclus. vi. 8.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakspeare.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*.
Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
— A *friend*.
— What *friend?* your name?
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregular in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.
Shakspeare.

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce *friends* with him.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I am *friends* with all the world, but thy base malice. *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me hers, and we are *friends*.
Carew.

4. An attendant; or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*.
Dryden, Æn.

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how camest thou in hither?
St. Matt. xxii. 12.

What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, t'have lost mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton, Sonnet.*

7. Formerly a cant expression for a paramour of either sex.

Lady, will you walk about with your *friend?*
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Never come in visor to my *friend*,
Nor woo in rhyme. *Shakspeare, Lov. L. Lost.*

8. *A* FRIEND *in Court.* This is an old expression for one who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another.

Frende in courte aie better is
Than peny is in purse, certis.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 5540.

A *friend i' the court* is better than a penny in purse. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

I tell thee, parson, if I get her, reckon
Thou hast *a frend in court*; and shalt command
A thousand pound, &c. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

To FRIEND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

So Fortune *friends* the bold.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 7.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*.
Shakspeare.

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friended*.
Shakspeare.

If ever fortune *friend* us with a barque,
Largely supply us with all provision.
Beaum. and Fl. Sea Voyage.

FRI'ENDED. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not *friended* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakspeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. ꝑreonbleap.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

A man who could not find the security of some tithing or friborgh for his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal desertion, called *Friendless man.* *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

FRI'ENDLIKE.* *adj.* [*friend* and *like*. Sax. ꝑreonblic.] Having the disposition of a friend.

But soon my soul had gathered up her powers,
Which in this need might, *friendlike*, give her aid.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

FRI'ENDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

They love discreetly,
And place their *friendliness* upon desert.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

FRI'ENDLY.† *adj.* [from *friend*. Saxon, ꝑreonblic.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them. 2 *Mac.* xii. 31.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* still, and oft return!
Milton, P. L.

How art thou
To me so *friendly* grown above the rest
Of brutual kind? *Milton, P. L.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosp'rous mariner
With everlasting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentbe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst.
Milton, Comus.

4. Favourable; convenient.

At the approach of night,
On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
Addison, Cato.

FRI'ENDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. ꝑreonblice.]

1. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.

Thou hast spoken *friendly* unto thine handmaid. *Ruth*, ii. 13.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage
Of this estate to her who owns it all.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

2. Concurrently; in union.

A lady,
In whom all graces that can perfect beauty,
Are *friendly* met.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

FRI'ENDSHIP.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꝑreonꝺꝛcipe.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superiour and and inferiour, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency.
Spenser on Ireland.

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE. *n. s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
Milton, Comus.

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*.
Dryden, Pers.

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his skin. *Addison, Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *frize*; probably from
FRIZE. } the Lat. *phrygio*, an embroiderer.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakspeare.

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

FRI'EZED.† *adj.* [from *frieze*. Fr. *frisé*.] Shagged or napped with frieze; as, "garments *frysed* only on the one side." *Huloet.*

FRI'EZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. s.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Ralegh, Apology.*

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble *frigats* go.
Dryden.

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q.

FRIGEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛıhtꝛan, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields.
Shaksp. Hen. IV.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton, P. L.*

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Milton, P. L.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded.
I make of my sufferings a merit.
Dryden, Albion and Alb.

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson, Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakspeare.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden, Æn.

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasing.

FRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.

All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 5.

FRI'GID.† *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If one considers with how great affectation they utter their *frigid* conceits, commiseration immediately changes itself into contempt. *Tatler*, No. 184.

If justice Phillip's costive head
Some *frigid* rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY. *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that serenity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY.† *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

The life of Erasmus, which deserves the finest pen, has been wretchedly and *frigidly* written by Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has collected are curious and useful. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

FRI'GIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK.† *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, and *facio*, Lat. Causing cold. A word used in science, Dr. Johnson says; and, it may be added, well applied by himself to general use.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

The hand of death is upon me; a *frigorifick* torpor encroaches upon my veins. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 120.

The fatal influence of *frigorifick* wisdom. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 129.

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*friller*, French. To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRILL.* *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or *furled*; any thing collected into gathers. See *To* FURL.

FRIM.* *adj.* [Saxon, ꝼꝛeom, strong.]

1. Flourishing; luxuriant. It is used in the north of England for thriving; as a *frim* tree.

My plenteous bosom strew'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

2. Brittle; tender; a corruption of *fram*. See FRAM.

FRINGE.† *n. s.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.]

1. Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf.

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton, Opt.*

2. The edge; margin; extremity.

The *fringe* or confines of hell.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 237.

The sun — gilds the *fringes* of a cloud.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § iii. ch. 1.

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRI'NGEMAKER.* *n. s.* [*fringe* and *maker*.] A manufacturer of fringe.

A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers*, acted his part in a new comedy, all covered with silver fringe. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

FRI'NGY.* *adj.* [from *fringe*.] Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Eleg. 21.

FRI'PPER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *frippier*. A better word than *fripperer*, which Dr. Johnson gives us solely on his own authority. Both, however, are in Sherwood's old dictionary, where they are termed *fripier* and *friperer*.] A dealer in old things; a broker.

This little island of England, notwithstanding the continual waste and havock that hath been made, since the days of king Henry the eighth, by glovers, bookbinders, *frippers*, and others; or the continual purloining and conveying of old books beyond the seas; hath at this day remaining, if they were all brought together, more Latin manuscripts than any country else that is of a far greater extent. *James, on the Corrupt of Script. Councils*, &c. (1688,) p. 530.

FRI'PPERER.† *n. s.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up. *Sherwood.*

FRI'PPERY.† *n. s.* [*fripperie*, French; *fripperia*, Ital.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

We know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shaksp.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howell, Voc. For.*

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit;
From brocage is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
B. Jonson.

The fighting-place now seaman's rags supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*.
Donne, Poems, p. 144.

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old clothes and *frippery* are sold. *Pope.*

3. Trumpery; trifles.

You will gather more advantage by listening to them, than from all the nonsense and *frippery* of your own sex. *Swift.*

They tell me it [the Philosophick Dictionary] is *frippery*, and blasphemy, and wit.
Gray, Lett. to Mason.

FRI'PPERY.* *adj.* Trifling; contemptible.

My master's bo-peep with me,
With his sly popping in and out again,
Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma.
Gray, Lett. to his Mother.

FRISE'UR. *n. s.* [French.] A hair-dresser. See *To* FRIZZ.

Who now can pedant rules endure?
Go, boy, and bid the best *friseur*
At six precise be wi' me:
My hair in wires exact and nice, &c.
Poems by Gent. of Oxford, 1757, p. 19.

To curl the grove, &c. was surely to derogate from the dignity of the high office and character of his genius, who is degraded to a *frisseur*.
Warton, Notes on Milton.

To FRISK.† *v. n. frizzare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — I should rather pronounce the old Fr. *frisque*, lively, brisk, jolly, as the parent of our word. V. Cotgrave and Roquefort in V. FRISQUE.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' the sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth. *Milton, P. L.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
Then serve their fury with the rushing male.
Dryden, Virg.

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryden.*

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd.
Addison.

Those merry blades,
That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK.* *adj.* [French, *frisque.*] Lively; jolly; blithe. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolick still.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 6.

FRISK.† *n. s.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

Tumbler-like *frisks* and motions.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 228.

The *frisks* and levaltoes of our dancing blood.
Feltham, Res. i. 13.

FRI'SKAL.* *n. s.* [from *frisk.*] A leap; a caper.

She fetched a *friscoll*, when she was dawnsing in a taverne. *Extr. in Fulke's Answ. to P. Frarine*, (1580,) p. 12.

Ixion, — turned dancer, does nothing but cut capreols, fetch *friskals*, and leads levaltoes with the Lamiæ. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

FRI'SKER. *n. s.* [from *frisk.*] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?
Camden.

FRI'SKET.* *n. s.* A part of a printing-press; a frame of iron, very thin, covered with parchment or paper, cut in the necessary places, that the sheet, which is between the great tympan and frisket, may receive the ink, and that nothing may hurt the margins.

The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many a sullied face.
Poem at the end of Watson's Hist. of Printing.

FRI'SKFUL.* *adj.* [*frisk* and *full.*] Full of gaiety.

His sportive lambs,
This way and that convolv'd, in *friskful* glee
Their frolicks play. *Thomson, Spring.*

FRI'SKINESS. *n. s.* [from *frisk.*] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRI'SKING.* *n. s.* [from *frisk.*] Frolicksome dancing; wild gaiety.

Other objects, that are
Inserted 'tween her mind and eye, become the pranks
And *friskins* of her madness.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

As if religion were nothing else but a dancing up and down upon the same piece of ground, and making several motions and *friskings* on it.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 58.

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk.*] Gay; airy. A low word.

To FRI'SSLE.* See *To* FRIZZLE.

FRIT. *n. s.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.
Dict.

FRITH. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, Virg.

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths* and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITH.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *ffrith*, *ffrid*, a plantation, a small field taken out of a common, a tract enclosed from the mountains, and sometimes a woodland; Gael. *frith*, a wild mountainous place, a forest.]

1. A woody place; a forest.

Over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 11.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 17.

2. A small field taken out of a common.

There is a market town in Derbyshire called *Chapel in the Frith*, which is situated in a valley amongst such enclosures. *Hist. Gwedir Fam.* p. 131.

He did purchase a lease of the castle and *friths* of Dolwyddelan.
Wynne's Hist. of the Gwedir Family, p. 131.

FRI'THY.* *adj.* [from *frith*, a forest.] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frithy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

FRITI'LLARY. *n. s.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. s.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

FRI'TTER. *n. s.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company sake.
Tusser.

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English.
Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ancient errand knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad.

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away.
Pope, Dunciad.

FRIVO'LITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *frivoleté.*] Triflingness. Both the French and English words are modern.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence.
Robertson.

FRI'VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolous*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker.*

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the common wealth. *Spenser.*

She tam'd the brinded lioness,
And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton, Comus.*

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roscommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proof. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI'VOLOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *frivolous.*] Triflingly; without weight.

You employ your important moments, methinks, too *frivolously*, when you consider so often little circumstances of dress and behaviour. *Guardian*, No. 128.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance; triflingness.

The idleness, *frivolousness*, or profaneness of the spirits of men. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, Pref.

The impertinency and *frivolousness* of the end and occasion. *Spenser on Prodig.* p.231.

Who is it that here appeals to the *frivolousness* and irrationality of our dreams to shew, that the soul owes the perfection of rational thinking to the body? *A. Baxter, on the Soul*, ii.187.

To FRIZZ.* *v. a.* [*friser*, or *frizer*, Fr.] To curl; to crisp. This is the word of modern *frizeurs*. But *frizzle* is old.

The servants in the family were employed to *frizz* out a tye-periwig. *Smollett.*

To FRI'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Who can excuse this broidered and *frizzled* hair? *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* (1587.) p.172.

Therefore the maids, and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veil before their face did weare,
Their heavenly hew did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plain and decent geare,
They huft it not with painted *frisled* haire.
Mir. for Mag. p. 215.

The humble shrub
And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit. *Milton, P. L.*

They *frizzled* and curl'd their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill on Providence.*

I doff'd my shoe, and swear
Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair. *Gay, Pastorals.*

FRI'ZZLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Imitating the *frizzles* and curls of the water in canals. *Patrick on Canticles, Annot.* ch.vii.ver.5.

FRI'ZZLER. *n. s.* [from *frizzle.*] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of ꝼꝛa, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenser.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.

They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their bairns' bread, wives and selves. *B. Jonson.*

FROCK.† *n. s.* [*froc*, Fr. But this word must be referred to the same origin as *rochet*. See ROCHET.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton, S. A.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG.† *n. s.* [ꝼꝛogga, Sax.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's poem. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the todpole. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend *frogs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

3. A kind of tassel.

Tall caps, laces, *frogs*, cockades, &c. *Berkeley's Literary Rel.* p.290.

FRO'GBIT. *n. s.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. s.* [*frog* and *fish.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n. s.* [*frog* and *grass.*] A kind of herb.

FRO'GGY.* *adj.* [from *frog.*] Having frogs; as, "a *froggy* place." *Sherwood.*

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. s.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *n. s.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK.† *adj.* [*vrolick*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The word is originally, perhaps, from the Goth. *fro*, recreation; whence the German *froh*, glad, and *frohlich*, full of gaiety; Danish, *fro*, the same; and the Sax. ꝼꝛeo, whence ꝼꝛeolice, in a free or unrestrained manner. *Frolick* is merely *fro*, i. e. *free* or *gay*, with the adverbial termination *like* or *ly*. *Free* and *frolick* are combined in one of the prose-examples which I add.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Whether, as some sages sing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh blown-roses wash'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton, Comus.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

Then to be *free*, and *frolick*, and flourishing in the highest degree.

Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655,) p.241.

The young women are carelessly *frolick*, and fearlessly merry. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p.357.

FRO'LICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array:
Be finest at every fine show,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY.† *adv.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

Coming to see you, I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolickly*,
Not dreaming of an ambush of base rogues. *Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

FRO'LICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *frolick.*] Pranks; wildness of gaiety; frolicksomeness.

They with rashness, levity, and a kind of *frolickness*, undertake that work. *Bp. Ganden, Hieraspistes*, (1653,) p.167.

FRO'LICKSOME.† *adj.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

His highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,
Which he gave for the sake of this *frolicksome* joke. *Old Ballad of the frolicksome Duke &c. Percy*, i. ii. 16.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *adv.* [from *frolicksome.*] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *n. s.* [from *frolicksome.*] With wild gaiety.

FROM.† *prep.* [ꝼꝛam, Sax. and Scottish; *fram*, Gothick. "*From* means merely *beginning*, and nothing else. It is simply the Anglo-Saxon and Gothick noun *frum*, beginning, origin, source, fountain, author." H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 342.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his sov'reign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare *from* steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore, Creation.*

The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shakspeare.*

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. With *to* following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Addison, Spect.*

7. Out of; noting emission.

When the most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milton, P. L.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge. —— How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou *from* the bridge? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

10. Out of; noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acætes is my name. *Addison, Ovid.*

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superiour to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden, Æn.* Ded.

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Hast thou beheld, when *from* the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart,
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear
Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryden, Virg.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife,
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,
Of diff'rences, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden, Æn.*

18. Since. Noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakspeare.*

Did you draw both bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above, from* the parts *above; from below, from* the places *below;* of which some are here exemplified.

22. From *above.*

He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden, Æn.*

23. From *afar.*

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden, Æn.*

24. From *beneath.*

With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden, Virg.*

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*

25. From *behind.*

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. From *far.*

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden, Æn.*

27. From *high.*

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high.* *Dryden.*

28. From *thence.* Here *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always arisen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. From *whence. From* is here superfluous.

While future realms his wandering thoughts delight,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope, Statius.*

30. From *where.*

From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,
Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope, Odyssey.*

31. From *without.*

When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pierced *from without.* *Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without.* *Dryden, Æn.*

32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case.

33. From *amidst.*

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves with equal glory rise. *Addison.*

34. From *among.*

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton, P. L.*

35. From *beneath.*

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

36. From *beyond.*

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *St. Matt.* iv. 25.

37. From *forth.*

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope, Odys.*

38. From *off.*

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it. *Woodward.*

Knights, unhors'd may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

39. From *out.*

The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death. *Sidney.*

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Now shake *from out* thy fruitful breast the seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden, Æn.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,
Terrour is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden.*

40. From *out of.*

Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

41. From *under.*

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton, S. A.*

42. From *within.*

From within
The broken bowls, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarm.
Dryden, Georg.

Fro'mward. *prep.* [from and peapd, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*. Not now in use.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

Frond.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fronde*, from the Lat. *frons, frondis.*] A green or leafy branch or bough. *Cotgrave.*

The *frond* itself varies in having its branches from a quarter of an inch to a full inch in breadth.
Obs. on the Brit. Fuci, by Dr. Goodenough, &c. (1797,) *Linn. Soc.* iii. 19.

Fronda'tion.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frondatio.*] A lopping of trees.

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn,* iii. ii. § 8.

Frondi'ferous. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT.† *n. s.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, Fr.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursu'd, as they pursue.
Creech, Manilius.

It carried its author in its *front*.
South, Serm. ix. 108.

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy bosom glow.
Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the usual sense.

Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape,
That dars't, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated *front* athwart my way!
Milton, P. L.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our *front*. *Milton, P. L.*

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

4. The part or place opposed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Presented stood, in terrible array. *Milton, P. L.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the south, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden, Æn.*

One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison on Italy.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

The very head and *front* of my offending
Hath this extent, no more. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To Front. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Bacon, Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. To stand opposed or over against any place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To Front. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Fro'ntal.† *n. s.* [*frontale*, Latin; *frontal*, French.]

1. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mastick: *frontales* may also be applied.
Wiseman, Surgery.

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death, produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrensies.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. [In architecture] A little pediment over a small door or window.

3. A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontlet. V. Cotgrave in Frontal.

Fro'ntated. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

Fro'ntbox. *n. s.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *front-box grace*,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

Fro'nted. *adj.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton, P. L.*

FRO'NTIER.† *n. s.* [*frontiere*, French; Lat. *frons* and *terra.*]

1. The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him.

I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. *Milt. P. L.*

2. Formerly the forts built along the bounds of any territory.

In the *frontiers* made by the late emperour Charles the fifth, divers of their walles having given way.
Ives, Pract. of Fortification, (1589,) p. 21.

He'll tell ——
Of palisadoes, parapets, *frontiers.*
Fitzgeoffrey, Notes from Blackfryers, (1617.)

Fro'ntier.† *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.

And Accaron and Gaza's *frontier* bounds.
Milton, P. L.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds.
Addison.

Fro'ntiered.* *adj.* [from *frontier.*] Guarded on the frontiers.

Now that is no more a border, nor *frontiered* with enemies. *Spenser.*

Frontinia'ck *Wine.** *n. s.* [from a town of Languedoc in France, so called.] A rich wine.

He [K. James I.] drank very often, which was rather out of a custom than any delight; and his drinks were of that kind for strength, as *frontiniack*, canary, high canary wine, trent wine, and Scottish ale.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, (1650,) p. 179.

Thou wouldst eat nothing but kids and fawns, carps and mullets, snipes and quails; and drink nothing but *frontiniack.*
Reeve, London's Precedent for Mercy, (1657.)

Fro'ntispiece. *n. s.* [*frontispicium, id quod in fronte conspicitur*, Lat. *frontispice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton, P. L.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece?* *Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.
Addison on Italy.

Fro'ntless.† *adj.* [from *front.*] Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.

To triumph in a lie, and a lie themselves have forged, is *frontless.* Folly often goes beyond her bounds; but Impudence knows none.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.
Dryden, Iliad.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope.*

Fro'ntlet. *n. s.* [from *frons*, Latin; *fronteau*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.
Deut. vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wisem. Surgery.*

Frontro'om, *n. s.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Moxon.*

FRO'PPISH.* *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies — had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 968.

FRORE.† *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of Milton, Dr. Johnson says. He had overlooked Philips; and his contemporary, T. Warton, has somewhere used it.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton, P. L.

When the aged year
Inclines, and Boreas' spirit blusters *frore*,
Beware the inclement heavens.
Philips, Cyder, B. 2.

FRORNE. *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

My heartblood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

FRO'RY.* *adj.* [from *frore.*]

1. Frozen.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer.
Fairfax, Tass. ii. 40.

FROST.† *n. s.* [ꝼꝛoꝛꞇ, Saxon; and Dr. Johnson might have added that this word is in most of the northern languages; as *frost*, Germ. Dan. Sw. and Icel. *vrost*, Dutch; probably from the Lat. *frigus*, and that from the Gr. κρύος, cold, ice, the κ being changed into *f*.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed; there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.
Pope, Winter.

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten.*] Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *frost.*] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay.

FRO'STILY. *adv.* [from *frosty.*]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson.

FRO'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are straight only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

FRO'STWORK.† *n. s.* [*frost* and *work.*] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Blackmore.

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune shine out again, but all those exalted ideas of virtue and honour, raised, like a beautiful kind of *frostwork*, in the cold season of adversity, dissolved and disappeared. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 17.

FRO'STY.† *adj.* [Sax. ꝼꝛoꝛꞇiȝ.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Titus Andron.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive.
L'Estrange.

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

FROTH.† *n. s.* [*frae*, Danish and Scottish. Dr. Johnson. — The Su. *fra* is also *spume*. These northern words correspond with the Gr. ἀφρὸς, *foam, spray.*]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy steed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R.

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glanville.*

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud arise. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*: and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white with a perfect whiteness. *Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his bridle: and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a spunge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist.
Bentley, Serm.

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig, and lamb, being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth.
Tusser.

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew.*

To FROTH.* *v. a.* To make to froth; as to *froth* beer, i. e. to make it rise on the top.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

FRO'THILY.† *adv.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with spume. *Sherwood.*

2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FRO'THINESS.* *n. s.* [from *frothy.*] Emptiness; triflingness.

The vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse.
South, Serm. viii. 264.

It would, doubtless, be as much more delightful as beneficial, if, when we meet, we were accustomed, instead of censures and reflections, news and impertinence, or *frothiness* and lightness, to discourse of some worthy and noble subject, becoming the genius and hope of a christian.
Lucas, Serm. on Prov. xiii. 20.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of different natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wasting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estr.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *froncer*, or *fronser*, "to plait, to fold, to wrinkle," Cotgrave; *fronsen*, Teut.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an overstaring *frounced* head. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited Morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton, Il Pens.*

FROUNCE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle, a plait; and thence contemptuously, a fringe or curl, or some ornament of dress. Bullokar notices the first meaning. See also FROUNCELESS.

What! shall I leave my state to pins and poking-sticks,
To farthingales and *frounces?* *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

FRO'UNCELESS.* *adj.* [*frounce* and *less.*] without wrinkle. Obsolete.

Her forehead *frounciles* all plain. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 860.

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROW.* *n. s.* [*fraw*, German; *frau*, old French; *vrowe*, Dutch; all signifying a woman; *fru*, Su. Goth. a woman of rank; Lat. *vira*, a woman, a manly woman.] A woman; generally applied to Dutch or German women. In the north of England, a *frow*, according to Grose, is an idle, dirty woman.

They are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *frows*, revelling, dancing. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.*

A Dutch *froe's* colour hath no grace,
Seen in a Roman lady's face. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, p. 269.

Your alewives, like the German *froas*, are all cheeks to the belly. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 38.

FROW.* *adj.* Brittle. Used in Berkshire. It is *frough* in the north. *Ray, and Grose.*

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn*, i. iii. § 5.

FRO'WARD.† *adj.* [ꝼpampeapb, Saxon, i. e. *from ward*, in opposition to *to ward*. Thus the word was originally used for *averse*. "So *froward* is it from sadnesse," Chaucer, Rom. R. 4940, i. e. so far from it.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse; the contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot but temperate as the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov.* ii. 15.

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essays.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward.*] Peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Is.* lvii. 17.

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward.*] Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Addison, Cato.*

FRO'WER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tusser.*

To FROWN.† *v. n.* [*frogner*, old Fr. to wrinkle. Skinner. To this etymology Dr. Johnson accedes. But I do not find this French verb in the old glossaries. Moreover, *frown* has been better traced to the Goth. *ufryn*, grim or stern, by Serenius; which corresponds with the Greek ὀφρὺς, bearing the sense of a severe or haughty look.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she *frowns:* I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakspeare.*

They choose their magistrate
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i'th' frown.
—— Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning.* *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown.* *Pope.*

The wood,
Whose shady horrours on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*

To FROWN.* *v. a.* To drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure.

Ventidius fix'd his eyes upon my passage,
Severely, as he meant to *frown* me back. *Dryden, All for Love.*

FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown.*] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly?*
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze.*

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden, Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryden, Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen*, coy,
One beam of love will soon destroy,
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat of appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

FRO'ZENNESS.* *n. s.* [from *frozen.*] State of being frozen.

They soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved. *Bp. Ganden, Hieraspistes*, 1653. p. 486.

F.R.S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

Who *virtú* profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F.R.S.* *Pope.*

To FRU'BBISH.* *v. a.* To furbish. Barret. This corruption also sometimes occurs in our old authors. See *To* FURBISH.

FRU'CTED.* *adj.* [Lat. *fructus.*] An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRU'CTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fructify.*] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FRU'CTIFY.† *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

Neither doth the earth bring furthe buddes, or leaves, or other frute, onles it receives moysture of the raine; nor the raine doeth *fructifie* without earth.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. Ee. i. b.

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel, Voc. For.*

Wheree'r she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

FRUCTUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *fructuous.*] Product; fruit.

Knowing — with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded. *Pownal on Antiq.* (1782,) p. 60.

FRU'CTUOUS.† *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify.* This is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it. "Be *fructuous*," Parson's Prol.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe

Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erbound!
Philips.

FRU'CTURE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fructure.*] The *fructure*, use, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of. *Cotgrave.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Lat. *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wise and frugal could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use. *Milton, P. L.*

And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed
With *frugal* scraps of flesh and maslin bread.
Harte.

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drisling day. *Dryden, Virg.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n.s.* [*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Walker.*

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I I cannot omit. *Dryden, Fab.* Dedic.

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

FRU'GALLY. † *adv.* [from *frugal.*] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, shamefacedly, chastely, temperately, and *frugally*.
Woolton, Christ. Manual, (1576,) sign. L. iii. b.

Mean time young Parsimond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryd.*

FRU'GGIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven-fork, termed in Lincolnshire a *fruggin*. Cotgrave. The pole, with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. North. Grose, and Praise of Yorkshire Ale.

FRUGI'FEROUS. † *adj.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 8.

FRUIT.† *n. s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruict*, old Fr. *fruit*, modern; *frwyth*, Welsh.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighboured by fruit of baser quality.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own.
Blackmore.

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth. *Ephes.* v. 9.

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Blessed shall be the *fruit* of thy body.
Deut. xxviii. 4.

Shall the women eat their *fruit*, and the children of a span long? *Lament.* ii. 20.

Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*.
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way.
Prov.

7. The desert after the meat.

Give first admittance to the embassadors;
My news shall be the *fruit* to that great feast.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

To FRUIT.* *v. n.* To produce fruit.

As it is three years before they *fruit*, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FRU'ITAGE. *n. s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton, P. L.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.
Milton, P. L.

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measels. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FRU'ITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITERER. *n. s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Samson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Walnuts the *fruit'rer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gay.

FRU'ITERY. *n. s.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*

The Earth,
Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,
Nor glist'ring may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shakspeare.

3. Prolifick; childbearing, not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.
Milton, P. L.

I have copied Nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*.
Gay, Pref. to the What d'ye Call it.

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakspeare.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or bearing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden, Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

FRU'ITGROVES. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*? *Pope, Odyss.*

FRUI'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fruition*, from *fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave.
Sandys, Paraph. of Ps.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men con-

sists; if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers, Serm.*

FRU'ITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless.* *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare.
Spenser, F. Q.

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess.
Milton, P. L.

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless.* *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown, Vulg Err.*

Walking they talk'd and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd.
Dryden.

FRU'ITLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fruitless.*] Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity.

Christ whips our *fruitlessness* in the innocent fig-tree; like as the manner was among the Persians, when their great men had offended, to take their garments and beat them. *Hales, Rem.* p. 26.

Certainly the *fruitlessness* and inexcusableness of their vice [swearing] considered, almost no sinners have more to answer for.
Boyle against Cust. Swearing, p. 120.

FRU'IT-TIME. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'IT-TREE. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruittree* tops. *Shaks.*

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Waller.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum,* Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUMENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frumentatio.*] A general dole of corn. *Cockeram.*

FRU'MENTY.† *n. s.* [*frumentée,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *frumentum,* corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. Pronounced, and sometimes written, *frummety.*

Frumenty makes the principal entertainment of all our country wakes. Our country people call it *firmity.* It is an agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar.
Dr. Gower, Mat. for Hist. of Cheshire, p. 10.

To FRUMP.† *v. a.* [this is an old word, occurring both in Sherwood's and Cotgrave's dictionaries, and rendered by the French *mocquer,* i. e. "to mock, flout, *frump,* scoff, deride; to gull; to frustrate; to disappoint;" so that one is led almost to believe it a corruption of the Fr. *tromper,* to deceive, to delude. Dr. Johnson barely notices the word, without etymology, or example, from Skinner and Ainsworth; but Skinner, as well as Minsheu, offers as the etymology the Teut. *krum,* crooked; or the verb *krumpelen.* i. e. *krimpneusen,* to turn up the nose in contempt.] To mock; to insult.

I am abus'd and *frump'd,* sir.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

Was ever gentlewoman
So *frump'd* off with a fool?
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on occasion.
Ruggles, Comedy of Ignoramus, (1630,) v. 2.

FRUMP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joke; a flout; a trick of mockery.

From hence this orator, this parcel of wit, flies out into a pleasant *frump,* as he thinks, but indeed an ugly, inhuman, loathsome ribaudrie.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy. p. 164.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-*frumps* for it. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sweet widow, leave your *frumps,* and be edified.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornf. Lady.

FRU'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *frump.*] A mocker: a scoffer. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To FRUSH.† *v. a.* [*froisser,* French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

They are sore *frushed* with sickness, or too farre withered with age.
Holinshed, Descript. of Ireland, p. 29.

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had.
Fairfax, Tasso.

FRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*frustra,* Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous,* and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror,* Latin; *frustrer,* French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles.
Milton, P. L.

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent.
Milton, P. R.

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury.*

FRU'STRATE.† *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd,
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakspeare, Temp.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprize *frustrate.* *Ralegh, Hist.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design.
Dryden, Ovid.

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate.* *Hooker.*

3. Disappointed; defeated; balked.

That my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. *Judith,* xi. 11.

It is an axiom of nature that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate.* *Hooker.*

Go to him, Dolabella, bid him yield;
Being so *frustrate,* tell him he mocks us by
The pauses that he makes. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

FRUSTRA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *frustration;* Lat. *frustratio.*] Disappointment; defeat.

If inculpable *frustration* were intolerable.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 1.

Vain heats and presumptuous conceits, to which no answer will be given but shame and *frustration.*
More on the Sev. Churches, Pref.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and a curse. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate.*] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRU'STRATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *frustratoire,* Cotgrave.] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.
Ayliffe.

FRU'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRU'TICANT.† *adj.* [*fruticans,* Lat.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant* and shrubby. *Evelyn,* Introd. § 3.

FRY.† *n. s.* [from *froe,* foam, Danish. Skinner, according to Dr. Johnson, who makes no further etymological remark. The word is probably from the Goth. *fraiw,* seed. Old French. "le *frie* des salmons," Kelham.

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry.* *Donne.*

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls that oft
Bank the mid-sea *Milton, P. L.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the *fry*. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but swallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained.
Spenser on Ireland.

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens sounding timbrels sung.
Spenser, F. Q.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt.
Collier on Pride.

3. A swarm or heap of any materials.

A flood of mischief flowes,
An heap of hurts, a *frie* of foule decaies,
A flock of feares, and thralls a thousand waies.
Mir. for Mag. p. 56.

FRY. *n. s.* A kind of sieve.

He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *ffrio*, Welsh; *frijck*, Erse.] To dress food in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die.
Waller.

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, with sugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,
That course he steer'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

FRY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *n. s.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is dressed on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howell, Voc. For.*

We understand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.
L'Estrange.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addison, Spect.*

FRYTH.* See FRITH.

To FUB.† *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See FOB.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

FUB.† *n. s.* A plump chubby boy, according to Ainsworth; applied also to a woman, as Mr. Malone observes. Written also *fubs*; which word is thought to have been applied by King Charles II. to the Duchess of Portsmouth, who is supposed to have been in her person rather full and plump. See Nichols, Literary Anecd. vol. ix. p. 339.

That same foule deformed *fubs*.
Rub and a Great Cast, (1614,) Ep. 44.

FU'BBY.* *adj.* [from *fub*.] Plump; chubby.

The sculptors and painters apply this epithet *fubbs* to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammengo, that they are *fubby*.
Nichols, Lit. Anecd. vol. ix. p. 339.

FU'CATE.* *adj.* [*fucatus*, Lat. from *fucus*; Heb. *puch*, lead.] Painted; whence, disguised by false show.

In virtue nothing may be *fucate* or counterfaite.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 152.

FU'CATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FU'CUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Paint for the face. Not now in use.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this and *fucus* that. *B. Jonson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collier.*

2. Disguise; false show.

No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart.
Sandys, Job, p. 52.

3. [In botany.] The name of a genus of submarine plants. The Latin plural.

The various authors who have written upon the *fuci* have very unwarrantably divided the varieties, included in the denomination "vesiculosus," into numerous species.
Obs. on the Brit. Fuci by Dr. Goodenough, &c. Lin. Tr. iii. 19.

FU'DDER *of Lead.** Among the miners, a load of lead. See FOTHER.

To FU'DDLE.† *v. a.* [of unknown etymology. It has been derived indeed from *food* and *ale*, as though *ale* had been the chief *food* of him who is *fuddled*. See Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words in V. FUDDLE. But I cannot think this the origin of the word.] To make drunk.

Piso. He thinks there's no man
Can give him drink enough.——
Host. That's note enough, I'll *fuddle* him,
Or lie i' the suds. *Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.*

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders. *Steele, Epist. Corresp.* i. 162.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet.
Thomson.

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on still.
L'Estrange.

FU'DDLER.* *n. s.* [from *fuddle*.] A drunkard.

The last I heard of him was, that he was grown a *fuddler*, and railer at strict men.
Baxter's Life and Times, 1696, p. 4.

FUDGE.* *interj.* An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. It probably was introduced in Goldsmith's time, and is now common in colloquial language.

I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell; who, during this discourse, sat with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence, would cry out *fudge! Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

FUE'ILLEMORTE. *n. s.* [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*.

Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FU'EL.† *n. s.* [*fuayl*, Norm. French, from *feu*, fire.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be with burning and *fuel* of fire.
Isaiah, ix. 5.

This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease,
And as the *fuel* sinks the flame decrease. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needless is
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne, Poems*, p. 16.

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson, Aut.*

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly œconomical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton, Architect.*

FU'ELLER.* *n. s.* [from *fuel*.] That which supplies fuel; that which kindles.

Shops of fashions,
Love's *fuellers*, and the rightest company
Of players. *Donne, Poems*, p. 258.

To FUFF.* *v. n.* [Germ. *pfuffen*.] To blow or puff. A northern word. Grose gives it in the form of *faff*, to blow in puffs. But the Craven Dialect and Mr. Brockett, rightly, in the spelling before us.

FU'FFY.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Light and soft. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

FUGA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

[They] require some nutriment to supply the place of the *fugacious* atoms.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 100.

A thing so fine and *fugacious*, as to escape our nicest search. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 43.

He had hastily snatched at some little *fugacious* pleasures. *Sterne, Serm.* 2.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and soot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from φεῦ.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

FU'GITIVE.† *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking; *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights. *Daniel, Cleopatra,* (1596.)

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The vexed chymick vainly chases
His *fugitive* gold through all her faces.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 77.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*
The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Richardson, Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

Putting off his glorious apparel, and discharging his company, he came like a *fugitive* servant through the mid-land unto Antioch, having very great dishonour for that his host was destroyed. *2 Macc.* viii. 35.

They are still seeking change, restless, fickle, *fugitive;* they may not abide to tarry in one place long. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 185.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

7. Perishable; as, a *fugitive* piece; i. e. a little composition printed on a sheet, or less; a small pamphlet. Literary men of modern times have introduced this meaning, no doubt, from the circumstances usually attending such pieces of being soon forgotten, or soon lost; and have accordingly given occasion to collections of some fugitive performances, which ought not so to perish.

FU'GITIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive!* and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton, P. L.*

We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives.* *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive,* call'd wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

The ludicrousness and *fugitiveness* of our wanton reason. *More, Antid. against Idolatry,* ch. 1.

FUGUE. *n. s.* [French; from *fuga,* Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues.* *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue.*
Milton, P. L.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*

FU'LCIBLE.* *adj.* [Latin, *fulcibilis.*] That may be propped up. *Cockeram.*

FU'LCIMENT.† *n. s.* [*fulcimen, fulcimentum,* Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or *fulciment.* *Wilkins.*

It had need of another *fulciment,* upon which it might the more firmly rest. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age,* p. 75.

FU'LCRUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] In mechanicks, now common for prop; as, the *fulcrum* of a lever.

To FULFI'L.† *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.* Sax. full-fyllan.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare.—He had forgotten a most expressive passage in our Liturgy.

Six gates i'the city, with massy staples,
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress. Prol.

Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be *fulfilled* with thy grace and heavenly benediction. *Communion Service.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts,* xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfil'd* her promise to the skies.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

I make your grace my executor, and I beseech ye see my poor will *fulfilled.* *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfil,*
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden, Ovid.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

FULFI'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil.*] One that accomplishes or fulfils.

That he might not supplant him in his hope of being the *fulfiller* of the oracle before-mentioned. *Patrick on Genesis,* iv. 5.

Moses the deliverer, Elijah and Elisha the restorers, and our Saviour the *fulfiller* and finisher of the law. *Spencer, on Vulg. Proph.* p. 60.

FULFI'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil.*] Completion; Gr. πλήρωμα.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

FULFI'LMENT.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil.*] Full performance. Not much used.

Gage [is that] by which a man is bound to certain *fulfilments. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley,* ii. 375.

FULFRA'UGHT.† See FULL-FRAUGHT.

FU'LGENCY. *n. s.* [*fulgens,* Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens,* Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

FU'LGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus,* Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR.† *n. s.* [*fulgor,* Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour,* notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

Chains of burnished gold or brass, whose *fulgor* they delighted in. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 302.

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour,* that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

FU'LGURANT.* *adj.* [Latin, *fulgurans.*] Lightening; flashing.

Though pitchy blasts from hell upborn
Stop the outgoings of the morn,
And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
More, Philosoph. Poems, (1647,) p. 314.

To FU'LGURATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *fulguro.*] To emit flashes of light. A term applied to a substance of the phosphorous kind, called *fulgurating phosphorus. Chambers.*

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate,* or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames. *Phil. Transact.* No. 134.

FULGURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*fulguratio,* Latin.] The act of lightening.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another — so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633,) p. 57.

FU'LGURY.* *n. s.* [Latin, *fulgur*.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

FU'LHAM.† *n. s.* A cant word for false dice, which, were chiefly made at *Fulham*; whence the term high and low *fulhams* or *fullams*. *Pise*, Ital. "false dice, high and low men, high *fullams* and low *fullams*." Torriano, Ital. Dict.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

FULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howell.*

FULI'GINOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *fuliginous*.] In a smoky state.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers,
'Midst all the city's artful trim,
To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

FU'LIMART.† *n. s.* [This word, of which Skinner observes that he found it only in Walton, seems to mean the same with *stoat*, Dr. Johnson says. It seems to be the same as *foumart*, written in Sherwood's dictionary *fulmart* under the word *fitch*; and by Ben Jonson *fullmart*. See FOUMART.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.
Walton, Angler.

FULL.† *adj.* [fulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch; Goth. *fulls*; Iceland. *fullr*; Gr. πλέος.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands *full* with travail and vexation of spirit.
Eccl. iv. 6.

Valley *full* of chariots. *Isaiah.*
The trees of the Lord are *full* of sap. *Psalms.*
Where all must *full* or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Followers who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they taint business, through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,
To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity?
Milton, P. L.

Gay religions *full* of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain.
Dryden.

He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms.
Granville.

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickell.*

4. Plump; saginated; fat.

Pha. Do ladies of this country use to give no more respect to men of my *full* being?
Gal. Full being! I understand you not, unless your grace means growing to fatness.
Beaum and Fl. Philaster.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.
Wiseman, Surgery.

5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa.* i. 11.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the same object. *Bacon.*

6. Impregnated; made pregnant.

Ilia the fair —
Who, *full* of Mars, in time with kindly throes
Shall at a birth two goodly boys disclose.
Dryden, Æn.

7. Crouded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

8. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

9. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into *full* bliss? *Milton, P. L.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the world *full* assurance of another life.
Tillotson.

10. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed.
Genesis.

After hard riding, plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them *full* speed, to warm the water in their bellies.
Swift, Direct. to the Groom.

11. Containing the whole matter expressing much.

Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study to describe such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and proper, so *full* and express. *Woodward.*

12. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakspeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more *full* and resounding. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope.*

13. Mature; perfect.

In the sultanry of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpose to resign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

These thoughts
Full counsel must mature. *Milton, P. L.*

14. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter.
Wiseman, Surgery.

15. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty sign. *Sidney.*

16. Spread to view in all dimensions.

Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperour drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*

FULL. *n. s.*

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the *full*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*

The Picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden, Pers.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakspeare.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer.* v. 7.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FULL.† *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*
Resplendent all his Father manifest
Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their criticks limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin.
Dryden, Dram. Poesy.

A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart.
Dryden.

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived.
Dryden, Aureng. Pref.

Since you may
Suspect my courage if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good.
Dryden, Virg.

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood.
Addison on Italy.

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.
Addison, Ovid.

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.
Dryden.

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse.
Dryden, Æn.

5. It is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification. So the Sax. ꝼul-oft, full oft; ꝼul-ꝼlap, full slow; ꝼul-piðe, full wide; ꝼul-neh, full nigh, ꝼul-boꝑen, full born.]

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*
My time is not yet *full* come. *St. John.* vii. 8.

I was set at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Full well ye reject the commandment.
St. Mar. vii. 9.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* sad. *Milton, P. L.*

You *full* little think that you must be the beginner of the discourse yourself. *More, Div. Dial.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue.
Dryden.

There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-ACORNED.* *adj.* [*full* and *acorned.*] Fed full with acorns.

Like a *full-acorn'd* boar. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FULL-BLOOMED.* *adj.* [*full* and *bloomed.*] Having perfect bloom.

A mouth, whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 23.

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*:
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud.
Denham, Sophy.

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space!
Dryden, Juv.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, Pers.

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottom'd* wig for a sum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-BUT.* *adv.* [*full* and *butt.*] At the same point, from opposite directions, and not without violence.

He and the babler, or talker, I told ye of, met *full-but*; and after a little staring one another in the face, upon the encounter, the babler opened.
L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 211.

FULL-CHARGED.* *adj.* [*full* and *charged.*] Charged to the utmost.

I stood i'the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

FULL-CRAMMED.* *adj.* [*full* and *crammed.*] Crammed to satiety.

The chub-faced fop
Shines sleek with *full-cramm'd* fat of happiness.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

FULL-DRESSED.* *adj.* [*full* and *dressed.*] Dressed in form; ceremoniously decorated.

To convey to us any just idea of a *full-dressed* Jewish fine lady,
Pilkington, Rem. on the Transl. of the Bible, p. 92.

FULL-DRIVE.* *adj.* [*full* and *drive.*] Completed; a very old expression, which we still use, though in a very different way, meaning driving as fast as possible. Yet Chaucer's phrase "to drive a bargain," i. e. to bring it to a conclusion, is now used in colloquial language.

This bargain is *ful-drive*, for we ben knit;
Ye shul be paid trewely by my troth.
Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.

FULL-EARED. *adj.* [*full* and *eared.*] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging course.
Denham.

FULL-EYED. *adj.* [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; saginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air.
Pope, Dunciad.

FULL-FRAUGHT.† *adj.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *full-fraught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*
Thither, *full-fraught* with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies.
Milton, P. L.

FULL-GORGED.* *adj.* [*full* and *gorge.*] Too much fed; a term of hawking.

Your hawke is *full-gorged*; and not cropped.
The Booke of Haukyng, s. d.

Till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd*,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

FULL-GROWN.* *adj.* [*full* and *grown.*] Completely grown.

A wench *full-grown*. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*
Full-grown to man. *Milton, P. R.*

FULL-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*full* and *heart.*] Full of confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

FULL-HOT.* *adj.* [*full* and *hot.*] Heated to the utmost.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

FULL-LADEN. *adj.* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-MANNED.* *adj.* [*full* and *manned*; Sax. ꝼull-mannoð, viris instructus. Lye.] Completely furnished with men.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest *full-mann'd*, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shaks. Ant. and Cl.*

FULL-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [*full* and *mouthed.*] Having a strong voice or sound.

A *full-mouth'd* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouth'd* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sign. K. i. b.

FULL-ORBED.* *adj.* [*full* and *orbed.*]

1. Having the orb complete.

As Lucifer excels the meanest star;
Or as the *full-orb'd* Phœbe, Lucifer. *Addis. Ovid.*

The moon
Full-orb'd, and breaking through the scatter'd clouds,
Shews her broad visage in the crimson'd east.
Thomson, Autumn.

2. Like a full moon.

Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell
To *full-orb'd* pride, and fading die.
Mason, Caractacus.

FULL-SPREAD. *adj.* [*full* and *spread.*] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.
Dryden, Astræa Redun.

FULL-STOMACHED.* *adj.* [*full* and *stomach.*] Having the stomach crammed.

The slaughter'd bodies of their men,
Which the *full-stomach'd* sea had cast upon
Their sands. *Tourneur, Ath. Tragedy.*

FULL-STUFFED.* *adj.* [*full* and *stuffed.*] Filled to the utmost extent.

Their burly sacks and *full-stuff'd* barns.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

FULL-SUMMED. *adj.* [*full* and *summed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons East and West; but now the eagle is become half-naked. *Howel, Voc. For.*

FULL-WINGED.* *adj.* [*full* and *winged.*]

1. Having large or strong wings.

And often to our comfort shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the *full-wing'd* eagle. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. Ready for flight; eager.

May he find it,
When his affections are *full-wing'd*, and ready
To stoop upon the quarry.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

To FULL.† *v. a.* [ꝼullian, Saxon; *fullo*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease; "to *full* cloth in a mill."
Sherwood.

FU'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FU'LLAM.† See FULHAM.

FU'LLER.† *n. s.* [ꝼullere, Saxon; *fullour*, old French; *fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them.
St. Mar. ix. 3.

FU'LLERS *Earth. n. s.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremelys oft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers earth* is dug in our own island.
Hill, Mat. Medica.

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture.
Woodward on Fossils.

FU'LLERS *Thistle*, or *Weed*. *n. s.* [*dipsacus*.] A plant.

FU'LLERY. *n. s.* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FU'LLINGMILL. *n. s.* [*full* and *mill*.] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY.† *adv.* [Sax. fullice.]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.
Hooker.

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Addison, Ovid.*

FU'LMINANT. *adj.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE.† *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.

With a fiery wreath bind thou [Poesy] my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate*.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. I. 4. b.

Loud Ætnas *fulminate* in love to man;
Comets good omens are, when duly scann'd.
Young, Night Th. 9.

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

Who shall presume to give orders, or administer sacraments, or grant pardons? — Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them?
Ld. Herbert. Hen. VIII. p. 363.

To FU'LMINATE.† *v. a.*

1. To throw out as an object of terrour.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Censures were *fulminated* against him.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 369.

Judgements — *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal.
Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 147.

2. To denounce with censure; to condemn.

For all of ancient that you had before,
(I mean what is not borrow'd from our store,)
Was error *fulminated* o'er and o'er.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often *fulminated*. *Warburt. Serm.* 19.

3. To cause to explode.

If you *fulminate* it [salt-petre] in a crucible, and burn off the volatile part with powder of coal.
Sprat. Hist. R. S. p. 275.

FULMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciation of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Fulminations that have been uttered these seven years, by those cloven tongues of falsehood and dissention. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magist.*

3. The act of fulminating; a term of chemistry.

The volatile part was separated from it in the *fulmination*. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 275.

FU'LMINATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *fulminatoire*.] Thundering; striking horrour.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To FU'LMINE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *fulminer*.] To shoot; to dart, like lightning.

And ever and anon the rosy red
Flash'd through her face, as it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heav'n *fulmined*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To FU'LMINE.* *v. n.* To thunder; to speak with the resistless power, as it were, of thunder.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmin'd* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne. *Milton, P. R.*

FU'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numb.* xviii. 27.

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulness* only wish their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstrations and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as she;
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him.
Shakspeare, K. John.

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falshood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shake. Cymb.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.
Bacon, Essays.

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME.† *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon; *fuls*, Goth. stinking, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

I come to tell my lady,
There is a *fulsome* fellow would fain speak with her. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.*

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills.
Roscommon.

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home?
Otway, Orphan.

2. Rank; gross to the smell.

White satyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful. The example, perhaps, more properly belongs to the preceding sense.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shakspeare.

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperour, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *fulsome*.]

1. Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

Box is naturally dry, juicelesse, *fulsomely* and loathsomely smelling.
Newton, Herball to the Bible, (1587.)

Full gorges belk, if not much rather spew,
Most *fulsomely*. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. T. i.

2. Foully; not decently.

God was sore displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruin and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely*.
Homilies, for rep. and keeping clean Churches.

FU'LSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fulsome*.]

1. Nauseousness.

Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the *fulsomeness* and loathsomness thereof; pride, by an inflammation; luxury, by a fever; envy, by a leprosy.
Price, Creation of the Prince, (1610,) sign. B. i. b.

2. Foulness.

Taking away all such *fulsomeness* and filthiness, as through ignorance and blind devotion hath crept into the church these many hundred years.
Homilies, for Rep. Churches.

3. Rank smell.
4. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FU'LVID.* *adj.* [Latin, *fulvidus*.] of a deep yellow colour. *Scott.*

The *fulvid* eagle. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 3.

FUMA'DO. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Latin. A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n. s.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

FU'MATORY. *n. s.* [*fumaria*, Latin, *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To FU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch; *famla*, Su. Goth. "manibus ultro citroque pertentare, ut solent qui in tenebris obambulant." Ihre.]

1. To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly.

His wither'd fist still knocking at death's door,
Fumbling and drivelling as he draws his breath,
For brief, the shape and messenger of death.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

It is continuing to *fumble* on the lute, though the musick has been long over.
Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers.

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

4. To stutter; to hesitate in the speech; to famble. See *To* FAMBLE.

She *fumbled* out, "Thanks, good;" and so she died. *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
His speech doth fail. *Trag. of K. John*, 1611.

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage aukwardly.

As many farewels as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shakspeare.*

His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

FU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts aukwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *fumble*.] In an aukward manner.

Many good scholars speak but *fumblingly*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

FUME. *n. s.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But streight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly.
Dryden.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs;
Beind purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes.
Shakspeare.

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessel, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine.
Dryden, Pers.

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work.
Bacon, War with Spain.

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By their great intercessor; same in sight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton, P. L.*

From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.
Dryden, Æn.

Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
Pope.

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them.
Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away.
Thomson, Spring.

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden.

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume* by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

3. Simply, to perfume.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water.
Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.

Now are the lawn sheets *fum'd* with violets.
Marston, Com. of What you Will.

4. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent.
Mortimer.

FU'MET.† *n. s.* The dung of the deer.

By his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

FUME'TTE. *n. s.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirit of *aqua fortis*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FUMI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, French.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With flagrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state.
Dryden, Virg.

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French; from *fumigate*.]

1. Scents raised by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial.
Arbuthnot.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood.
Dryden.

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MING.* *n. s.* [from *fume*.]

1. The act of scenting by smoke.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fume; idle conceit.

O Fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed!
The stinking stench of thine inclined hest,
Hath poysoned all the virtues in my brest.
Mir. for Mag. p. 250.

FU'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hooker.*

FU'MISH.* *adj.* [from *fume*.] Smoky; also hot, cholerick. *Cotgrave in V. Fumeux, and Sherwood.*

One loves soft musick and sweet melodie;
Another is perhaps melancholike;
Another *fumish* is, and cholericke.
Mir. for Mag. p. 158.

FU'MITER. *n. s.* A plant.

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds.
Shakspeare.

FU'MITORY.* See FUMATORY.

FU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*fumeux*, French; from
FU'MY. } *fume.*] Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day.
Dryden, Æn.

FUN.† *n. s.* [A low cant word, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the Sax. ƿæȝn, merry, glad.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks.
More.

FUNA'MBULATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *funambulus.*]

1. Narrow, like the walk of a rope dancer.

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 1.

2. Performing like a rope-dancer.

There were *funambulatory* elephants, as we are informed by Suetonius. *Chambers.*

FUNA'MBULIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *funambulus*; whether coined by the writer, in the following passage, who has thought proper to ridicule the style of Johnson, I know not.] A rope dancer.

What man will withhold from the *funambulist* the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness! *The Looker-on*, No. 80.

FUNA'MBULO. } *n. s.* [old French.
FUNA'MBULUS. } *funambule*; Lat. *funambulus*, from *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A rope-dancer.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*. *Bacon, Disc. touching Helps for the Intell. Powers.*

I see him walking not like a *funambulus* upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
Wotton, Rem. p. 365.

FU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Nor was it any policy, or obstinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her. *Addison, on Italy.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments.
Stilling fleet.

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakspeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men and other animals are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley, Serm.*

6. Power; faculty; either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest.
Milton, S. A.

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FU'NCTIONARY.* *n. s.* [from *function.*]

1. One who is charged with an office or employment.

2. That which performs any office.

FUND. *n. s.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide.
Dryden.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Addison.*

To FU'ND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place money in the funds either of a company, a corporation, or the publick.

FU'NDAMENT.† *n. s.* [old French, *fundement*; Lat. *fundamentum.*]

1. Originally, foundation.

And yet, God wot, uneth the *fundament*
Performed is. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

2. The back part of the body.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his *fundament*,
Began to kick, &c. *Hudibras*, i. ii. 846.

FUNDAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Ralegh, Ess.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift, Examiner.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill.
Prior.

Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less presum'd and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *n. s.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental.*] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspectively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposite in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNE'BRIAL.* *adj.* [*funebre*, Fr. *funebris*, Lat.] Belonging to funerals.

Their garlands — were convivial, festival, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, *funebrial*.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.

Their *funebrial* garlands had little of beauty in them beside roses, while they made them of myrtle, rosemary, apium, &c. under symbolical intimations. *Ibid.*

FUNE'BRIOUS.* *adj.* [*funebris*, Lat.] Used at the ceremony of burying the dead.

His body was afterwards interred with *funebrious* exequies and solemnities.
Mercurius Rusticus, in 1644.

FU'NERAL.† *n. s.* [*funerailles*, French; *funus*, Latin; from *funale*, a torch or link made of a cord (*funis*) with wax or resin about it; *funerals* being anciently solemnized, among the Romans, in the night time with torches. The word *funeral*, Mr. Malone says, was, agreeably to its French origin (*funerailles*), almost always used in the plural, previous to the Restoration. But this is not the case. The singular is found repeatedly in Barret's Alveary of 1580: "Friends come together to set forth the solemnization of his *funeral*." Again, in Sherwood's Dict. 1632. "A *funeral*," and "Of a *funeral*."]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shaksp.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac.* v. 10.

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street.
Swift, Direct. to the Chambermaid.

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall.
Denham.

FU'NERAL.† *adj.*

1. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a sad *funeral* feast.
Shakspeare.

Let such honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham, Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand hills ten thousand ways.
Dryden.

2. Mourning.

To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their *funeral* and civil complaints.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

To FU'NERATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *funeratus.*] To bury. *Cockeram.*

FUNERA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *funeratio.*] The solemnization of a funeral.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments, before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 41.

FUNE'REAL. *adj.* [*funereus*, Lat.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain.
Pope, Odyssey.

FUNE'ST.* *adj.* [*funeste*, Fr. *funestus*, Lat.] Doleful; lamentable.

The violent ends or downfals of great princes, the subversion of kingdoms and estates, or whatever else can be imagined of *funest* or tragical.
Phillips, Theat. Poet. Pref.

The bay is ominous of some *funest* accident.
Evelyn, Sylv. p. 396.

FUNGE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fungus.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool.

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass.
Burton, Anat of Mel. To the Reader.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 122.

FUNGO'SITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fungosite*, from *fungus*, Lat.] Unsolid excrescence.
Dict.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ and *fungosities* on its surface.
Biblioth. Bibl. (*Ox.* 1720,) i. 292.

FU'NGOUS.† *adj.* [*fungeux*, Fr. from *fungus*, Lat.] Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

The second instrument of the voice is the tongue; and this, by reason of its *fungous* substance and volubility, is so meet and so principal an agent therein, that speech itself, and all the variety thereof, doth among all sorts of men go by the name of the tongue.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 137.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines.
Sharp, Surgery.

The meaner productions of the French and English press; that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets. *Harris, Hermes*, B. 3.

FU'NGUS. n. s. [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce callosities.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FU'NICLE. *n. s.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle.*] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK.† *n. s.* A stink. A low word. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius deduces it from the Icel. *funa*, to putrify. Lye, from *fonck*, an old Flemish word, implying confusion, perplexity; and he adds, that "to be in a *funk*" is a common academical expression at Oxford. See the verb neuter, which Mr. Mason and others have illustrated by an academical epigram. *Funk* in the Pr. Parv. is a "lytell fyre."

To FUNK.* *v. a.* [See the noun.] To poison with an offensive smell.

Tobacco strives to vex
A numerous squadron of the tender sex;
What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.
King, The Furmetary, C. iii.

To FUNK.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stink through fear.

The best part of the veal, and the Greek for *hunc*,
Is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.
Epigram on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford.

FU'NNEL. *n. s.* [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible, fundle, funnel.*]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Some the long *funnel*'s curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel.
Ray on the Creation.

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FU'NNY.* *adj.* [from *fun.*] Comical; a northern word, and now common in colloquial language.

I have done his sermon more honour than is really its due, in wasting a whole day in writing some *funny* remarks upon it.
Rem. on a Serm. at All Souls' Coll. in 1759, p. 22.

FU'NNY.* *n. s.* A low term for a light boat; a kind of wherry.

FUR.† *n. s.* [*fourrure*, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Fourrure* is derived by Du Cange from the low Lat. *furrura*, a clothing of skins. In like manner our word may be deduced from the low Lat. *furra*, a hairy skin. But the word is perhaps of northern origin. Su. Goth. *fodr*, "subtegmen vestium," Serenius. The M. Goth. *fodr* is the sheath of a sword, and the Sax. ꝓoꝺeꝛ, a quiver; "because," according to Mr. Callander, "the first quivers, and sheaths for swords, were made of skins, as *foder* signifies *vellis, pellis*, [a skin;] Fr. *feutre*, [felt;] English, *fur.*"]

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*.
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryd. Pers.*

4. *Fur* is used in the north of England for *furrow*, and is supported by the etymology. See FURROW.

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambskins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;
You *fur* your gloves with reasons.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bason; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moss.
Dryden.

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far.*] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of faulcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray.
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey.
Gay, Pastorals.

FURA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *furax*, Lat.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.
Cockeram.

FU'RBELOW.* *n. s.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either

below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. [Fr. *falbala.*] *Trev. Dict.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow.* *Pope.*

Furbelows and flounces have been disposed of at will. *Guardian*, No. 149.

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errours, hold, that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield,
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms.
Dryden.

FU'RBISHABLE.* *adj.* [from *furbish.*] That may be polished. *Sherwood.*

FU'RBISHER.† *n. s.* [*fourbisseur*, French; from *furbish.*] One who polishes any thing. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

FU'RCATION. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FU'RDLE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *fardeler.*] To contract; to draw up, as it were, into a fardle or bundle. This is the parent of our word *furl*, though it has hitherto been unnoticed. See *To* FURL.

The rose of Jericho — being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 34.

FU'RFUR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurff or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures*, scabs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 231.

FURFURA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Lat.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
Hooker.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate, and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,
The dove will peck the estridge.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Noise, other than the sound of dance or song,
Torment, and loud laments, and *furious* rage.
Milton, P. L.

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating sea their *furious* tide.
Milton, P. L.

FU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Spens. F. Q.*

They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FU'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

The boiling thirst of pain and *furiousness*.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

At last they blow up all with a *furiousness* surmounting that of gunpowder.
Dr. Griffith, Fear God and the King, p. 100.

To FURL.† *v. a.* [*fresler*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is clearly a contraction of the hitherto unnoticed verb *furdle*. See *To* FURDLE. And I may add, that to furl a sail is to wrap and bind it up as it were in a bundle. The word, in the old edit. of Beaumont and Fletcher, is *farle*, i. e. a contraction of *fardle*, and applied to a ship: "*Farle* up all her linens, and let her ride it out." Sea-Voyage.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *n. s.* furlang, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove.
Addison, Freeholder.

FU'RLOUGH. *n. s.* [*verlof*, Dutch, leave.] A temporary dismission from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

FU'RMENTY.† *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — This method of writing the word was probably adopted from the ancient French *furment*, wheat; it is also sometimes written *furmety*.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot.
Tusser.

He'll find you out a food,
That needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange *furmety*
Will feed ye up as fat as hens i' the foreheads.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

FU'RMETY.* See FURMENTY and FRUMENTY.

FU'RNACE. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The fining pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Proverbs.*

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Daniel.*

A dungeon, horrible, on all sides around,
As one great *furnace* flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FU'RNIMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fourniment*; Ital. *fornimento.*] Furniture.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace
One in a chariot of straunge *furniment*
Towards them driving. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 38.

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with.
Shakspeare.

His training such,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut.* xv.

Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus.* xxix. 26.

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles, Hist.*

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison, on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furnish'd* out three diff'rent sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superiour work. *Watts, on the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in their looms. *Ld. Halifax.*

FU'RNISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A specimen; a sample not now in use.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene, Groatsw. of Wit,* (1621.)

FU'RNISHER.† *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French; from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out. *Sherwood.*

Patterns of all sorts of things belonging to the libitinarii or *furnishers* of the funeral. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 280.

FU'RNISHING.* *n. s.* [from *furnish*.] A sample; a show.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FU'RNISHMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fournissement*.] A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave.*

FU'RNITURE.† *n. s.* [*fourniteur*, French; from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed,
And after his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours. *Dryden.*

4. Materials for work of any kind.

He disclaims all assistance; he'll decide upon all points freely and supinely by himself; without *furniture*, without proper materials. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 1.

FU'RRIER.† *n. s.* [from *fur*; Fr. *fourrer*.] A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*

FU'RROW.† *n. s.* [Sax. furh; Dan. *fur*; Su. Goth. *for*; Lat. *forus*, from *foro*, to bore or perforate; Su. Goth. *fara*, to cultivate the ground.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plough'd that face
With many *furrows*, since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the grou qu ite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee, Œ dip*

FU'RROW-FACED.* *adj.* [*furrow* and *faced*.] Having a furrowed face; a well-chosen epithet for the sea.

Expose no ships
To threatenings of the *furrow-faced* sea. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *n. s.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shakspeare.*

To FU'RROW.† *v. a.* [from the noun furh, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

Thou can'st help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage. *Shak. R. II.*

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

The threaden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the *furrow'd* sea. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*

From thence he *furrow'd* many a churlish sea. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* ii. § 3.

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace,
On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous sights we see. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shake. *Dryd.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryd.*

FU'RTHER.† *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far* as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthest*, forðer, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What *further* need have we of witnesses. *St. Mat.* xxvi. 65.

Satan had journey'd on pensive and slow;
But *further* way found none, so thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way. *Milton, P. L.*

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them *further* woe or shame. *Milton, P. L.*

3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further* for *nothing further*; and in *what further* for *something further*.

Let this appease
Thy doubt, since human reach no *further* knows. *Milton, P. L.*

I may meet
Some wandering spirit of heaven by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd, from him, to draw
What further would be learn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb.* xxii. 2.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; forðrian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure the best. *Tusser.*

Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker.*

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Ps.* cxl. 8.

This binds me then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryd.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*

Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance?* *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Tillotson.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE.† *adj.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

The Lord said *furthermore* to him, put now thine hand into thy bosom. *Exod.* iv. 6.

Furthermore, it is necessary to everlasting salvation, that he believe rightly the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Athan. Creed.*

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakspeare.*

FU'RTHEST.* *adj.* [superlative of *forth*. See FAR and FURTHER.] At the greatest distance.

The *furthest* a prudent man should proceed in general is to laugh at some of his own foibles. *Shenstone.*

FU'RTIVE.† *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

A *furtive* simulation, and a bastardly kind of adoption. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 96.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. s.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] A bile; an angry pustule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FU'RY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *furie*, madness, Cotgrave; *furor*, Lat.]

1. Madness.

It is a tale
Told by an idiot; full of sound and *fury*,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts.
Wisd. vii. 20.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney.*

A sybil that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetick *fury* sew'd the work.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul.
Dryden, Æn.

4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.
Addison on Italy.

FU'RYLIKE.* *adj.* [*fury* and *like*.] Raving, raging like one of the Furies.

Come and possess my happy breast,
Not *furylike* in flames and fire,
In rapture, rage, and nonsense drest.
Thomson's Song.

FURZE. *n. s* [fyrr, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; goss.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole.
Tusser.

For fewel, there groweth great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden, Virg.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorze.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay.

FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*

FU'SCOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown; of a dim or dark colour.

[The] feathers of the wing of a dark or *fuscous* colour. *Ray, Rem.* p. 247.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo, fusum*, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE. *n. s.* [*fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.] A small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *fusible*. This is one of our oldest words: "Metal *fusible*." Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use.
Wotton, Architecture.

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial: and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips.*

FU'SIL.† *n. s.*

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet. [Fr. *fusil*, formerly a fire-steel for a tinder-box. Cotgrave.]

2. [In heraldry; from *fuseau* or *fusee*, a spindle.] Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FUSILE'ER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FU'SION. *n. s.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusion*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton, Opticks.*

FU'SOME.* *adj.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. A northern word, of which I know not the origin. But the word is given by Grose and Brockett, and in the West moreland Glossary.

FUSS.† *n. s.* [A low cant word, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, a regularly descended northern word; Sax. fur, prompt, eager; Su. Goth. and Cimbr. *fus*, the same; hence the Sax. fyran, to hasten, and the Su. Goth. *fysa*, the same.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fuss*:
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift.*

To FU'SSLE.* See FUZZLE.

FU'SSOCK.* *n. s.* [of unknown derivation.] A large gross woman. A northern word. Grose, and the Craven dialect. But the Lancashire dialect calls "*fussock* a term of derision, generally, for fat and idle persons."

FUST.† *n. s.*

1. The trunk or body of a column. [*fuste*, Fr. literally, a cask.]

The bases of a number of columns remain in their original position, and their broken *fusts* lie scattered around.
Drummond's Travels, Lett. xi. (1748.)

2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel. [Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask.]

To FUST.* *v. n.* [from the noun. See also *To* FOIST.] To grow mouldly; to smell ill.

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability of godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

FU'STED.* *adj.* [Fr. *fusté*.] Mouldy; stinking.

His blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 5.

FU'STIAN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fustaine*. From the low Lat. *fustanum*, according to Menage, formed from *fustis*, on account of the tree on which the cotton grows; from *fustat*, Arabick, according to Bochart, which means the city of Memphis, where cotton is produced in abundance.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings?
Shakspeare.

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroick *fustian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn.
Dryden.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of stile.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

FU'STIANIST.* *n. s.* [from *fustian.*] One who writes bombast.

Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milt. Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

FU'STICK.† *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

Next to galls old *fustick* increases the weight about 1⅛ in 12. *Sprat, Hist. R.S.* p. 305.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *fustigate.* Fr. *fustigation*, Cotgrave.] An ancient custom of punishing with a cudgel; the act of beating with a stick; also, a penance enjoined by the Roman inquisition.

They punished such as swore falsely by their prince with *fustigation.*
Abp. Sancroft, Mod. Pol. 1657, § 7.

Fasting and *fustigation* may do something.
Tobin, Honey Moon. p. 41.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *fusty.*] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakspeare only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarium*; I'll tickle your catastrophe.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

FU'STILUG, or FU'STILUGS.* *n. s.* [from *fusty.* This *choice expression* has some advantage over *fustilarian* in having been placed in our old dictionaries, as well as used by a very sensible writer! Sherwood and Cotgrave both give it; and the latter defines it, under the word *coche*, "a woman grown fat by ease and laziness." In the Exmouth dialect, *fustilugs* is "a big-boned person."] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottle-pots. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, (1639, p. 39.

FU'STINESS.† *n. s.* [from *fusty.*] Mouldiness; stink. *Sherwood.*

FU'STY. *adj.* [from *fust.*] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.
Shakspeare.

FU'TILE.† *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

The word may have some allusion to the vessel called *futile*, used in the sacrifice of Vesta, of that narrow bottom that it could not stand, but was forced to be held up. Thus say, a man is *futile*; and, by alluding to a vessel, you call him a leaking, vain, dissolute fellow; a cracked vessel; he still runs out.
Wake, Rationale on Texts of Script. (1701,) p. 234.

The sons of earth, the vulgar crew,
Anxious for *futile* gains, beneath me stray,
And seek with erring step contentment's obvious way. *Shenstone, Ode after Sickness*, (1749.)

FUTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile.*]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aspects.
Bentley.

FU'TILOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *futilis.*] Worthless; trifling. Not now in use.

I received your answer to that *futilous* pamphlet.
Howell, Lett. ii. 48.

God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futilous* and vain. *Granville, Serm.* p. 287.

FU'TTOCKS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *foot hooks.* Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FU'TURE.† *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French. This word had formerly the Latin accent on the last syllable, of which Milton affords perhaps the latest example, P. L. x. 840.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace.
Milton, P. L.

He sows the teeth at Pallas's command.
And flings the *future* people from his hand.
Addison, Ovid.

Do and *have* make the present time; *did, had*, the past; *shall, will*, the *future.*
Lowth, Introd. Eng. Grammar.

FU'TURE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

The letters have transported me beyond
This ign'rant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.
Locke.

FU'TURELY.† *adv.* from *future.*] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Ralegh.*

It more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can hope.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

FUTURI'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *futurition.*] The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

The time expressed denotes the *futurition* at the latter day. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. II.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no?
South, Serm. i. 285.

FUTU'RITY. *n. s.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron.
Swift.

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity.*
Pope, Statius.

3. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Granville, Scepsis,*

To FUZZ.† *v. n.* [without etymology, Dr. Johnson says; but it may be referred perhaps to the same original as *fizz* is. See *To* FIZZ.] To fly out in small particles.

To FUZZ.* *v. a.* To make drunk. See *To* FUZZLE. A low word.

The University troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well *fuzzed.*
A. Wood's Life, by himself, p. 343.

FU'ZZBALL. *n. s.* [*fuzz* and *ball.*] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

To FU'ZZLE.* *v. a* [Gr. φυσάω, to swell out.] To make drunk. *Sherwood.*

Having liberally taken his liquor, my fine scholar was so *fusled*, that he was no sooner laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 604.

FU'ZZY.* *adj.* [Teut. *voose* turven, *fuzzy* or *fozy* turves, Dr. Jamieson.] Light and spungy. A northern word. Craven dialect, and Brockett. By the latter written also *fozy.*

FY.† *interj.* [This term of abhorrence is found in many languages, and is of great age in our own. Chaucer uses it; Wicliffe, the similar expression, *fugh.* Gr. φεῦ; Lat. *phy*; old Fr. *fy*; Ital. and modern Fr. *fi*; Span. *fai*; Welsh, *ffei*; Flem. *foei.* Our own word is often written *fie.* The expression may be traced to the verb signifying *hate* or *disgust*; Sax. ꝓian; Germ. *fien*; M. Goth. *fijan*; old Goth. *fia.*] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now allay.
Spenser.

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him!
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way.
Milton, Vac. Exerc.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.
Dryden.

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaieties. *Tatler.*

G.

G† Has two sounds, one from the Gr. Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a, o, u, l, r;* as, *gate, go, gull;* with the exception, however, of *gaol* and its derivatives, before the *a* in which the *g* is soft. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i;* as, *gem, gibbet.* Where *g* is doubled, the sound before *e* is usually hard, as *dagger, ragged,* &c. but not in *suggest;* and in many words the single *g* before *e* has the hard sound, as in *geese, get, eager, finger, longer, target, tiger,* &c. The same may be said of *g* before *i*, whether doubled or not, in numerous instances; as *giddy, gift, gild, gird, dig, digger, rigging,* &c. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, condign,* we pronounce *benine, maline, condine.* It is often silent in the middle of words before *h;* as *might.* The Saxon Ȝ, ȝ, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate.*

G.* In musick, one of the clefs; that of the treble or alt.

To **GAB.*** *v. n.* [a very ancient word in our own language, and found in many others, with much the same meaning; *gaber*, old French, to laugh at, from *gab*, mockery; *begabba*, Goth. *gabba*, Icel. the same from *gabb*, a mock; ȝabban, Sax. to trifle, to joke, to talk a mere jargon; *gabbare*, Ital. to mock; *ghab*, Pers. a foolish or bitter expression. The Europ. word is to be traced, perhaps, to the Celt. *gob*, a beak; Irish, *gob*, a beak or mouth; whence *gob* for the *mouth*; and hence *gabble.*]

1. To talk idly; to prate.

I am no labbe, [blab,]
Ne though I say it, I n'am not lefe to *gabbe.*
Chaucer, Mill. *Tale.*

2. To lie; to impose upon. "*Gabbing*, i. e. lying." *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

I deny that thilke thing be good, that anoyeth hym, that hath it. *Gabbe* I of this? Thou wilt saie naie. *Chaucer, Boeth.* ii. 5.

I *gabbe* not; so have I joye and bliss!
Chaucer, Nuns-Pr. Tale.

GAB* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cant; loquacity; imposing language; as "he has the gift of the *gab*." A colloquial expression.

GA'BARDINE.† See GABERDINE.

To **GA'BBLE,†** *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabberen*, Dutch; *gafla*, Icel. to babble. See also *To* GAB.

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble* like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shore:
Dryden, Æn.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble.* *Swift.*

GA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton, P. L.*

GA'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *gabble.*] A prater. A chattering fellow. *Sherwood.*

GA'BEL.† *n. s.* [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabello*. Ital. ȝaȝel, Sax. a tribute, ȝiȝan, to give. Some etymologists deduce the word Heb. *gab*, a present; others from *kabbalah*, Arab. *cabala*, or *cavala*, receipt.] An excise; a tax.

To lay upon them such *gabels*, taxes, and all manner of tributes, as should please the king to demand. *Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, (1618,) p. 1.

This may be done, if he impose new *gabels* or imposts upon his subjects,
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, iii. § 3.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison on Italy.*

GA'BELLER.* *n. s.* [from *gabel.*] A collector of taxes.

To their tumultuous burning the *gabeller's* goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the pope.
Wright, View of the late Troubles, (1685,) Pref.

GA'BERDINE.† *n. s.* [Span. *gabardina;* old Fr. and Span. *gaban*, a cloak of felt, a loose coat worn over another; Ital. *gavordina*, a frock, a shepherd's garment; Fr. *galleverdine*, "a long coat or cassock of coarse, and for the most part motley or parti-coloured, stuff." Cotgrave. Our word is usually written *gaberdine.*] A coarse frock; any mean dress. The coarse frock, which resembles a loose shirt, is still worn, instead of a coat, by our peasants in many places.

My best way is to creep under his *gaberdine;* there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shaksp. Temp.*

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrob'd his *gaberdine,*
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

GA'BION. *n. s.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE.† *n. s.* [Icel. *gabl*, the end of a thing; Goth. *gibal.* Du Cange deduces the low Lat. *gabulum*, frons edificii, from what he calls the Engl. *gablehead.*] The fore-front or end of a house coming down right. Bullokar. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright triangular end; from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of its roof. Chambers.

Glase the *gable*, and grave therein thy name.
Vision of P. Plowman.

I affect not these high *gable-ends.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Take care that all your brick work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

GABY.* *n. s.* [perhaps from *gaber*, old Fr. to laugh at. See *To* GAB.] A silly or foolish person. A vulgar expression. In the Lancashire dialect, "a dunce or fool is called a *gawby.*" See GAWBY.

GAD.† *n. s.* [ȝab, Saxon; *gaddr*, Icel. a club.]

1. A sceptre, or club. In the North, a long stick.

To fawning dogs sometimes I gave a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had;
But in my hands still kept the golden *gad*,
That serv'd my turne. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 517.

2. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some in *gads;* and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

3. It seems to be used by Shakspeare for a stile or graver. [from ȝab, Sax. a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Tit. Andronicus.

To **GAD.†** *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *gadfly;* by Junius from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word aȝaan, *to go.* Mr. Warton thinks that there was

once the verb *gade*, a frequentative from *go*, from the circumstances of the old adjective *gadling* being formerly written *gadelyng*, and a *going about* from house to house being, in 1534, written *gadyng*. See GADDING and GADLING. See also Granger's Divine Logike, (1620,) p. 171. "*Gad*, or *gadding abroad*, of *gadad*, Heb. to rush out, to run all abroad, as soldiers do, issuing out of the camp."] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

The virgins will be over finely apparelled and trymmed, and will nedes at overmuche libertie gooe raunginge and *gaddinge* abrode.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. Dd, 4. b.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*? —
— Where I have learnt me to repent.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.* xxv. 25.

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And throng forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream, and shore.
Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echoes moan. *Milton, Lycidas.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding* round the world to roam.
Dryden.

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GA'DABOUT.* *n. s.* One who runs much abroad without business: a colloquial term. See also GADDER.

GA'DDER.* *n. s.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business; a *gadder about*. *Huloet.*

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 8.

If she be a noted reveller, a *gadder*, a singer, a pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.
Burton, Anat. of Melan. p. 567.

GA'DDING.* *n. s.* [from *gad*. Mr. Warton cites, from the register of a chantry in 1534, "Receyvid at the *gadyng* with Saynte Mary songe at Crismas," which he interprets "at *the going about* from house to house, &c." Note on Milton's Lycidas, ver. 40. "To *gadde* in procession is among the articles censured by Bale in his Declaration of Bonner's Articles, 1554.] A going about: a pilgrimage.

The stations he speaketh of were no *gaddings*, but standings. *Fulke's Retentive*, (1580,) p. 162.

GA'DDINGLY.† *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

Gaddingly, as they that went on pilgrimage.
Huloet.

GA'DFLY.† *n. s.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of *gad*; it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon ȝab, and *fly*. Dr. Johnson.— It is from the Goth. *gadda*, to prick; *gadd*, Swed. a sting.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breese.

The fly called the *gad-fly* breedeth of somewhat that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bacon.*

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd.
Thomson, Summer.

GA'DLING.* *adj.* [from *gad*. *Gadeling*, straggling. Hearne, Gloss. Rob. of Gloucester.] Straggling: in the vocabulary of Bullokar. Chaucer uses it as a substantive for an idle vagabond, a gadder about. Obsolete.

GA'ELICK.* } *n. s.* [from *Gallia*.] A dia-
GA'LICK. } lect of the Celtick tongue.

I believe, without vanity, I may say I understand the *Galic* as well as any man living; for I wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of it.
Shaw on the Authent. of Ossian's Poems, p. 24.

The young [in the Highlands] are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking *Gaelic*.
Dr. Jamieson on the Orig. of the Scottish Language.

GAE'LICK or GA'LICK.* *adj.* Pertaining to the Gaelick language.

We may determine from the *Galic* names, which may even now be traced along the Tweed and the Merse. *Chalmers on the several People of Scotland.*

GAFF† *n. s.* [*gaffe*, Fr. "an iron hook, wherewith seamen pull great fishes into their ships." Cotgrave.]
A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFF.* *n. s.* A fool. See GOFF.

GA'FFER.† *n. s.* [ȝeȝene, companion, Sax. Dr. Johnson from Junius; others consider it a contraction of *good father*; and some of *godfather*, the sense of which word came to be extended to every man of some age. See Elstob on the Sax. Homil. of St. Gregory, p. 20.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person.

A few honest *gaffers* with their elect pastor.
Bp. Ganden, Eccl. Angl. Susp. (1659,) p. 585.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay, Pastorals.*

GA'FFLE.† *n. s.*

1. An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight. [*gaflak*, Icel. a kind of dart.]
2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows. [Sax. ȝaveloc.]

The *gaffle* of a cross-bow. *Sherwood.*

GA'FFLOCK.* See GAVELOCK.

GA'FTY.* *adj.* Doubtful; suspected. A *gafty* person is a *suspected* person. Cheshire. Wilbraham's Gloss. No etymology has been proposed.

To GAG.† *v. a.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, Minsheu; the past participle of the Saxon ȝæȝȝian, to close up. Mr. H. Tooke.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gag'd*.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Our Spanish licensing *gags* the English press.
Milton, Areopagitica.

They might possibly by obstinacy harden, or by diversion *gag*, conscience; but they could not bribe and corrupt it. *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 121.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your *gags* and snaffles.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

Some when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and *muzzles* their soft mouths restrain.
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GA'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *gag*.] One who uses a gag to stop the mouth.

I undertook to answer that very worthless author, "the *gagger* of all protestants' mouths for ever." *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) Dedic.

Out of just indignation against this *gagger* and his fellows. *Ibid.*

GAGE.† *n. s.* [*gage*, French. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. verb ȝæȝȝian, to close up; *gage* being that by which a man is bound to certain fulfilments. Mr. H. Tooke. — See, however, *wage*, which is the same word as *gage*, and is formed of the Lat. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety; Su. *vad*, the same; low Lat. *vadiare*, *gagiare*; Germ. *wagen*, to hazard, to engage; Su. Goth. *waga*, the same.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q.

There I throw my *gage*
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it.
Southern, Oroonoko.

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou shouldst wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain.
Dryden.

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles, or parentage. *Young.*

3. In naval language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather *gage* of her.

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He found the Turkish merchants making merry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations, *gaging* his faith for their safety, and they likewise to him. *Knolles, History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See *To* GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.
— Nay, but I bar to night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to night. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

GA'GER.* *n. s.* [more properly *gauger*, Fr. *gaulgeur*.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities. See GAUGER. *Sherwood.*

To GA'GGLE.† *v. n.* [*gagen, gagelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. From the Icel. *gagl*, a cuckoo, Norw. a goose; a word from the sound. Serenius.] To make noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'GGLING.* *n. s.* [from *gaggle*] A noise made by geese.

You know how the *gaggling* of geese did once preserve the capitol. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 1.

GA'IETY.† See GAYETY.

GA'ILY.† *adv.* [from *gay*.] See GAYLY.

1. Airily; cheerfully.

Gaily said of you. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*.

Swift, Pieces ascribed to him, ed. Barret, p. 135.

Thomson was introduced, and being *gaily* interrogated about the state of his affairs, said, that they were in a more poetical posture than formerly. *Johnson, Life of Thomson.*

2. Splendidly; beautifully.

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray, Ode I.*

3. In the north of England, in good health and spirits; often also used with *well*; as, I am *gaily well*, which indeed is an old form of speech. See the next sense.

4. Very; in a great degree.

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gaillie well*.

Willson, Arte of Rhetorike, (1553,) fol. 111. a.

GAIN.† *n. s.* [*gain*, French. Dr Johnson. — Su. Goth. *gagn*, emolument; Teut. *gewin*, gain, *gewinnen*, to make gain; Sax. ꝑepinnan, to acquire.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. *Phil.* iii. 7.

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victor should be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general content. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*. *Milton, P. L.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon, Essays.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private account, who has a great stock, that he is content to turn that way and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryd.*

Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That, sir, which serves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you? *2 Cor.* xii. 17.

If pride, if envy, if the lust of *gain*,
If mad ambition, in thy bosom reign,
Thou boast'st alas! thy sober sense in vain. *Fitzgerald.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and limeous matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine. *Milton, P. L.*

That side some small reflection *gains*
Of glimmering air, less vex'd with tempest loud. *Milton, P. L.*

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson, Sermons.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time,
Because ye see the king is gone from me. *Daniel*, ii. 8.

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss. *Acts*, xxvii. 21.

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short resistance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defendant Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause. *Dryden, Pers.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden, Virg.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course. *A. Philips.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The West still glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be tost into the main. *Waller.*

Sun! sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou fall'st. *Milton, P. L.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Phestan shores,
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope, Odyssey.*

11. *To* GAIN *over*. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to *gain over* those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees: with *on*.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand.
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the sight. *Dryden, Virg.*

So *on* the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with *on*.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with: with *on*.

My good behaviour had *gained* so far *on* the emperour, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

GAIN. *adj.* [an old word, but not wholly out of use, as Dr. Johnson has described it.] Applied to things, convenient; to persons, active, expert; to a way, near, short: Ray, who says that in his time, the word was used in many parts of England. In Yorkshire it is now used for *near*. See the Craven Dialect, 1824, where the learned compiler refers to the Su. Goth. *gen*, utilis, *gagn*, Icel. Grose defines it as a Norfolk word, convenient, cheap: "That field his *gain* for me: I bought that horse pretty *gain*." Mr. Brockett gives the word as a present Northumbrian expression, generally attached to other words to signify a degree of comparison; as, *gain* quiet — pretty quiet; *gain* near — conveniently near or at hand."

GA'INABLE.* [Fr. *gaignable*.] Capable of being gained. *Sherwood.*

GA'INAGE.* *n. s.* old Fr. *gaignage*; low Lat. *gainagium, wainagium*.] In our old writers the profit that comes by the tillage of land, held by the baser kind of sokemen and villains. *Cowel.*

The *gainage* of the ground in a great shire
N' old apparel that place.

P. Plowman's Creed, (1550.)

GA'INER. *n. s.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the composition be overhard, he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*.
Denham, Sophy.

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loss. *L'Estrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation.
Addison, Freeholder.

GA'INFUL.† *adj.* [*gain* and *full.*]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

The statute of 32 of Hen. 8. c. 38. intending to mar the Romish market of *gainful* dispensations, and injurious prohibitions, professeth to allow all marriages that are not prohibited by God's law.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add.

Nor knows he merchants' *gainful* care.
Dryden, Horace.

Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *gainful.*] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *n. s.* ['*gainst* and *give.*] The same as misgiving; a giving against: as gainsaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.
Hanmer.

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

GA'INLESS.† *adj.* [from *gain.*] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

So absolutely *gainless* to himself in his vilest capacity. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 514.

It is a strange folly thus to pursue what is so utterly *gainless.* *Whole Duty of Man,* ch. 6. § 14.

GA'INLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gainless.*] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work; miners buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged: no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY.† *adv.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily; dexterously.

She laid her child, as *gainly* as she could, in some fresh leaves and grass.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 133.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* ['*gainst* and *say.*]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which *gainsay* one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker.*

To facile then; thou didst not much *gainsay*;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Milton, P. L.

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

GA'INSAYER. *n. s.* [from *gainsay.*] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers.*
Hammond.

Others sought themselves a name by being his *gainsayers*, but failed of their purpose. *Fell.*

GA'INSAYING.* *n. s.* [from *gainsay.*] Opposition.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the errour of Balaam, and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. *St. Jude,* ver. 11.

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *against.*] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations, who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that '*gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dryden.*

To GA'INSTAND.† *v. a.* ['*gainst* and *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word, but not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Sidney. But, it may be added, this was evidently an established word, as it is found in the dictionaries of Huloet and Barret. Wicliffe also had long before employed it, in the form of *aghenstonde*, i. e. *against* and *stand.*

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

In Sodome was none found that did *gainstande* that furious and beastly multitude, which did compasse about and besiege the house of Lot.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 80. b.

To GA'INSTRIVE.* *v. a.* ['*gainst* and *strive.*] To withstand; to oppose.

The Fates *gainstrive* us not.
Grimoald, in Songes & Son. pr. by Tottel, (1557.)

To GA'INSTRIVE.* *v. n.* To make resistance.

On the spoile of women he doth live,
Whose bodies chaste, whenever in his powre,
He may them catch, unable to *gainestrive*,
He with his shamefull lust doth first deflowre,
And afterwardes themselves doth cruelly devowre.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 12.

GA'IRISH.† *adj.* So Dr. Johnson chooses to write the word *garish*, i. e. showy, splendid, &c. as well as its descendant *garishness, gairishness.* But neither Ascham, nor Shakspeare, nor Taylor, nor Milton, nor South, whom he cites, prefer this method of writing it. Other authors also, whom I shall cite, read *garish.* See therefore, GARISH, GARISHLY, and GARISHNESS.

GAIT.† *n. s.* [*gat*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *gata*, a way, a road, from *gaa*, to go. In the north of England, *gate*, or *gait*, is common for a path, passage, or road. *Gate* is the old way of writing this word.

1. A way: as, *gang your gait.*

Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shaks.*
With this field-dew consecrate,
Every fairy take his *gait*;
And each several chamber bless,
Through this palace with sweet peace.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

2. March; walk; progress.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait.*
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

This palpable gross play hath well beguil'd
The heavy *gait* of night. *Shaks. Mids. N. Dream.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait.*
Shakspeare.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarendon.*

A third, who by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell.
Milton, P. L.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait.*
Milton, P. L.

I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait.*
Milton, P. L.

GA'ITED.* *adj.* [from *gait.*] Having a particular gait, or method of walking.

You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is slow-*gaited.* *Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.*

And heavy-*gaited* toads lie in their way.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To GA'ITER.* *v. a.* [from *gaiters.*] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered.*
Proceed. on the Trial of Ld. G. Sackville, 1760, p. 11.

GA'ITERS.* *n. s.* pl. [Fr. *guêtres.*] A kind of spatterdashes. Both the French and English word may be considered as modern.

GA'LA. *n. s.* [Spanish, finery; Ital. mirth.] A word which has been introduced into our language in modern times: as, a *gala*-day; that is, any day of show and festivity.

GALA'GE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *galoge.*] A shepherd's clog; a wooden shoe. *Galash, galosh,* or *golosh,* is now sometimes heard, instead of this old word. See GALOCHE.

My heartblood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

GALA'NGAL. *n. s.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root. The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste. *Hill.*

GA'LAXY.† *n. s.* [γαλαξία, Gr. *galaxie.* Fr. Chaucer uses this word.]

1. The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy.* *Milton, P. L.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy.* *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy.* *Bentley.*

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

There are stars of several magnitudes; some goodly and great ones, that move in orbs of their own; others small and scarce visible in the *galaxy* of the church; but all are stars, and no star is without some light. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 45.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and lu-

minous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.
Dr. Parr, Tracts by Warburton, &c. p.151.

GA'LBANUM.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝalbanum; Gr. χαλβάνη, from the Heb. *chalbenah.*] A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum.* *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

GALE.† *n. s.* [*gahling*, hasty, sudden, Germ. Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *gola*, a cold air; haf-*gola*, a gale or blast from the sea. Serenius.—Erse, *gal*, a blast of wind. It may perhaps be allied to the Su. Goth. and Icel. *gala*, to sing, or rather to bawl; to emit a kind of howl. This application of noise to the wind we still use; as, the wind *sings*, or *howls*.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here from old Verona?
Shakspeare.

Winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.
Milton, P. R.

Fresh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton, P. L.*

Umbria's green retreats,
Where western *gales* eternally reside. *Addison.*

To GALE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. In naval language, when two ships are near one another at sea, and there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say, the ship *gales away* from the other. *Chambers.*
2. To sing. [Sax. ȝalan, literally to sing.] Obsolete, except as far as it concerns *nightingale.*

In Chaucer's Court of Love, the nightingale is said to crie and *gale:* hence its name, *nightegale*, or *nightengale.* *Tyrrwhit on Chaucer.*

GALE.* *n. s.* A plant, which grows upon bogs in many parts of England.

Gale from the bog shall yield Arabian balm,
And the grey willow wave a golden palm.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing.
Woodward on Fossils.

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

GALE'NICAL.* } *adj.* [from *Galen*, the
GALE'NICK. } ancient physician. Fr. *Galenique.*] Denoting the manner of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of Galen. *Galenick* is more frequently used as contradistinguished from *chymical.* See GALENISM.

He has been a packhorse in the practical and old *Galenical* way of physick.
Life of A. Wood, p. 379.

GA'LENISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *Galenisme.*] The doctrine of Galen.

Paracelsus, and after him Van Helmont, altered the whole body of medicine; exploded *Galenism*, and the whole Peripatetick doctrine; and rendered medicine almost wholly chymical.
Chambers.

GA'LENIST.* *n. s.* A physician that, in his way of practice, follows the method of Galen. *Bullokar.*

Let men dispute whether thou breathe or no;
Only' in this be no *Galenist:* to make
Courts' hot ambitions wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Correctives, but, as chymiques, purge the bad.
Donne, Poems, p.147.

GALERI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. See GALLIOT.

GALL *n. s.* [ȝeala, Sax. *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murthering ministers! *Shakspeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakspeare.*

This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies, It's as bitter as *gall;* whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour. *Harvey.*

Gall is the greatest resolvant of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall.* *Shaksp. Cymb.*

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!
Shakspeare.

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden, Juv.

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people.
Spenser on Ireland.

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [from the verb.]

This is the fatallest wound: as much superiour to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch.
Gov. of the Tongue.

7. [from *galla.*]

Galls or galnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls:* the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of galls is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposites her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls: for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true galls, though less firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.
Ray on the Creation.

The Alleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galler*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.
Denham.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain.
Pope, Iliad.

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *galled* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakspeare.*

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.
Ray on the Creation.

3. To teaze; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker.*

What they seemed contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker.*

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall.* *Shaks.*

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryden, Æn.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addis.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLANT.† *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, [the city.]
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ii. 2.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Is.* xxxiii. 21.

The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller.*

In *gallant* trim the gilded vessel goes.
Gray, The Bard.

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner gallant enough.
Sidney.

But fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shak.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight.
Digby on the Soul.

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle.
Shakspeare.

4. Courtly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress,
Clarendon.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.
Thomson.

GA'LLANT.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.
—— What is't for?
— The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors.
Shakspeare.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright.
Dryden.

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.
Dryden.

2. A brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man. Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning.

He shall recount his worthies, [in the margin, *gallants.*] *Nahum*, ii. 5.

The mighty [in the margin, *gallants*] are spoiled. *Zech.* xi. 2.

Those that entered France were resisted by Martel and thirty thousand French *gallants*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 269.

3. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Winds.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison, Spect.*

4. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

To GALLA'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To pay attention to the ladies; "to court a woman in the way of a gallant." Kersey, Dict. 1702.

At their first coming to town, I was in a manner obliged to *gallant* them to the play.
The World, No. 164.

GA'LLANTLY.† *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

The market, being in center of the town, is *gallantly* and regularly built.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.

The captain was *gallantly* mounted and armed.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, &c. p. 97.

The brave imposture *gallantly* to dress.
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 267.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gallant*.] Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification. *Huloet.*

From the Italian he will borrow his reservedness, not his jealousy and humour of revenge; from the French his horsemanship, and *gallantness* that way, with his confidence, and nothing else.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 190.

GA'LLANTRY.† *n. s.* [*gallanterie*, Fr.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

The greatest *gallantry* of ladies is to have them [pearls] dangling at their ears by half dozens.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633,) p. 191.

Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

That *gallantry* and greatness of soul, that constant garb of justice.
More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 373.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature.
Glanville, Sceps. Preface.

Had we any spark of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deïphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakspeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroick virtue of private persons; and there never breathed one man, who did not, in that part of his days wherein he was recommending himself to his mistress, do something beyond his ordinary course of life. *Tatler*, No. 94.

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS. *n. s.* [*galeace*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns.
Dict.

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shaks. Tam. of the Sh.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses*. *Add. on Italy.*

GA'LLEON. *n. s.* [*gallion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidado, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*. *Ralegh Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.
Bacon, War with Spain.

GA'LLERY.† *n. s.* [*gallerie*, French; derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room. Dr. Johnson. Skinner deduces it from *allerie*, *aller*, i. e. to walk: Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *gallar*, cancelli, i. e. balusters, or rails to compass in.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they become a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.
Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your *gallery*
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakspeare.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison, on Italy.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

GA'LLETYLE. *n. s.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot*.

Make a compound body of glass and *galletyle*; that is to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass.
Bacon, Phys. Rem.

GA'LLEY.† *n. s.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεώτης, the sword-fish; and others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriack men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *galoie* or *galée* for this word. The barbarous Greek γαλαία

or γαλέα, is also a galley, which Meursius derives from the Ital. *galea*. The Goth. *galeide* is the same. It is most probable that the Greek γαλεὸς, or γαλὴ, a kind of fish, whence the γαλεώτης, or sword-fish, already mentioned, occasioned, from some resemblance to it, the transfer of the name to this kind of vessel.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load,
Of ships, hulks, *gallies*, barks, and brigandines.
Fairfax.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of *gallies*, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Less in an open boat, or kind of *galley*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

On oozy ground his *gallies* moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.
South.

GA'LLEYFOIST.* *n. s.* [from *galley*, and *foist*, a light vessel. See FOIST. Or it may be a corruption of the Span. *gala*, (joined to *foist*,) signifying finery, show, pomp; *gala*, Ital. mirth, cheer.] A barge of state; and by our old authors applied to the Lord mayor of London's barge.

He built, of cedar, barges or *gallifoists*, their sterns being set with pearl and precious stone.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 409.

No plays, nor *gallifoists*, no strange ambassadors to run and wonder at.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

He has performed such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *gallifoist*, or I'll want my will.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.

Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *gally-foist* is afloat to Westminster! *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *n. s.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission.
Decay of Piety.

The surges gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar.
Garth.

GA'LLIARD.* *adj.* [Fr. *gaillard*; which under the substantive *galliard*, (for he notices not the adjective, which, however, is the more ancient word,) Dr. Johnson says, is imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*. The Spanish and Italian have the same adjective, viz. *gagliardo*, and *gallardo*, meaning brisk, frolick, &c. Whence, no doubt, the name of the dance, *gagliarda*, and *gallarda*, the latter of which has been defined "especie de danza y tañido *de la escuela española*, así llamada por ser *muy ayrosa*." Dicc. de la Leng. Castell. Acad. Espan. The Iceland, *giaela*, to allure, to entice, may perhaps be thought the original of *galliard*. Certain it is, that the Scotch use *galliard* for *wanton*, which Dr. Jamieson deduces from the Sax. ȝal, lascivious, not without referring also to the northern verb.] Brisk; gay; lively; nimble.

Gailliard he was, as goldfinch in the shawe.
Chaucer, Coke's Tale.

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coate garded and pounced after the *galiarde* fashion!
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.

GA'LLIARD.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. [Span. *gallarda*; Ital. *gagliarda*. It is said to have consisted of five particular steps; and Sir John Davies, who calls it "a swift and wandering dance," as well as "a *gallant* dance betraying a spirit and virtue masculine," bestows no less than fourteen lines in a description of this once favourite performance. Orchest. 1599. The *cinque passi in gagliarda* form no less than three distinctions in the Ballarino of F. C. da Sermoneta, Venet. 1581.] It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard*-time and measure-time are in the medley of one dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *n. s.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company.
Brown, Rel. Med.

GA'LLIARDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *galliard*.] Gaiety; cheerfulness.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated.
Gayton, on Don Quix. p. 206.

GA'LLICAN.* / GA'LLICK. { *adj.* [Lat. *Gallicus*; old French, *Gallique*.] French.

Seditious documents—they have always impugned, for the defence and preservation of the *Gallican* regalities and liberties.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 268.

There was a time when the *Gallican* church understood her own liberty, and boldly asserted it.
Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

She came
Rob'd in the *Gallick* loom's extraneous twine.
Shenstone, El. xviii.

GA'LLICISM. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *Gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.
Felton, on the Classicks.

GALLIGA'SKINS.† *n. s.* pl. [*caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*.] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language, Dr. Johnson says. The word, however, is in our old lexicography, without any ludicrous application. It is in Sherwood's Dict. 1632, and is explained by Cotgrave, under *guerguesses*, viz. "great *Gascon* or Spanish hose."

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue?
An horrid chasm disclose. *Philips.*

I have sent my Coventry-blue waistcoat to the dyers, and bespoke me a bran-new pair of *galligaskins* to be made of beggar's velvet.
The Student, ii. 258.

*GALLIMA'TIA.† *n. s.* [Fr. *galimatias*, "gibberish, fustian language, pedlars' French." Cotgrave.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY.† *n. s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.
Hanmer.

Another dish hath in it a loin of lamb, or kid, with a hard egge; another containeth a *gallimawfrey* of apples, nuts, figges, almonds, &c. dressed with wine.
Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) p. 222.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.
Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufrey* of gambols, because they are not in't.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
— Why, sir, my wife is not young.
— He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*, friend. *Shakspeare.*

GALLINA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *gallinaceous*.] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn mills.
Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 15.

GA'LLIOT.† *n. s.* [*galiotte*, French. A little galley, or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pattereroes. It can both sail and row; and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Dict.*

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallies, and certain *galliots*, shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

GA'LLIPOT. *n. s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. Skinner. The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs: but within, precious drugs. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Here phials in nice discipline are set;
There gallipots are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spectator.*

Thou that do'st Æsculapius deride,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLIVAT.* *n. s.* [from *galley*.] A sort of small vessel used on the Malabar coast; a row-boat in India.

GALL-LESS.* *adj.* [*gall* and *less*.] Without gall or bitterness.

Saltless and *gall-less* be thy curse!
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 39.

Ah! mild and *gall-less* dove,
Which dost the pure and candid dwellings love.
Cowley, on the Restor. of King Ch. II.

A dove, a meek and *gall-less* creature.
Whole Duty of Man, ch. 17. § 19.

GA'LLON.† *n. s.* [*galo*, low Latin, Dr. Johnson. — Our word is the old French, *gallon*. V. Lacombe. And that perhaps may be, by transposition, from the Lat. *lagena*. V. Du Cange in GALO. The Welsh *galwyn* is the same.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopped. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GALLO'ON.† *n. s.* [*galon*, French; perhaps from the Span. *gala*, finery.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

Oh! for a whip,
To make him *galloon-laces*;
I'll have a coach-whip. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

For some years last past the use of gold and silver *galloon* upon hats has been almost universal. *Tatler*, No. 270.

To GA'LLOP.† *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived [by all the etymologists, after Budæus, from καλπάζειν; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed. Dr. Johnson. — From the Su. Goth. *leopa*, to run, and the M. Goth. prefix. *ga*. Serenius.].

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse: who was't came by?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

His steeds will be restrain'd,
But *gallop* lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen.
Dryden, Virg.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatned a drowning life, we *galloped* toword them to part them. *Sidney.*

They gan espy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly.
Spenser, F. Q.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach.
Tit. Andronicus.

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
— With a thief to the gallows.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER.† *n. s.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

3. A light carriage for a small piece of ordnance.

GA'LLOPIN.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gallopin*, "an under cook or scullion in monasteries." Cotgrave.] A servant for the kitchen. Obsolete.

Dyet for the kytchen and *gallopins*.
Archæolog. xv. 7.

To GA'LLOW.† *v. a.* [aȝælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. In the west of England it is pronounced *gally*. Grose and Jennings.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

GA'LLOWAY.† *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good *galloway*. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

If any member shall purchase a horse for his own riding above fourteen hands and an half in height, that horse shall forthwith be sold, a Scotch *galloway* bought in its stead for him, and the overplus of the money shall treat the club. *Guardian*, No. 91.

GA'LLOWGLASS.† *n. s.* An ancient Irish foot-soldier. Some think that it was a soldier also who served on horseback.

It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen they [the Irish] call *gallowglasses:* the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitour or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ;* and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The *gallowglasse* useth a kind of poleax for his weapon. These men are grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limme, lusty of body, well and strongly timbered. *Stanihurst, Descript. of Ireland*, ch. 8.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

GA'LLOW. } *n. s.* [It is used by some in
GA'LLOWS. } the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowses*. *Galga*, Goth. ȝealȝa, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from גבה high; others from *gallu*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from aȝælpan, the gallows, being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows:* in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I prophesied, if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
— Ay, and a shrew'd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. s.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a Soland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GA'LLY.* *adj.* [from *gall*.] Of gall; bitter as gall. *Huloet.*

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin. *Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 246.

GALLY-WORM.* *n. s.* An insect, often found in our gardens, with a long body, composed of many rings, and furnished with a great number of feet; which, when touched, has the power of rolling itself up into a ball.

GALO'CHE. *n. s.* [French.] A wooden shoe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tye of leather, and worne by the poor clown in winter. Cotgrave. The use of this shoe passed from the Gauls to the Romans, whence

Gallicæ calones. Roquefort. The word is in our old lexicography for a kind of shoe, and is used by Chaucer. It afterwards became *gallosho*, or *golosho*, and is now pronounced and sometimes written *galosh*. *Galoshes* are now understood to be shoes, without buckles or straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather.

Ne were worthy to unbocle his *galoche*.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

To all this must be added the vast skill that is required in tendering a visit, with approved and modish accuracy; that it be done punctually — that the *goloshoes* be left in their true and proper place — that the footboy be expert in observing his tutored distance! *Echard, Observ. Cont. Clergy*, p. 158.

GALO'RE.* See GOLORE.

GA'LSOME.* *adj.* [from *gall.*] Angry; malignant.

Such accusations — any vulgar man who understands the language, at the first sight, may cry out upon, and condemn both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 210.

GALVA'NICK.* *adj.* Denoting the power of Galvanism. See GALVANISM.

All the *Galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, which have been heretofore described by experimentalists, consist (as far as my knowledge extends) of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and charcoal, and a stratum of fluids; and it has been generally supposed, that their agencies are, in some measure, connected with the different powers of the metals to conduct electricity; but I have found, that an accumulation of *Galvanic* influence, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of single metallic plates or arcs, with different strata of fluids.
Davy, Phil. Transact. 1801, P. II. art. xx.

GA'LVANISM.* *n. s.* [so called from *Galvani*, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy.] Although *galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity, which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, insomuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased. *Wilkinson, Elem. of Galvanism*, (1804,) p. 302.

To GA'LVANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *galvanism.*] To affect by the power of galvanism.

I have tried galvanism in two cases of palsy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 20, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being *galvanized* for twenty minutes, they felt a glowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I used was a pile of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter.
Carpue on Electr. and Galvanism, (1803,) p. 106.

GALVANO'METER.* *n. s.* A measure for ascertaining the power of Galvanick operations.

GAMA'SHES.* *n. s.* pl. Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. North. So Grose defines the word. In the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, *gamashes* "are coarse cloth stockings that button upon other stockings to keep one warm."

He wore a little brown capouch, girt very near to his body, with a white towel; also a pair of breeches and *gamashoes* of the same coloured cloth, and on his head a clay-coloured cap; his *gamashoes* were lifted up half the leg.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 1.

GAMBA'DOES.† *n. s.* pl. [*gamba*, Ital. a leg.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

It has been my custom any time these sixteen years, as all the parish can testify, to ride in *gambadoes*. *Reasons of Mr. Bays changing his Religion*, (1688,) Pref.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

To GA'MBLE.* *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money. A word of contempt. See GAMBLER.

She held out against all the obligations of fashion, and allurements of example; she had an inbred abhorrence of *gambling*. *Looker-on*, No. 21.

GA'MBLER. *n. s.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester.*] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *n. s.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL.† *v. n.* [Fr. *gambiller*, Dr. Johnson from Skinner. — Cotgrave renders *gambiller*, merely, "to wag the legs in sitting, as children use to do;" but *gambader*, "to turn heels over head, to make many gambols." Our own word was formerly *gambald*. "To fetch *gambaldes*, Fr. *gambader*, Lat. crura in sublime jactare. *Gambalding* horses, being full of praunsings or skippings." Huloet. Barret also gives *gambald* for *gambol* in his dictionary. One "that can *gambauld* or dance feat." Barklay's Egloges, 1570. Egl. 2. The origin is evidently the Ital. *gamba*, the leg.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them. *Milton, P. L.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gamboll'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
Dryden.

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in aukward measures play.
Pope.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*. *L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such unsufferable rambles? *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL.† *n. s.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.]

1. The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

2. A crooked piece of wood used by butchers to spread and by which to suspend the carcases. Jennings, West Country Words. See also the citation from Beaumont and Fletcher, under *To* GAMBREL.

To GA'MBREL.* *v. a.* [from *gamba.*] To tie by the leg.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

GAME.† *n. s.* [*gaman*, Iceland. a jest; *gaman*, Goth. delight, joy.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*.
Shakspeare.

Let my son Martin disport himself at any *game* truly antique. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

2. Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*.
Spenser.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal to distress me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton, S. A.*

4. A single match at play.

It is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few *game* phrases. *Addison, Spect.* No. 93.

There is no man of sense and honesty, but must see and own, whether he understands the *game* or not, that it is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a publick gaming-table, and play off their money one to another. *Bp. Berkeley, Ess. towards prev. the Ruin of Gr. Brit.*

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand.
Dryden.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual *game*,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that *game*. } *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton, P. L.*

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I know not which to follow. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my *game*. *Young.*

9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakspeare.*

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME.† *v. n.* [ȝamian, Sax.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Covetousness will tempt thee to cheat and cozen in *gaming*. *Whole Duty of Man*, ch. 9. § 7.

Gaming for any thing considerable is founded upon avarice: and is, if not a direct, yet, what is much worse, a deliberate violation of the tenth commandment. *Delany, Serm. on Gaming.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. s.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. s.* [*game* and *egg.*] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. s.* [*game* and *keep.*] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAME-LEG.* *n. s.* [a corruption, according to Mr. Malone, of the British *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg.*] A lame leg. Used in the north of England.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game.*] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A The *gamesome* wind among her tresses plays,
nd curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton, P. L.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *gamesome.*] Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. s.* [from *game.*]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful, *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden. Juv.*

Could we look into the mind of a female *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addison, Guard.* No. 120.

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gamester*'s pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

Her youngest daughter is run away with a *gamester*, a man of great beauty, who in dressing and dancing has no superior. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business strait. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolicksome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. A prostitute. Not in use.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shaks.*

GA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *game.* Sax. ȝamiŋ.] The practice of gamesters.

I come, in the next place, to consider the ill consequences which *gaming* has on the bodies of our female adventurers. It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul, decays the body. *Addison, Guard.* No. 120.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* A house where illegal sports are practised, and where gamesters carry on their employment.

The keeper of a *gaming-house*. *Sherwood.*

Gaming-houses are prohibited under severe penalties by several statutes. *Chambers.*

GA'MING-TABLE.* *n. s.* A table at which gamesters practise their art.

It is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a publick *gaming-table*, and play off their money one to another. *Bp. Berkeley, Essay, &c.*

GA'MMER.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grandmere*, and therefore used commonly to old women. Dr. Johnson. — From *good mother*. Ray. — From *godmother*, perhaps. [Sax. ȝemeðep.] like the contraction of *gaffer* from *godfather*; or from the Goth. *gumma*, a woman.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer: as, *Gammer* Gurton's Needle; the name of an old play.

GA'MMERSTANG.* *n. s.* A great foolish wanton girl. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697. A hoyden, an awkward girl. Craven Dialect, 1824. The Cumberland Glossary applies the term to an awkward clumsy fellow. Of unknown etymology.

GA'MMON.† *n. s.*

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch. [Ital. *gambone*, from *gamba*; and that perhaps from the Celt. *gam*, the ham or leg. Our own word was at first *gambone*. The Spanish word is *jamon*.

Then came haltyng Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bacon that was reasty. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 132.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty *gammon* of some sev'n years old. *Dryden, Juv.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding *gammon*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

GA'MUT.† *n. s.* [gama, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Greek letter Γ, *gamma*, and *ut*, the name of a musical note. Guido Aretine distinguished the first note of his scale by the Greek letter, with a view, according to some, of shewing that the Greeks were the inventors of musick; but, as others think, of recording his own name by this, the initial letter of it.]

1. The first or gravest note in the modern or Guido's scale of musick.

2. The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakspeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne, Poems*, p. 70.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

GAN.† *pret.* of *gin.* [Sax. ȝynnan. Dr. Johnson gives *gan* as a contraction of *began*, "as *'gin* of *begin*;" but it is the regular pret. of the Saxon verb. Nor is *gin* a contraction. See *To* GIN.

The noble knight *gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To GANCH.† *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French. See *To* GAUNCH.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Pocockius*.

"Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
"Gemunt onusti, vel sude trans sinum
"Luctantur actâ, pendulive
"Sanguineis trepidant in uncis."
Musæ Angl.

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

GA'NDER.† *n. s.* [ȝanðpa, Saxon; *gans*, old Fr. and German. See GANZA.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden, Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GANG.† *v. n.* [Goth. *gaggan*, pronounced *gangan*; *gangen*, Dutch; ȝanȝan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, still the common language of the north of England.

But let them *gang* alone, —
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbuthnot.*

GANG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A street or road. [Goth. *gagg*, Sax. ȝanȝ.] It is retained, provincially, in *gangway*. See GANGWAY.

2. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*.
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANG-DAYS.* *n. s.* pl. [Sax. ȝanȝ-dagar.] Days of perambulation. See GANGWEEK.

GA'NGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION. *n. s.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseman.*

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gangrene*.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

GA'NGRENE.† *n. s.* [*gangrene*, Fr. γάγγραινα, Gr. from γράω, to consume, to eat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is festered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity.
Addison, Spect.

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Gangren'd members must be lopp'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryd.*

To GANGRE'NE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton, S. A.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.
Wiseman, Surgeon.

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified: producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

GA'NGWAY.† *n. s.*

1. A thoroughfare, or passage. Used in Kent, according to Grose. This is also the Sax. ȝanȝþeȝ. See GANG.

2. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝanȝ-puca.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. This name is still retained in the north of England.

It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and banquetting-rooms, for places of pleasure, and for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like.
Gerarde's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1478.

GA'NTELOPE.† } *n. s.* [*gantlet* is only corGA'NTLET. } rupted from *gantelope*, *gant*, all; and *loopen*, to run, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner deduces it from *Ghent*, and the Dutch verb, as if the punishment was first practised at that place. In later times, the word has been found in the shape of *Ghent-loup*, on this supposition, whether justly or not. See the Brit. Crit. vol. ii. p. 390. Dr. Johnson gives no instance of *gantelope*, but only of the corruption *gantlet*.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes?
Dryden, Juv.

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience.
Scott's Works, (Serm. in 1680,) ii. 29.

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GA'NZA.† *n. s.* [*gansa*, Spanish, a goose; old Fr. and Germ. *gans*; Celt. *ganz*; Lat. *ganza*. Celt. *kan*, white. V. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. in GANS.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

What modest indignation can forbear stamping at the presumption of those men, who, as if Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his *gansaes* from the moon to the empyreal heaven! *Bp. Hall, Invis. World*, § 7.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*. *Hudibras*, ii. 3.

GAOL.† *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The old Fr. is *gaiole* or *gaole*; low Lat. *gajola*, from *cavea* or *caveola*, a cage for birds; *cavus*, hollow, and thence any hole or place of confinement; *gieol*, a cavern, Su. Goth. The Picards call a bird-cage *gayolle*.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is is always pronounced and often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*,
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shaks. Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

In the morning usually the thief is sent to the *gaol*. *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

To GAOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison, to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous and of no open example. *Bacon.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. s.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth the aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GA'OLER. *n. s.* [from *gaol*.] A keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakspeare.*

I know not how or why my surly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and insolent has pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and immured, till the death of her *gaoler*.
Tatler.

GAP.† *n. s.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

Ye have not gone up into the *gaps*, neither made up the hedge for the house of Israel. *Ezek.* xiii. 5.

With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the Christain common-weal: manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear.
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopt.
Spenser.

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature.
More.

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were dissever'd. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is away. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To stop a* GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will

grow. Dr. Johnson. It is rather, perhaps, to patch up matters for a time.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

9. *To stand in the* GAP. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger; a phrase borrowed from our version of the Scriptures: "He said he would have destroyed them, had not Moses his chosen *stood before him in the gap*." Ps. cvi. 23. Comm. Pr. Where *gap*, however, means *breach*; which is the reading of the elder version of the Psalms. See also Ezek. xxii. 30.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *stand in the gap?* *Lesley.*

GAP-TOOTHED.† *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices between the teeth. So Dr. Johnson defines the word which Dryden supposed to be Chaucer's. But the true word is *gat-toothed*, with a very different meaning. See GAT-TOOTHED.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

To GAPE.† *v. n.* ȝeapan, ỳppan, ȝeỳppan, to open, Sax. whence also our *chap*. See *To* CHAP. *Gape* was at first written *galp*.]

To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this dronken wight,
As though he wold us swalow anon right!
Hold close thy mouth, man! *Chaucer, Mancip. Prol.*

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wiud,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
Dryden.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryden.

3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*.
Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, Pers.

4. With *after*.

As a servant earnestly desireth [in the margin, *gapeth after*] the shadow, and as an hireling looketh for the reward of his work. *Job*, vii. 2.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments?
L'Estrange.

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and shut as the oysters do. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of these vesicles. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryd.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another, for want of a cæsura in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he.
Roscommon.

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To stare with wonder.

The king *gaped* and gazed upon her with open mouth. 1 *Esdras*, iv. 31.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this is to cause laughter; a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape* at. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,
Clasp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay, Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job*, xvi. 10.

GA'PER.† *n. s.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

Guard, put by those *gapers*,
And gentlemen-ushers, see the gallery clear.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

3. One who longs or craves.

Goods and livings were not small;
The *gapers* for them bare the world in hand
For ten year's space. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 370.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethalgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

To GAR.† *v. a.* [Icel. *giora*, to make; Su. Goth. *goera*; Dan. *gior*.] To cause; to make; to force. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, admitting however that it was still in use in Scotland. It is also still used in Lancashire, and other parts of the north of England.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorne?
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

GARB.† *n. s.* [*garbe*, French. Dr. Johnson. Rather perhaps from the Ital. *garbo*, fineness, neatness.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's *garb*,
Counsell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.
Milton, P. L.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of dress.

In hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's *garb*. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilg.*

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their clothes, did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is some fellow
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some noblemen of that kingdom [Ireland] lived in a higher *garb*, and made greater expences than the noblemen in England were able to do.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 707.

4. In heraldry, a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain. [Latin, *garba*.]

GA'RBAGE.† *n. s.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very doubtful. Dr. Johnson. Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *gar*, blood or gore, and *bagge* or *bälgs*, a little sack or bag.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A flam more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon.

When you receive condign punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.
Dryden.

GA'RBAGED.* *adj.* [from *garbage*.] That hath the garbage pulled out. *Sherwood.*

GA'RBEL. *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge* is good manure for land.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

GA'RBISH.† *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*; but occurring in the old dictionary of Barret, (where the verb *garbish* also is found,) under the word *bowel*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GA'RBISH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exenterate; as, "to *garbish* fish."
Barret.

To GA'RBLE.† *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.]

1. To sift and cleanse spices. This is the primary sense, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; but not overlooked in our old lexicography.

Upon the 7. of April 1620, he [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty for *garbling* tobacco.
Ward, Hist. of Gresham Coll. and Prof. p. 264.

2. To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.
Dryden.

Had our author set down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

GA'RBLER.† *n. s.* [from *garble*.]

1. The *garbler* of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, &c. and to garble and cleanse them. *Cowel.*

2. He who separates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift, Examiner.*

GA'RBOIL. *n. s.* [*garbouil*, old Fr. *garbuglio*, Ital.] Disorder; tumult; uproar; and, in our old lexicography, hurlyburly. Bishop Hall has rendered Virgil's *arma*, i. e. *battles*, by this word *garboil*.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awak'd.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and *garboils* shall he chaunt.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 6.

Upon this bull ensued open rebellion in the north, and many *garboils*.
Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign. P. 2. b.

GARD. *n. s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

To GARD.* *v. a.* To adorn with lace, or ornamental borders. See *To* GUARD.

GA'RDEN.† *n. s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Ital. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology has been traced to a different source; Goth. *gardr*, a garden, from the Su. Goth. *gaerda*, to enclose, to hedge in. Serenius. The same derivation is observable in other northern languages. V. Ludwig, Jura, Feudorum, &c. p. 508. In like manner Mr. Horne Tooke deduces *garden* [Sax. ȝeapꝺ] from the Sax. ȝyꝺan, to enclose.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next.
Shakspeare.

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year.
Bacon, Essays.

In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade, and water. *Temple.*

My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

GA'RDEN-MOULD. *n. s.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GA'RDEN-PLOT.* *n. s.* Plantation laid out in a garden.

Let a man but look upon their steeples, their towers, their cloisters, their oratories and dormitories, their *garden-plots* and orchards.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 351.

In bower and field he sought, where any tuft
Of grove or *garden-plot* more pleasant lay,
Their tendance, or plantation for delight.
Milton, P. L.

GA'RDEN-TILLAGE. *n. s.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GA'RDEN-WARE. *n. s.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.
Bacon.

To GA'RDEN.* *v. a.* To dress as a garden; to make a garden.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

GA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases.
Howell.

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diversions.
Evelyn, Kalendar.

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear.
Dryden.

GA'RDENING. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

GARE. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM.† *n. s.* [γαργαρισμὸς, Gr. *gargarisme*, Fr.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such [medicines] as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarisms*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 387.

Let every man therefore be sure to begin at the right end of his work; to wash his own mouth clean, before he prescribe *gargarisms* to others.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 219.

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω, Gr. *gargariser*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

GA'RGET. *n. s.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, Germ. the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate.
Harvey.

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense *gargl'd* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GA'RGLION. *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GA'RISH.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝeappian, to dress fine. In the examples, which are given, the word is uniformly *garish*. Dr. Johnson has given the word in Shakspeare, Milton, and South, as *gairish*; in Ascham, *garish*. The rest are not cited by him.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring.

A woman's *garish* eye.
Riche's Simonides, (1584,) sign. Q. ii. b.

The manner of laying out of haire in those daies was much more modest, or at least nothing so *garishe* as it is now.
Expos. of Sol. Song, (1585,) p. 206.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and *garish* colours. *Ascham.*

A dream of what thou wast, a *garish* flag.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Lady Love doth vaunt with *garish* grace.
Mir. for Mag. p. 214.

Infectious stain
Corrupteth all the lowly fruitful plain;
Their modest stole to *garish* looser weed.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 2.

The *garish* and wanton fashion of the woman's dishevelling her hair. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 244.

And now at last had laid all *garish* pompe aside.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Through corporal and *garish* rudiments.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Those *garish* effects of fanatical fancy.
More, Conj. Cabbal. p. 243.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: — it makes the mind loose and *garish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South, Serm.* ii. 382.

GA'RISHLY.* *adv.* [from *garish*.]

1. Splendidly; gaudily.

Trimmed up *garishly*, as a virgin that loves to go gay.
Dr. Westfield, Serm. (1646,) p. 65.

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

Starting up, and *gairishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto.
Hinde, Eliosto Libid. (1606.)

GA'RISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *garish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

The *garishnesse*, neatnesse, and riches of silken garments grow in contempt.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 145.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit; but sober, grave, and silent.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
This [Fasting] is a singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice. *South, Serm.* ix. 157.

GA'RLAND.† *n. s.* [*garlande, guirland*, French; *garland*, Goth. *girlanda*, Span. *ghirlanda*, Ital. a wreath, a chaplet; probably from the Lat. *gyrus*, a circle, Gr. γῦρος.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.
Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitsuntide to bear. *Sidney.*
A reeling world will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
— How! wear the *garland!* do'st thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head.
Dryden, Fab.
Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A collection of little printed pieces.
These [ballads] came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be purposely written for such collections.
Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poet. Ess. on the Anc. Minstrels.

To GA'RLAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deck with a garland.
He was *garlanded* with alga, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident. *B. Jonson, Masques.*
Florid, or *garlanded* with flowers.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

GA'RLICK.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝarleac ȝarlec; from ȝar, Sax. a lance, and leac, a *leck*, the leek that shoots up in blades. Skinner. Minsheu had proposed *garden* and *leek*; and others the Teut. *gar*, entirely, altogether, and *leek*, i. e. the strong leek; but Skinner is right. Thus we have *spear-grass*, i. e. long stiff grass.]
It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells which contain roundish seeds. *Miller.*
Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaisters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. *Hill.*
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*
She smelled brown bread and *garlick*.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred power:
Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods.
Tate, Juv.

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree. n. s.*
This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlick. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK *Wild. n. s.* A plant.

GA'RLICKEATER. *n. s.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow.
You have made good work,
You and your apron men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GA'RMENT. *n. s.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.
Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy *garments*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers.
Ralegh, Hist.
Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?
Would'st thou a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no garment wear. *Cowley.*
Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their scatter'd gore.
Waller.
The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a British lady, when she is dressed. *Addis. Spect.*
Let him that sues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak also, is a proverbial phrase too; for in the truth of the letter, a shirt is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and signifies an uncontesting sufferance of such small losses.
Kettlewell.

GA'RNER.† *n. s.* [*grenier*, French; *granarium*, Lat.] A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.
The *garners* are laid desolate, the barns are broken down: for the corn is withered. *Joel*, i. 17.
Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shaksp. Temp.*
For sundry foes the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.
Dryden, Virg.

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.
There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shakspeare, Othello.

GA'RNET. *n. s.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]
The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the saphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*
The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrion is red, with a slight cast of purple.
Woodward, Met. Fossils.

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
There were hills which *garnished* their proud heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*
All within with flowers was *garnished*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew. *Spenser.*
With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaks. K. John.*
Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.
Ralegh.
All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens, standing in their liveries. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast!
Dryden, Juv.
No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
King, Cookery.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GA'RNISH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Pensiuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgement in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*
Like a fresh tenant in Newgate, when he has refused the payment of *garnish*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.
The Sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall, for the future, pay any *garnish*; it having been for many years a great oppression to many. *Gent. Mag.* (1752,) xxii. 239.

GA'RNISHER.* *n. s.* [from *garnish.*] One who decorates. *Sherwood.*

GA'RNISHMENT.† *n. s.* [old French *garnissement.*] Ornament; embellishment.
Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and *his garnishment* disorder and wickedness.
Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 9.
The church of Sancta Giustina in Padoua [is] a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, do yet ravish the beholder.
Wotton on Architecture.

GA'RNITURE.† *n. s.* [*garniture*, French.] Furniture; ornament.
They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Plain sense, which pleas'd your sires an age ago,
Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison, Spectator.*

GA'ROUS. *adj.* [from *garum.*] Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous *separation.* *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. See GARRON.

GA'RRET.† *n. s.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French. Dr. Johnson. — From the Germ. *warte*, quasi *gwarret*, a fortification; or *warten*, to observe. Wachter. And this from the Su. Goth. *wara*, which means both to observe and to defend.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryd. Juv.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret.* *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With license to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret.* *Bacon.*

GA'RRETED.* *adj.* [from *garret.*] Protected by turrets. See the etymology of GARRET.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the East, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garretted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate, and is within presently commanded by an hardly climbed hill. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

GARRETE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

To pen with *garreteers*, obscure and shabby,
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.
Pursuits of Literature.

GA'RRISON.† *n. s.* [*garnison*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Our own word is written *garnison* by Chaucer. The old French, however, is *garison*, "vivres et munitions d'une place de guerre." Lacombe. In this form, from the Su. Goth. *waera*, to defend; in that of *garnison*, from *warna*, with a similar signification.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison.*
Sidney.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GA'RRISON.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply a place with an armed force to defend it; to place soldiers in garrison.

Ham. The Polack never will defend it.
Cap. Yes, 'tis already *garrison'd.* *Shaksp. Ham.*

The legions *garrison'd* in Gallia. *Shak. Cymb.*

Garrison'd round about him like a camp
Of faithful soldiery. *Milton, S. A.*

There was a single bridge that led into the island, and before it a castle *garrisoned* by twenty knights. *Tatler*, No. 194.

2. To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.
Dryden, Juv.

GA'RRON.† *n. s.* [Erse. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby; a Highland horse, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway.* Dr. Johnson. — The Irish *garron*, however, is a strong horse, a hackney. See Shaw's Gal. Dict.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrons* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrons* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrons* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRU'LITY.† *n. s.* [*garrulité*, French; *garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity.* *Milton, S. A.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all loquacity or *garrulity.*
Ray on the Creation.

GARRU'LOUS.† *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative. In use near a century before the time of Thomson, from whose poetry alone Dr. Johnson brought an example of the word.

Busy and *garrulous* men.
Bp. Reynolds's Works, p. 717.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth.
Thomson.

GA'RTER.† *n. s.* [*gardus*, Welsh; *jartier*, French; from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Goth. *gartur*, a binding band; Icel. *giorde*, the same, from *giorda*, to gird.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our clothes we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Ray.*

Handsome *garters*, at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter.*
— The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

Two aldermen, lord mayor, *garter*, Cranmer, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Sir Walter Bickerstaff married Maud the milk-maid, of whom the then *Garter* king at arms (a facetious person) said pleasantly enough, that she had spoiled our blood, but mended our constitutions. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 75.

To GA'RTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shakspeare.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To invest with the order of the garter.

Say, conscious dome, if e'er thy marshall'd knights
So nobly deck'd their old majestick rites,
As when, high thron'd amid thy trophied shrine,
George shone the leader of the *garter'd* line?
Warton on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, (1762.)

GARTH.† *n. s.* [as if *girth*, from *gird.*]

1. The bulk of the body, measured by the girdle.

2. An enclosure. [Saxon, ȝeapð; Welsh, *garth.*] In the north of England, a yard; a garden; a croft. Still in use.

3. In the north of England also, a hoop or band.

GA'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin; Fr. *garon.*] A word in very common use among the old writers of medicine, who expressed by it a pickle, in which fish had been preserved. See GAROUS. *Chambers.*

GAS.† *n. s.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

The word *gas*, which is the name now given to every kind of air which differs from the air of the atmosphere, was first introduced into chemistry by Van Helmont. He seems to have intended to denote by it every thing which is driven off from bodies in the state of vapour by heat. He divides *gases* into five classes.
Thomson, System of Chemistry, (1802.)

GA'SCON.* *n. s.* A native of Gascony. See GASCONADE.

A young coquette widow in France having been followed by a *Gascon* of quality, who had boasted among his companions of some favours which he had never received; to be revenged of him, sent for him, &c. *Tatler*, No. 126.

GASCONA'DE.† *n. s.* [French; from the *Gascons*, a nation eminent for boasting. See GASCON.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

I could never believe Mrs. Whiteway's *gasconades* in telling me of her acquaintance with you.
Swift, Lett. Berkeley's Lit. Relicks, p. 72.

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH.† *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, to hack, French. Skinner. *Hacher*, Dr. Johnson should have added, means also to cut into small pieces, to shred; and in this primary sense, which he has overpassed, the word *gash* is in our own language, which renders its derivation from *hacher* still more likely.]

1. To cut into small pieces, as applied to cloth; to shred.

To what end do we jaggle and *gash* the garments that are sowed together to cover our bodies, but that thereby we may, as it were, by a most fond and ridiculous anatomie, open and lay forth to the eyes of all men what kind of people we are in our inward hearts; jaggled, (God wot,) and ragged, vain, light, and nothing sound?
Trans. of Bullinger's Serm. (1576,) p. 239.

2. To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image, and to polish it, requires great art and dexterity. *Tillotson*, vol. i. § 2.

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or sear'd with burning steel. *Rome, Royal Convert.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.
A. Philips.

GASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.
Spenser.

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SHFUL.* *adj.* [*gash* and *full.*] Full of gashes; looking terribly. One might at once pronounce this word to be intended for *gastful*, if two authors did not use it, at a distance of almost forty years; and if a contemporary had not cited the lines of the oldest, (which indeed are a fine and just satire on a certain kind of hypocrites,) where *gashful* is the word. See Sir Miles Sandys's Essays, p. 190. Yet Mr. Nares in his Glossary has no doubt that *gastful*, (from *gast*,) i. e. horrid, frightful, is here the word intended.

'Tis not the holding of thy hands so high,
Nor yet the purer squinting of thine eye;
'Tis not your mimick mouths, nor antick faces,
Nor scripture phrases, nor affected graces,
Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies;
'Tis not the strict reforming of your hair
So close, that all the neighbour skull is bare;
'Tis not the drooping of thy head so low,
Nor yet the louring of thy sullen brow —
No, no; 'tis none of this that God regards;
Such sort of fools their own applause rewards.
Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) sign. H. 2.

Come death, and welcome; which spoke, comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape.
Gayton on D. Quix. (1654,) p. 69.

GA'SKETS.* *n. s.* pl. On ship-board, the small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up. *Chambers.*

GA'SKINS.* *n. s.* pl. [from *Gascoigne.* See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Come, come George, let's be merry and wise; the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of *gaskins*, 'twere worse than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pest.

GASO'METER.* *n. s.* [*gas*, and μέτρον, Gr. *gazometre*, Fr.] An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Meunier to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments.

To GASP.† *v. n.* [from *gape*, Skinner; from *gispe*, Danish, to sob, Junius. Rather from the Su. Goth. *gáspa, gespa*, to yawn, to gape.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp.*
Dryden, Virg.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats.
Dryden.

The *gasping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden, Æn.*

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.
Dryden.

A scantling of wit lay *gasping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and *gasping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.
Dryden.

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as Nature never expresses desire by gasping.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator.*

GASP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

When he was at the last *gasp*, he said, Thou, like a fury, takest us out of this present life; but the king of the world shall raise us up, who have died for his laws, unto everlasting life.
2 *Macc.* vii. 9.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now.
Addison, Rosamond.

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaȝt, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To GA'STER.* *v. a.* Saxon, ȝaȝt, a ghost. This is the word of our old lexicography.] To scare; to terrify.

The sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.

GA'STFUL.* See GHASTFUL.

GA'STLY.* See GHASTLY.

GA'STNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gast.* This is not the uniform reading of the editions of Shakspeare; but it seems to be the true one; *jestures* is the word which occurs in the quartos, *gastness* in the first folio.] Fright; amazement.

Look you pale, mistress? —
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? —
Nay, if you stare, we shall hear more anon.
Shakspeare, Othello.

GA'STRICK.† *adj.* [*gastrique*, French, from γαστὴρ, Greek.] Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRI'LOQUIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gastriloque*, from γαστὴρ, Greek, and *loqui*, Lat.] A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off; usually called a ventriloquist. See VENTRILOQUIST.

Gastriloquists are persons, who have acquired the art of modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth. *Reid.*

GASTRO'RAPHY. *n. s.* [γαστὴρ and ῥάπτω.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp, Surgery.*

GOSTRO'TOMY. *n. s.* [γαστὴρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT.† The preterite of *get.*

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex.* xxiv. 18.

Our daughter,
In honour of whose birth these triumphs are,
Sits here, like beauty's child, whom nature *gat*
For men to see, and seeing wonder at.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

GAT-TOOTHED.* *adj.* [Sax. ȝat, a goat, and *toothed.*] Having a goat's tooth; having a lickerish tooth. This word Dryden has converted into *gap-toothed*, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into his Dictionary; which however gives no meaning to the passage where it is used, and is not the true word. *Gat-toothed* Mr. Tyrwhitt places among words in Chaucer *not understood.* But considering the disposition of the Wife of Bath, the poet's meaning in *gat-toothed* seems clear enough. *Gat* or *gate* is, by our elder writers, often used for *goat.*

She coude moche of wandring by the way;
Gat-tothed was she, sothly for to say.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol. Wife of Bath.

GATE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝat, ȝate, ȝeat; Goth. *gatt*; old Fr. *gat*; a gate.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee.
Shakspeare.

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.
Know'st thou the way to Dover? ——
Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shaks.*

3. An avenue; an opening.
Austria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles, Hist.*

4. A way; a passage; a road. [Icel. *gata*, a street.] Thus the town-gate is the town-street, in the North of England. See also GAIT.
The *gate* of a country is not like the gate of an house; I mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of the building; but rather a difficult pass to be surmounted before we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the country. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 246.

5. A goat. [Sax. ȝeit, ȝat; Icel. *geit*.] Northernly spoken, says the contemporary commentator on Spenser. It is now used perhaps only in Scotland.
Thilke same kidde ——
Was too very foolish and unwise;
For on a time, in sommer season,
The *gate* her dame that had good reason,
Yode forth abroad, &c. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* May.

GA'TED.* *adj.* [from *gate*.] Having gates.
Vain Art, thou pigmy power!
How dost thou swell, and strut, with human pride,
To shew thy littleness! What childish toys ——
Thy hundred-*gated* capitals, or those
Where three days' travel left us much to ride.
Young, Night Th. 9.

GA'TEVEIN. *n. s.* The *vena porta*.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

GA'TEWAY.† *n. s.* [*gate* and *way*.]
1. A way through gates of enclosed grounds.
Gateways between enclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a large mansion.

To GA'THER.† *v. a.* [ȝaðeꝛian, ȝaðeꝛian, Sax. Our own word was at first *gader*: Chaucer so writes it.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather stones — and they took stones and made an heap. *Gen.*

2. To get in harvest.
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *Lev.* xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean.
His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Is.* lxii. 10.
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.
What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. To assemble.
They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*
All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Ps.* cvi. 47.

8. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *St. Matt.* xiii. 47.

9. To collect charitable contributions.
Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders or shipwrackt merchants are *gathered* for. *Dr. King, Serm.* (1615,) p. 57.

10. To bring into one body or interest.
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *Is.* lvi. 8.

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.
Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne:
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase;
Now breaks upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework; to contract into small folds.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*
The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakspeare.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*
From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the stoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. *Perkins.*
Return'd
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton, P. L.*
Madamoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is translating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To contract; to get.
All faces shall *gather* blackness. *Joel*, ii. 6.

16. *To* GATHER *Breath*. [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.
The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather breath*, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER.† *v. n.*
1. To be condensed; to thicken.
If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear.
Dryden, Past.
When *gath'ring* clouds o'ershadow all the skies.
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East, and West, on airy coursers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn.
Dryden.
Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.
Addison, Cato.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came into them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. To assemble.
There *gathered* unto him from Jerusalem a very great multitude of men, and women, and children. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 91.

4. To generate pus or matter. See the 4th sense of GATHERING.

GA'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.
Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERABLE.* *adj.* [from *gather*.] Deducible from premised grounds.
The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λύτρον, or price of redemption. Num. iii. 41. *Godwin, Mos. and Aaron*, i. 6.

GA'THERER. *n. s.* [from *gather*.]
1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff. *Wotton, Pref. to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore fruit. *Amos.*
Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May, Virg.*

GA'THERING.† *n. s.* [from *gather*.]
1. An assembly.
There be three things that mine heart feareth —the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 5.

2. An accumulation; a collection.
To receive the *gatherings* together of the waters which were to run from amongst the hills, and the mountains and hills raised upon the face of the antidiluvian globe. *Shuckford on the Creation*, p. 122.

3. A collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

4. Generation of pus or matter.
Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. s.* A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUD.† *n. s.* [Skinner imagines this word may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. Junius, according to his custom, talks of ἄγανος; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude*, in Gawen Douglas, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that

gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland, this word is still retained both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a yellow flower. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke pretends, that *gaud* is the past participle of the Sax. ȝiꝑan, to give; *gaved, gav'd, gavd, gaud.* Div. of Purley, ii. 267. But the true etymon seems to be the Icel. *gaeda*, ornare. See Dr. Jamieson's Suppl. in V. *To* GAUD.] An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a trinket; a bawble. It is not now much used.

A paire of *bedes* blacke as sable
She toke, and hynge my necke about:
Upon the *gaudees* all without
Was wryte of gold, Pur reposer.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.

Their faythe is a substance of thynges unseen, and not of *gaudes* and fables apperynge to the eye.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 33. b.

He hath put it into the minds of good Christian princes and magistrates to disburden her [the church] of those stincking and defiled *gawdes.*
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 82.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gauds*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweatmeats. *Shakspeare.*

The sun is in the heaven, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gauds*,
To give me audience. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaud*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shaksp.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gauds* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbants finest holland bear.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

To GAUD.† *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. Dr. Johnson produces an example from Shakspeare, where the true reading is *go*, and *gaud* is merely a conjecture of Warburton, viz.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *go* with me.
Com. of Err.

GA'UDED.* *adj.* [from *gaud.*]

1. Decorated with beads or trinkets.

About her arm she bare
A pair of bedes, *gauded* all with greene.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

2. Coloured.

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white, and damask, in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GA'UDERY. *n. s.* [from *gaud.*] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon, Ess.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with clothes as ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it.
South.

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaud'ry* known.
Dryden.

GA'UDILY.† *adv.* [from *gaudy.*] Showily.

Their persons are elegantly formed, *gaudily* decorated, and highly perfumed.
Guthrie, India in general.

GA'UDINESS.† *n. s.* [from *gaudy.*] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

She shall have more thanks for the poor's wardrobe (of her procuring) than her own; and for their warmth than her own *gaudiness.*
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 351.

Neither are the men much less guilty of this pernicious folly, who, in imitation of a *gaudiness* and foppery in dress introduced of late years into our kingdom, cannot find materials in their own country, worthy to adorn their bodies of clay, while their minds are naked of every valuable quality. *Swift, Serm. on the State of Ireland.*

GA'UDY.† *adj.* [from *gaud.* This adjective at first was *gaudish*, and is frequent in the writings of Bale.]

1. Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy;*
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the sun beams.
Milton.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous education, be made poor and *gaudy* spectacles of the greatest vanity. *Law.*

2. Rejoicing; festal.

Come,
Let's have another *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

'Tis joy clad like joy,
Which is more honest than a cunning grief
That's only fac'd with sables for a show,
But *gaudy* hearted. *Massinger, Old Law.*

GA'UDY. *n. s.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. A word used in the university.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give.*

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;
If thou canst give it, then thou never *gav'st* it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it.
Donne.

GA'VEL.† *n. s.*

1. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mortimer.*

2. A tribute; a toll; a yearly rent. [Sax. ȝaꝑol.] More usually written *gabel.* See GABEL.

GA'VELKIND.† *n. s.* Compounded by Lambert, in his Exposition of Saxon words, of ȝẏꝑe, eal, cyn, *omnibus cognatione proximis data.* Verstegan, in his Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, calls it *gavel-kind*, quasi, *give all kind*, that is, give to each child his part. But Taylor, in his History of Gavelkind, would derive it from the British *gafael*, a hold or tenure, and *cennee*, or *cennedh*, generatio aut familia; and so *gavel cennedh* might signify *tenura generationis.* But whatever is the true etymology, it signifies in law a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowel.*

Among other Welsh customs, he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind.*
Davies on Ireland.

Owen was no sooner dead, but the custom of *gavel-kind*, which some think has ruined most families in Wales, occasioned great division amongst his sons. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 394.

GA'VELOCK.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *gafflack*, Sax. ȝaveloc.] An iron crow or lever; a strong iron bar. Common in the north of England, Westmoreland, and Craven Dialects, and Brockett's N. Country Words. In some places it is called also *gafflock.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge, jauge*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage.*]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel. *Pope, Ess. on Homer's Battles.*

GAUGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be measured.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

GA'UGER. *n. s.* [from *gauge.*] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction: and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and escheator. *Carew on Cornwall.*

GAUL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Gallia.*]

1. An ancient name of France. It is yet often used by our poets for modern France.

Here wak'd the flame that still superiour braves
The proudest threats of *Gaul*'s ambitious slaves.
Warton on the Marriage of the King, (1761.)

2. An old inhabitant of France; and in poetry a modern Frenchman.

Nor did the *Gaul*
Not find him once a baleful foe. *Philips, Blenheim.*

Wherever the Celtæ or *Gauls* are mentioned by ancient writers, we seldom fail to hear of their druids and their bards.
Blair on the Poems of Ossian, p. 21.

GA'ULISH.* *adj.* Relating to the Gauls. See GAUL.

The Romans having subdued the Gauls, introduced part of their language among them; and a mixture of half Latin; half *Gaulish* or Celtick, constituted the romant language; of which the modern French is only an improvement. *Chambers.*

Galliard is imagined to be derived from the *Gaulish*, ard, genius, and gay. *Johnson.*

To GAUM.* *v. a.* [Icel. *gaum*, attention, *gauma*, to take a view of.] To understand; a northern word; as I do not *gaum* ye, i. e. I do not understand you, according to Grose. In Yorkshire, according to Ray, to mind or look at. We pronounce *goam*, says Ray, under that word *gaum*; and speak it of persons that unhandsomely gaze or look about them. *Gaum* is clearly the true word. It is still in use in Cheshire, and throughout the north of England.

GA'UMLESS.* *adj.* [from *gaum*.] Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. Lancashire dialect, and other parts of the north.

To GAUNCH.* *v. a.* See *To* GANCH.

Among them are more frequent and horrid executions than
In the rest of Turky, as empaling, *gaunching*, flaying alive. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant.* p. 94.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepanian, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast: I mean my children's looks:
And therein fasting thou hast made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Two mastiffs *gaunt* and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood imbru'd.
Dryden, Fab.

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. s.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Feel but the difference soft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*
Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand.
Dryden, Virg.

Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil.
Dryden, Fab.

The funeral of some valiant night
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two *gauntlets*; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.
Southern.

To GAUVE.* *v. n.* To stare. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697. Still in use. Craven Dialect, 1824, viz. To stare vacantly.

GA'UVISON.* *n. s.* [from *gauve*.] A weak foolish fellow; a silly staring fellow. North. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

GAVO'T.† *n. s.* [*gavotte*, French; said to be derived from the *Gavots*, a people inhabiting a mountainous district in France, called *Gap*. Chambers.] A kind of dance, probably resembling our hornpipe. Cotgrave calls it a kind of brawl danced, commonly, by one alone.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *gaze*, "the thin canvas that serves women for a ground unto their cushions, or pursework; also, the slight stuff, tiffany; also, a mantle, &c. also, wealth, substance, and a prince's treasury." Cotgrave. This refers us to the Lat. *gaza*.] A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken clothes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin like *gauze*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Brocadoes, and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GA'WBY.* *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *gabé*, mocked, flouted. A dunce, fool, or blockhead; which Grose confines to our northern dialect; but it is not uncommon in the southern, with the pronunciation of *gaby*. A low expression.

GAWD.* See GAUD.

GAWK.† *n. s.* [ȝeac, Saxon, a cuckoo; *geck*, Germ. a fool.]

1. A cuckoo.
2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says, and he might have said in the north of England also.

In the north of England, persons thus imposed upon, [made April fools,] are called April *gawks*. A *gouk* or *gowk* is properly a cuckoo; and is used here metaphorically, in vulgar language, for a fool. The cuckoo is, indeed, every where a name of contempt. *Gauch*, in the Teutonick is rendered *stultus*, fool; whence also our northern word a *goke* or *gawky*. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

GA'WKY. *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person. See GAWK.

GA'WKY.* *adj.* Awkward; ungainly; still so used in the north of England.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*.
Pennant, Tour in Sco d.

To GAWM. See *To* GAUM.

GAWN. *n. s.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY.† *adj.* [*gay*, Fr. *gae*, Celt. *gae*, Icel. joy, mirth; γάω, Greek.

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.
Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar.* vi. 9.
Ye have respect to him that weareth the *gay* clothing. *James*, ii. 3.

3. Specious.

Neither your fyne disguisyng, nor your paynted colours, nor your *gay* rhetoricke, nor witty inventions, can so hide and cover the truth that it shall not appeare.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner. p. 354.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus.

GAY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales.
L'Estrange.

GA'YETY. *n. s*, [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Chearfulness: airiness; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires.
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery; show.

GA'YLY.† *adv.* See GAILY.

1. Merrily; chearfully; airily.

Seest thou how *gayly* my young master goes,
Vaunting himself upon his rising toes?
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 7.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay.*
Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GA'YNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he gives no example; but the first of the following he has applied to *gayety*, unjustifiably converting the poet's *gayness* to that word.

Our *gayness* and our guilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.

Delicacy of fare, softness of lodging, *gayness* of attire. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* Dec. ii. Ep. 10.

The Creator — is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, warmness, tinctures, beauties, and colours; not only to necessity and plainness, but also curiosity and *gayness*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 99.

GA'YSOME.* *adj.* [from *gay*.] Full of gayety.

And, fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth, did venter,
With warlike troopes, the Norman coast to enter.
Mir. for Mag. p. 633.

To GAZE.† *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι, or rather ȝepean, to see, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — Or perhaps the Heb. *chazan*, to see.] To look intently and earnestly; with eagerness.

What seest thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If so, *gaze* on. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;
At some her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her. *Ecclus.* ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shaksp.*

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king. *Young.*

To GAZE.† *v. a.* To view stedfastly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* a while the ample sky. *Milton, P. L.*

Appal'd I *gaz'd*
The godlike presence; for athwart his brow
Displeasure, temper'd with a mild concern,
Look'd down reluctant on me.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. ii.

GAZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.
Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worldis *gaze*,
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*
Not a month
'Fore your queen died, she was more worth such *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*
With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worlds. *Milton, P. L.*
Pindar is a dark writer, wants connection as to our understanding, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*
After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered an inscription. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton, S. A.*

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently.
The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravisht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light.
Spenser, Hymn on Beauty.

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. s.* [*gaze* and *hound; canis agasæus;* Skinner.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
Seest thou the *gazehound!* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer!
Tickell.

GAZE'L.† *n. s.* An Arabian deer.
Wild *gazels* are caught by sending into the herd one already taken and tamed with a noose so fastened to his horns, as to entangle the animal that first approaches to oppose him.
Goldsmith, Nat. Hist.

GA'ZEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *gaze.*] View.
Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele—
Cover'd from people's *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 17.

GA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.
In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* sense with double pleasure fed.
Spenser, F. Q.
I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*
His learned ideas give him a transcendant delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common *gazer* never observed.
Watts, Logick.

GA'ZET.* *n. s.* [Ital. *gazetta.*] A Venetian halfpenny. See GAZETTE.
Since you have said the word, I am content,
But will not give a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour.

GAZE'TTE.† *n. s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice. Dr. Johnson. — It was a kind of literary newspaper, in single sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth century, which was sold for a *gazet*. The *foglio d' avvisi*, from the circumstance of its price, has given the name of *gazette* to newspapers in many countries. At first, we used, in the plural, *gazetti*. Our *gazettes* began to be regularly printed in 1665.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the first or last syllable, Dr. Johnson says; but the most ancient and correct accentuation is on the last.
O, I shall be the fable of all feasts,
The freight of the *gazetti*, shipboys' tale,
And, which is worst, ev'n talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Fox.
They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the *gazette*, or Gallo-Belgicus.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 92.
I am glad to hear from abroad in the High Dutch *gazette*, that there is a treaty of exchange in hand between Prince Rupert and Prince Casimir of Poland. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 579.
And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*
An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*
One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.
Addison, Guardian.
All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

To GAZETTE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insert in a gazette. A common word in conversation; as the dissolution of partnership is *gazetted*; his promotion is *gazetted*.

GAZETTE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *gazette.*]

1. A writer of news.
Mount now, to Gallo-Belgicus appear
As deep a statesman as a *gazetteer*.
Donne, Verses on Coryat the Traveller.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom Steele calls the lowest minister of state.
Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*
He was without the trouble of attendance, or the mortification of a request, made *gazetteer*.
Johnson, Life of King.

3. A newspaper.
Glasses and bottles, pipes, and *gazetteers*,
As if the table ev'n itself was drunk,
Lie a wet broken scene. *Thomson, Autumn.*
They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.
Burke on the State of the Nation.

GA'ZINGSTOCK.† *n. s.* [*gaze* and *stock.*]

1. A person gazed at with scorn and abhorrence.
I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a *gazing-stock*.
Nahum, iii. 6.
Ye were made a *gazing-stock* both by reproaches and afflictions. *Heb.* x. 33.
These things are offences to us, by making us *gazingstocks* to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

2. Any object gazed at.
Every eye that is transported, and every heart that is fired with that immodest *gazingstock*, are so many spoils and trophies of their temptations.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 247.

GAZO'N. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traversies of galleries.
Harris.

GE.* [Saxon.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns.
This preposition [prefix] was of our ancestors very much used, and is yet exceedingly used in the Low Dutch; where, according to their usual manner of pronouncing with aspiration, they use to put an *h* to it, and so make it *ghe*. We have since altered it from *ge* to *y*; which yet we seldom use in prose, but sometimes in poetry for the encreasing of syllables; as when we say, *ywritten, ycleped, ylearned, ybroken*, and the like.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

To GEAL.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *géler*, "to congeal with cold." Cotgrave.] To congeal. It is still a northern word, meaning to be benummed with cold. See also GELABLE.
Receiving the dew of heaven into the gaping shell, it [the mother-pearl] forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633,) p. 190.

GEAR.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝeapꝑian, to prepare, to make ready; ȝeapa, provision, apparatus. Often written *geer*.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements, dress; habit; ornaments.
Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*.
Spenser, F. Q.
When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*
I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again.
Addison, Guardian.
To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.
Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*.
Chapman, Iliad.
The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff.
They burn frankincense, and other sweet savours; and light also a great number of wax candles and tapers; not supposing this *geer* to be any thing available to the divine nature.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, ii. 11.
If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Wel. Do you love tobacco?
Rog. Surely I love it, but it loves not me; yet with your reverence I'll be bold.
Wel. Pray light it, Sir. — How do you like it?
Rog. I promise you, it is notable stinking *geer* indeed. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

4. [In *Scotland.*] Goods or riches; as, he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.
She rises before the sun to order the horses to their *geers*. *Rambler*, No. 138.

6. A general word for business, things, or matters.
That to Sir Calidore was easy *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 6.

I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.
Why, hear you nurse? how comes this *geer* to pass? *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*.
Milton, Comus.

To GEAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; as, "snugly *geered*, i. e. neatly dressed. North." *Ray, and Grose.*

GE'ASON.† *adj.* [A word which I find only in Spenser, Dr. Johnson says; without offering any etymology, and with the definition only of *wonderful*, applied to his single example from Moth. Hubberd's Tale. It is in our old lexicography, as well as in Spenser, for *rare*. See Sherwood's Dict. And, according to Grose, it is an Essex word for *scarce, hard to procure*. It is apparently the Goth. *geisn; usgeisnon*, to be amazed, to wonder.] Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

The lady, hearkning to his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 37.
It to leaches seem'd strange and *geason*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*.
Spenser, Vis. of the World's Vanity.
It was frosty winter's season,
And faire Flora's wealth was *geason*.
Greene, Philomel. Sec. Ode.

GEAT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

GE'BERISH.* See GIBBERISH.

GECK. *n. s.* [Sax. ȝeac, a cuckoo; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. Hanmer. Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy?
Shakspeare, Cymbelline.
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on?
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

To GECK.† *v. a.* [from the noun; or from the Teut. *ghecken*, to deceive.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE.† A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster. Dr. Johnson.—It is a sort of abbreviation of *geho*, which seems to be a word of great antiquity in the same sense.

A learned friend, whose communications I have frequently had occasion to acknowledge in the course of this work, says, the exclamation *geho, geho*, which carmen use to their horses, is probably of great antiquity. It is not peculiar to this country, as I have heard it used in France. In the story of the milkmaid who kicked down her pail, and with it all her hopes of getting rich, as related in a very ancient collection of apologues, entitled Dialogus, Creaturarum, printed at Gouda, in 1480, is the following passage: Et cùm sic gloriaretur, et cogitaret cum quanta gloria duceretur ad illum virum, super equum dicendo *gio, gio*, cepit pede percutere terram, quasi pungeret equum calcaribus." *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

To GEE.* *v. n.* [from the old form of *go* in *gie* or *gee*.] To fit; to suit: as, they agree or go together. A northern expression. Wilbraham's Ches. Gloss. and Craven Dial.

GEER.* See GEAR.

GEESE. The plural of *goose*.

GEHE'NNA.* *n. s.* [Gr. γέεννα, from the Hebrew *gehinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, called also Tophet; old Fr. *gehenne*, torture, torment, and also hell.] Properly, a place in a valley where the Israelites erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the idol Moloch; notwithstanding it is usually taken for hell. *Bullokar.*

First, Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries unheard, that pass'd through fire
To his grim idol ——— His grove
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L.

GE'HO.* See GEE.

GE'LABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *gelable*, from *gelu*, Latin.] That may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE.† } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin. Dr.
GELA'TINOUS. } Johnson.—Adopted perhaps from the old Fr. *gelatine*, "an excellent white broth made of the fish maigre." Cotgrave.] Formed into a gelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*
You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are deposited. *Derham.*

To GELD.† *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German; *giel-fae*, castrated cattle, Iceland.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*
Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding the opposed continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

For they, by his authentick copy know,
Both how to *geld* and to adulterate it.
Beaumont's Psyche, (1651,) ix. 196.
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it.
Dryden, Pref. to Cleomenes.

GE'LD.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝelð, compensation.] In our old customs, tribute; and also a fine or compensation for delinquency.

GE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser.*
No sow *gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. s.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder*-rose is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mortimer.*

GE'LDING. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls, or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*
The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LID.† *adj.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold.

If she find some life
Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips.
Marston, Trag. of Sophonisba.
From the deep oose and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomson, Spring*

GELI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY.† *n. s.* [*geleé*, French; *gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscidity; glue; gluey substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
The tapers of the gods,
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.
The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

GELT. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. Not used.

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *n. s.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Embost with a bugle about the belt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer, Husb.*

GEM.† *n. s.* Sax. ȝym; Icel. *gem*; Fr. *gemme*; Lat. *gemma*.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*
I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair.
Shakspeare.
It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought.
Peacham on Drawing.
Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*
The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine mat-

ter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick stem
A swelling knot is raised, called a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM.† *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat. *gemmer*, old Fr. to adorn, as with jewels or buds.

— She who in her life-time was cotemn'd,
Ev'n in her very funerals is *gemm'd*. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 101.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton, P. L.*

GE'MEL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gemellus*; Fr. *gemeau, gemelle.*] A pair; two things of a sort. It is still an heraldick term.

The quadrin doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldrie, never bringing forth *gemels*. *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, Pref.

GE'MEL Ring * *n. s.* This is the old expression for what, in later times, has been written *gimmal* and *gimbal* ring. It was also called a *gemow* ring; i. e. "double or twins, because they be *rings* with *two* or *more* links." Minsheu. So, according to the older authority of Huloet, "a gemol or gemmow ring."

A garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimmall ring*, with one link hanging. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, ii. 4.

GEMELLI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. s.*† [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it. *Bacon, Tab. of the Col. of Good and Evil.*

That *gemination*, after the manner of the Hebrews, hath much emphasis, and fortifies the signification of the words. *Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths.* i. § 13.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Boyle.*

*GE'MINI.** *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiack.

In *Gemini* that noble power is shewn,
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

GE'MINY. *n. s.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakspeare.*

A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you. *Congreve.*

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MMY.* *adj.* [from *gem.*] Resembling gems.

The flitting cloud against the summit dash'd,
And, by the sun illumin'd, pouring bright
A *gemmy* shower. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iv.

GE'MOTE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝemoꝺ.] A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER.† *n. s.* [*genus*, Latin; *gendre*, French.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bare me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. A sex.

Sex and *gender* are qualities which belong to substances, but cannot belong to the qualities of substances. *A. Smith, on the Form. of Languages.*

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the word into the masculine *gender*. *Broome.*

To GE'NDER.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *gendrer.*]

1. To beget;

Abraham *gendred* Isaac. *Wickliffe, St. Matt.* i. 2.

Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath *gendred* it? *Job*, xxxviii. 28, 29.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strifes. 2 *Tim.* ii. 23.

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed,

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in, *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Lev.* xix. 19.

GENEALO'GICAL.† *adj.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough, Topograph. under Theobalds.*

GENEALO'GIST.† *n. s.* [γενεαλογέω, Gr. *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a despicable addition so those repositories. *Walpole.*

GENEA'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*genealogie*, old Fr. Cotgrave; from the Gr. γενεὰ and λόγος.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet, Theory.*

GE'NERABLE.† *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

Others say, that the forms of particular words are *generable* and corruptible. *Bentley, Serm.* 6.

GE'NERAL.† *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

Thou thyself hast been a libertine; —
And all the embossed sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would'st thou disgorge into the *general* world. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbursed at St. Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Sprat.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common: usual.

You will rather show our *general louts*
How you can frown. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

10. Compendious.

I have been bold,
(For that I knew it the most *general* way,)
To them to use your signet and your name. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

11. *General* is appended to several offices; as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.*

GE'NERAL.† *n. s.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads, *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general* Take hold on me; for my particular grief Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not now in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*; but it was as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Undervaluing many particulars (which they truly esteemed,) as rather to be consented to than that the *general* should suffer. *Ld. Clarendon, Hist. Reb.* b. 5.

4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows, And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

5. A particular beat of the drum; probably from the preceding word. It is the signal of marching.

GENERALI'SSIMO,† *n. s.* [*generalissime*, French, from *general*. Addison, having termed Agamemnon *generalissimo* of the Grecian expedition, (Tatler, 152.) is reproved by bishop Hurd with this reflection on the word: "Instead of this cant and ludicrous term, he should have used the more noble one of *general*, or *commander in chief*." Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. ii. 337. The examples from Clarendon and Brown, given by Dr. Johnson, might have served to rescue the word from such a charge. The authorities of Sir Henry Wotton, Henry More, and South, which I add, further shew the serious manner in which the word is used.] The supreme commander.

Priuli had passed through all the principal charges of the state in the civil way; and had lastly in the military been *generalissimo*. *Wotton, Elect. of the Duke of Venice.*

The officers of the *ganeralissimo* of the world, that are as the eyes and ears of the great king, in the seeing and hearing all things. *More, Conj. Cubb.* p. 188.

Ingratitude — a sin of an universal comprehension; and, as I may so speak, the *generalissimo* of sins, having an influence upon all the particular sins and irregularities of our practice. *South, Serm.* ix. 118.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY. *n. s.* [*generalité*, French; from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Ralegh, Ess.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgement, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandering without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GENERALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *generalis*, Lat.] The act of reducing to a genus.

The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and *generalization*, than that of nouns adjective. *A. Smith on the Form of Languages.*

To GE'NERALIZE.* *v. a.* [*generalis*, Lat. To reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalised*. *Reid.*

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakspeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison, Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in the former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GE'NERALNESS. *n. s.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *general*.] Conduct of him who commands an army; and applied also, generally, to good or bad management.

Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*. *Bolingbroke, Lett. on Hist.*

This is looked upon in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

GE'NERALTY. *n. s.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generalty* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *n. s.* [*generans*, Lat.] The begetting, or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milt. P. L.*

Or find some other way to *generate* mankind. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

GENERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *generate*; *generation*, Fr.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His *generation*, and the rising birth Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milt. P. L.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.

—— Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian, Or he that makes his *generation* messes, To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. *Ralegh, Essays.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Ralegh, Hist.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GE'NERATOR.† *n. s.* [*generateur*, Fr. from *genero*, Lat.]

1. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The person who begets.

Adam hath not only fallen from his Creator, but we ourselves from Adam, our primary *generator*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 28.

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, French; GENE'RICK. } from *genus*, Latin.] That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus; but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specifick difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts, Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of seashells, and shew that they are of the very same specifick gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]

1. High birth.

To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS.† *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how *generous* soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with *gentility*. *Ld. Burleigh, Precepts to his Son.*

Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your person.
Shakspeare, Othello.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That *gen'rous* boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire.
Pope.

Such was Roscommon, not more learned than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His *gen'rous* spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care.
Pope.

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay,
Till the whole carcase he devour,
As if his *gen'rous* hunger understood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the gen'rous landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnel.*

Fast by the margin of her native flood,
Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princess stood,
And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* stream.
Hey on Pharaoh's Daughter.

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

Those who in southern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous.*]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generously* he does his arms withhold.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous.

The whole Ethnick religion was nothing but a perpetual banishment of all true *generousness* and freedom of mind. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 82.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing *generousness* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*

GE'NESIS.† *n. s.* [Gr. γένεσις; *genese*, Fr.] Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

The first [book of Moses] is called *Genesis*, because it contains the history of the creation of the world, with which it begins; and the genealogy of the patriarchs down to the death of Joseph, where it ends. *Patrick on Genesis.*

GE'NET.† *n. s.* [French. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. Dr. Johnson. — The original word is the Spanish *ginete*, "a light horseman, that rideth *a la gineta*, called a ginnet." Minsheu, Span. Dict. Our word is often written *jennet*, and sometimes *gennet*.] A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The king of Navarre escaped by the swiftness of a Spanish *gennet:* which race, for their winged speed, the poets feigned to be begot of the wind. *Fullar, Holy War*, p. 180.

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shews his statue too, where placed on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly.
Dryden, Juv.

GE'NET.* *n. s.* [*genette*, old Fr. *gineta*, Spanish. Our word is sometimes written *ginet*.] An animal of the weasel kind; "a beast almost of the bigness of a cat, breeding in Spain. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the fur of the black is most esteemed." Bullokar.

GENETHLIACAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *genethliaque*, from the Gr. γενεθλίακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell, Voc. For.*

The *genethliacal* astrologers have other signs, more subtle, though perhaps not much more certain. *Ferrand, Love Melanch.* p. 149.

GENETHLIACKS. *n. s.* pl. [from γενεθλη.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. s.* [γενέθλη.] One who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA.† *n. s.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

It is now a common word for the fiery liquid called *gin*. See GIN.

Bid him sleep:
'Tis a sign he has ta'en his liquor; and if you meet
An officer preaching of sobriety,
Unless he read it in *Geneva* print,
Lay him by the heels. *Massinger, Duke of Milan.*

GENE'VANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Geneva.*] Strict Calvinism.

The publick doctrine of the Church of England is not very likely to have been, or to be, upon the party of a faction, that hath so long had a schism on foot against it, to bring in *Genevanism* into church and state wholly, totally, were it possible. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 72.

GENEVO'IS.* *n. s.* pl. People of Geneva; now written *Genevese*.

The *Genevois* have been very much refined, or, as others will have it, corrupted by the conversation of the French Protestants. *Addison on Italy.*

GE'NIAL.† *adj.* [*genial*, old Fr. *genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Milton, P. L.

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above!
Dryden, Fab.

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop.
Milton, S. A.

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. Gay; merry.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* vol. i. Diss. ii.

GE'NIALLY.† *adv.* [from *genial.*]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth. *Harris, Hermes,* B. 2. ch. 3.

To GENI'CULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *geniculo.*] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*

GENI'CULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus,* Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*geniculatio,* Lat.]

1. Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

2. The act of kneeling.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 307.

GE'NIE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *genie.*] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c. did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers, &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood,* p. 147.

GE'NIO. *n. s.* [*genio,* Ital. *genius,* Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *n. s.* Pl. [*genitalis,* Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *n. s.* [A corruption of *Janeton,* French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet,* having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janeton:* otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Juneting.* Dr. Johnson. — May not the word be just as well supposed to be borrowed from the old French *genetin,* a kind of grape, from which a white wine was made; the apple perhaps resembling it in flavour? See Lacombe and Roq. in V. GENETIN.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings,* and codlins. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE.† *adj.* [*genitivus,* Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father *of a son;* or one begetting, as, son *of a father.*

All relatives are said to reciprocate, or mutually infer each other; and therefore they are often expressed by this case, that is to say, the *genitive.* *Harris, Herm.* B. 2. ch. 4.

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case. *Lowth, Gramm.*

GE'NITOR.* *n. s.* [Latin, *genitor;* old Fr. *geniteur.*] A sire; a father.

Profane legends — termed by their *genitors* and forefathers golden legends. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist,* (1616,) p. 12.

Whosoever is generative, is from him which is the *genitor.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 1.

GE'NITURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *geniture.*] Generation; birth.

He had the significators in his *geniture* fortune. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 7.

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture;*
For, since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
It shares at once his fortune and its own.
Dryden, Ep. to Sir R. Howard.

GE'NIUS.† *n. s.* [Lat. *genie,* French. Dr. Johnson has given no instance of the plural number of this word. It is both *genii,* and *geniuses;* the former of which belongs to the first definition only; the latter, to any of the rest.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton, Il Pens.*

And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

What indeed are the *genii* of the Arabs, the peris of the Persians, but the elfs and fairies of England? *Hole on the Arabian Nights' Ent.* p. 13.

2. A man endowed with superior faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius.* *Addison.*

Among great *geniuses,* those few draw the admiration of all the world upon them, and stand up as the prodigies of mankind, who by mere strength of natural parts, and without any assistance of art or learning, have produced works that were the delight of their own times, and the wonder of posterity. *Addison, Spect.* No. 160.

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet, Theory,* Pref.

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.
Pope on Criticism.

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes.
Dryden.

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet, Theory,* Pref.

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENOE'SE.* *n. s.* pl. The people of Genoa in Italy.

The *Genoese* are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship above the rest of the Italians. *Addison on Italy.*

GENT.† *adj.* [*gent,* old French. Dr. Johnson. — This word, in the old romances, is a common epithet applied to ladies. Chaucer's Sir Thopas, however, is distinguished by the same term, "fair and *gent.*" In this sense, it appears to have been a Provençal word: "*Gente,* gentile, nobile, grazioso; venuta dal Provenzale." Vocab. Della Crusca.] Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused, Dr. Johnson says; but perhaps transformed, it may be added, into *janty.* See JANTY.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: till Genuissa *gent*
Pursuaded him to cease. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent,*
Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve.
Fairfax.

GENTE'EL.† *adj.* [*gentil,* French. Our word was at first *gentile.* "Other guests, that were bidden, *gentilely* alleged reasonable impediments." Martin, Marr. of Priests, 1554. sign. I i. 1. And this method of writing it continued till about the close of the seventeenth century. Stillingfleet and Fell both use *gentile* for *genteel.*]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *genteel.* *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *genteel,* and so constant at all places of pleasure and expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY.† *adv.* [from *genteel.* See the etymology of *genteel.*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glanville. Sceps.* Pref.

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly.* *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

She is not handsome, being very sickly, but seems lively, and *genteelly* shaped. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 39.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. s.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a genius full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryden. Dufresnoy.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN.† *n. s.* [*gentiane,* French; *gentiana,* Latin. The name is said to be

taken from that of Gentius, king of Illyria, who is reported to have first discovered the properties of this plant.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *n. s.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom.* ii. 2.

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.
Tusser.

GENTILE.* *adj.* [Latin, *gentilis*.] Belonging to a nation; as British, Irish, German, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

GENTILE'SSE. n. s. [French.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding clothes undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesses*. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISH.* *adj.* [from *Gentile*.] Heathenism; pagan.

Not filing the tongue of Scripture to a *Gentilish* idiom. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

GE'NTILISM.† *n. s.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingfleet.*

This was one of those fantasms, which abused the minds of men in the darkness of *gentilism*. *Spenser on Prod.* p. 174.

He that if he had been born of heathen parents, or put out to nurse to an Indian, would have sucked in as much of *gentilism*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

The Greeks, in the time of sickness and mournings for the dead, retain not only ceremonies by us accounted superstitions, but also savouring somewhat of ancient *gentilism*. *Ricaut, Gr. Ch.* p. 293.

GENTILI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unsavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*gentilité*, French from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.
Sir J. Harrington.

I have read Shakspeare at Lincoln's Inn, and have published my Canons of Criticism; and for this I am to be degraded of my *gentility!* *Edwards's Can. of Crit.* Pref.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

A dangerous law against *gentility*. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

Gentility here does not signify that rank of people called *gentry*, but what the French express by *gentilesse*, i. e. *elegantia, urbanitas*. *Theobald on Shakspeare.*

All the men of quality [began] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility*. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

To GE'NTILIZE.* *v. n.* [from *Gentile*; Fr. *gentiliser*.] To live like a heathen. *Sherwood.*

This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites. *Milton, Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.*

GE'NTLE.† *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful. See GENTLENESS.

For all so soone as life did me admitt
Into this world, and shewed heaven's light,
From mother's pap I taken was unfitt,
And streight deliver'd to a faery knight,
To be upbrought in *gentle* thews and martial might. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ix. 3.

3. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with curtesy. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

4. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE. *n. s.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton, Angler.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. s.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMAN.† *n. s.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical. Dr. Johnson. — Tyrwhitt and Morin are of the same opinion; the latter of whom refers to Cicero, viz. "*Gentiles* sunt, qui inter se eodem sunt nomine ab ingenuis oriundi." Topic. § 6. Dame Juliana Berners, in her treatise on coat-armour, (1486,) quaintly says that "Cain became a *churl* from the curse of God, and Seth a *gentleman* through his father and mother's blessing!"]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway, Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me.
Dryden.

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence' daughter.
Shakspeare.

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

You see among men, who are honoured with the common appellation of *gentlemen*, so many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmost ill-fortune to bear it. *Tatler*, No. 66.

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and
GENTLEMANLY. } *like*.] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing!
Spenser on Ireland.

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a Summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities.
Shaks. As you like it.

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMANLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *gentlemanly.*] Behaviour of a gentleman.
Sherwood.

GE'NTLEMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *gentleman.*] Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good.
Ld. Halifax.

He treated me in a gentlemanlike manner: It should rather be gentlemanly; otherwise it is a reflection, as if his *gentlemanship* was affected, or mine was doubtful.
Pegge, Anecd. Eng. Language.

GE'NTLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

Gentleness and gentility are the same thing; and if they are not the same words, they come from one and the same original; from whence likewise is deduced the word *gentleman.*
Pegge, Anonym. i. 46.

2. Gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true *gentleness.*
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

I love measure i' the feet, and number i' the voice; they are *gentlenesses*, that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness.*
Shakspeare.

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton, Comus.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden, Fab. Dedica.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness.* *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The meane men, they murmure and grudge, and say, the gentlemen have all, and there never were so many gentlemen and so little *gentlenesse.*
B. Gilpin, Serm. before K. Edw. VI. p. 41.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee.
Shakspeare.

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *gentle.*] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. s.* [*gentle* and *woman.* See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people.
Abbot, Desc. of the World.

Doth this sir Protheus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman?* *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the Nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adorings.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLEWOMANLIKE.* *adj.* [from *gentlewoman.*] Becoming a gentlewoman.
Sherwood.

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made.
Dryden.

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew, Museum.*

GENTO'O.* *n. s.* [The word *Gentoo* has been, and is still equally, mistaken to signify, in the proper sense of the term, the professors of the braminical religion; whereas *Gent*, or *Gentoo*, means animal in general, and in its more confined sense, mankind; but is never, in the Shanscrit dialect, nor even in the modern jargon of Bengal, appropriated particularly to such as follow the dictates of Brihma. The four great tribes have each their own separate appellation; but they have no common or collective term that comprehends the whole nation under the idea affixed by Europeans to the word *Gentoo.* Possibly the Portuguese, on their first arrival in India, hearing the word frequently in the mouths of the natives as applied to mankind in general, might adopt it for the domestic appellation of the Indians themselves; perhaps also their bigotry might force from the word *Gentoo* a fanciful allusion to *Gentile*, a Pagan. Halhed, Code of Gentoo Laws, Pref. p. xxi.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

Since the age of Tamerlane, Mahometanism has been uniformly the religion of the government of India. The *Gentoos*, however, are still said to exceed in number the Mahometans in the proportion of ten to one. — The religious creed of the *Gentoos* is a system of the most barbarous idolatry. *Professor White, Serm.* x.

I allude to that most cruel custom, by which the wife of the *Gentoo* is induced to burn herself on the pile which consumes the ashes of her husband. *Professor White, Serm.* x.

GE'NTRY.† *n. s.* [*gentlery, gentry*, from *gentle.* Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Lat. *gens, gentis*, a race, a family. Chaucer, however, uses *genterie* for *gentility.*]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our *gentry* than our parents' noble name,
In whose success we are gentle.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast.
Bacon, Ornam. Ration.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much *gentry* and good will,
As to extend your time with us a-while.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

GENUFLE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.; *genu* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Boots and shoes are so long snouted, that one can hardly kneel in God's house, where all *genuflection* and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use. *Howell, Lett.* (1646,) iii. 2.

Here use all the rights of adoration, *genuflections*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stilling fleet.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and rememberance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them are supposed to be. *Tillotson.*

A sudden darkness covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

GE'NUINELY, *adv.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS.† *n. s.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis, will not only explain these verses, but exceedingly set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) *Notes*, p. 414.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures; so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts, Logick.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same *genus*, much less can they be surmised reducible into a species of another *genus*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'SIA. *n. s.* [γεωδαισία; *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia.*] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GE'ODE.* *n. s.* [Greek, γεώδης, from γέα, the earth.] Earth-stone.

GEO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, Fr.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geographers*. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*. *Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, Fr.; from *geography.*] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical.*] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she *geographically* describes it to him. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography*, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

According to ancient Fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. s.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortune teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GE'OMANCY.† *n. s.* [γῆ and μαντεια; *geomance*, French. This word is used by Chaucer. Sometimes it is written *geomanty*. "I have seen some notes of his — on Cattan's *Geomantie*." Aubrey's Lett. and Anec. ii. 473.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe.*

He therefore sent out all his senses,
To bring him in intelligences;
Which vulgars, out of ignorance,
Mistake for falling in a trance;
But those that trade in *geomancy*,
Affirm to be the strength of fancy. *Hudibras.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GEO'METER.† *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

The plane of many-sided squares,
That wont be drawn out by *geometers*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 2.

He discerns presently, by your judgement of algebra, what a *geometer* you are like to prove. *Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes*, § 1,

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GEO'METRAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, Fr. from *geometry.*] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GEOME'TRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμέτρικος; *geome-*
GEOME'TRICK. } *trique*, Fr. from *geometry.*

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason. *More against Atheism.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive several powers. *Wilkins.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stilling fleet.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet does scarce surpass? *Blackmore.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth to affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*. *Grew, Museum.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks. *Ray on the Creation.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts on the Mind.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμέτρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtain good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY. *n. s.* γεωμέτρία; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice. *Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryden, Pers.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [γῆ and πόνος; *geoponique*, Fr.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GEOPO'NICKS.† *n. s.* plural. [γῆ and πόνος.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

The study of *geoponicks* has always been of esteem in the world; and the writings of Virgil, Constantine, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning as any we have amongst us. *Letters (Plot to Charlett,)* vol. i. p. 73.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponicks*. *Evelyn, Acet. Ded.*

GEORGE.† *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original. Dr. Johnson. — Cowel, under *panis militarius*, writes, "hard bisket, brown *george* camp bread, coarse and black." Mr. Bagshaw thinks that the figure of St. George might be stamped upon such bread.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. GEORGE *Noble*. A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence, in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were sovereigns, half sovereigns, rials, half and quarter-rials, angels, angelets, and quarter angels, *george-nobles*, fofty-penny pieces, crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns. *Leake on Eng. Coins.*

GE'ORGICAL.* *adj.* See GEORGICK. In the Hist. of the Royal Society, *georgical* is applied to a list of persons skilled in the doctrine of agriculture, Vol. i. p. 407.

GE'ORGICK.† *n. s.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

Georgicks are books speaking of husbandry and tillage.

Cockeram, and Bullokar.

Much less ought the low phrases and terms of art, that are adapted to husbandry, have any place in such a work as the *Georgick*, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasantest dress that poetry can bestow upon it. *Addison on Virgil's Georgicks.*

The pleasures of imagination, the essay on the *Georgicks*, and his [Addison's] last papers in the Spectator and Guardian, and models of language.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

GE'ORGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.

Gay, Rural Sports.

GEORGIUM SIDUS. n. s.* [Latin; called after his majesty king George III.] One of the planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two moons. *Adams.*

The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by Dr. Herschel in the year 1781. *Ibid.*

GEO'SCOPY.* *n. s.* [γῆ and σκοπεω, to view.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it. *Chambers.*

GEO'TICK. *adj.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GERA'NIUM.* *n. s.* [*geranium*, Fr. γεράνιον, Gr. from γέρανος, a crane; the plant is called *cranesbill.*] Its characters are these: the flower hath a permanent empalement, composed of five small oval leaves, and five oval or heart-shaped petals, spreading open, which are in some species equal, and in others the upper two are much larger than the three lower. It has ten stamina, alternately longer than each other, but shorter than the petals, and terminated by oblong summits. In the bottom of the flower is situated a five-cornered germen, which is permanent. The flower is succeeded by five seeds, each being wrapped up in the husk of the beak, where they are twisted together at the point, so as to form *the resemblance of a stork's beak.* There are forty-three species. *Miller.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON.† *n. s.* [Germ. *geirfalk*; low Lat. *gyrofalco*, from *gyrare*, to turn round, and *falco*; so named from the circular flights he makes, as some think; others, from the Germ. *gier*, a vulture, and *falke*, a *falcon.*] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

You must not hope to find your *gier-falcon* there, which is the noble hawk.

Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, Miscell. p. 118.

GE'RKIN.* See GHERKIN.

GERM.† *n. s.* [*germe*, old Fr. *germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germ* or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

GE'RMAN. *n. s.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear.

Spenser, F. Q.

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for *germans.*

Shakspeare, Othello.

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

GE'RMAN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Germanus*, from *Germania.*]

1. A native of Germany.

Germans, and Scythians, and Sarmatians, north Beyond Danubius to the Taurick pool.

Milton, P. R.

The blunt honest humour of the *Germans* sounds better in the roughnes of the High Dutch, than it would in a politer tongue.

Addison, Spect. No. 135.

Father Bouhours makes it a question, whether a *German* can be a wit.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 30.

2. The language of the Germans.

Do you learn *German* yet, to read, write, and speak it? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GE'RMAN.* *adj.* Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany.

A woman that is like a *German* clock,
Still a repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright. *Shaksp. Love's L. Lost.*

GE'RMANDER.† *n. s.* [*germandree*, French; *Chamædrys*, Latin.] A plant.

Little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills, should be set, some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with *germander*, that gives a good flower to the eye. *Bacon, Ess. of Gardens.*

GE'RMANISM.* *n. s.* [from *German.*] An idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all *isms* but Anglicisms. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GE'RMANITY.* *n. s.* [from *german.*] Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GER'MIN. *n. s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;
Crack Nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

GE'RMINANT.* *adj.* [*germinans*, Lat.] Sprouting; branching.

Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing, and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages.

Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 2.

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

To GE'RMINATE.* *v. a.* To cause to sprout.

The tree of goodness which is set by fear, strengthened by faith, watered by grace, *germinated* by godliness, will wax green by hope, will fructify by love, will build by learning.

Price, Creation of the Prince, (1610). sign. E. 2.

GE'RMINATION. *n. s. germination*, French, from *germinate.*] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes.* *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations.*

Glanville, Scepsis.

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination.* *Bentley, Serm.*

To GERN.* See *To* GIRN.

GERO'COMY.* *n. s.* [*gerocomie*, Fr. from γέρων, an old man, and κομέω, to take care of.] That part of medicine, which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in old age.

GEROCO'MICAL.* *adj.* Pertaining to that part of medicine, which concerns old age.

It is my earnest desire, that physicians would study the *gerocomical* part of physick more than they do. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, (1666,) p. 257.

GERSE.* *n. s.* [Teut. *gers, gars, gras.*] Grass. Craven Dialect.

GE'RUND.† *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification. *Lilly.*

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund.* *Lowth.*

GE'SLING.* *n. s.* In the north of England, a gosling; formed from *geese*, as the other is from *goose.*

GEST.† *n. s.* [*geste*, old French; "*chanson de geste*, chanson historique, dans laquelle on célébroit les hauts faits des guerriers; *la geste*, l'histoire." Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom From the Lat. *gesta*, *res gestæ.*]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best,
And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest.*

Spenser, F. Q.

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the exercitation of high deeds and *gests*; in which you have employed much time.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 180.

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great master-key to open his Epistles.

Apb. Sancroft, Serm. p. 122.

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [*giste*, Fr. a bed, and lodging place, from the Lat. *jacet*.]

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete. Hammond writes it *gess*, in the present sense; if it be not an errour of the press.

The constant stage and post in our *gesses* to heaven. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 485.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Latin. Our word is pronounced unusual and uncouth by Heylin, in 1656. Yet it appears in the vocabulary of Cockeram, many years before that date, with the general sense of "a bearing, a carrying."] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

GE'STATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *gestatorius*.] Capable of being worn or carried.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 90.

GE'STICK.* *adj.* [from *gest*.] Legendary; historical.

Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestick* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

Goldsmith, Traveller.

To GESTI'CULATE.† *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Latin; *gesticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures. *Dict.*

Their hands, eyes, *gesticulating* severally, and after each other; swimming round, and now and then conforming themselves to a Dorick stillness. *Sir T. Herbert. Trav.* p. 306.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal if not superior eagerness.

Swinburne, Tour through Spain, Let. 42.

To GESTI'CULATE.* *v. a.* To act; to imitate.

If I knew any man so vile
To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*,
I should not then much muse their shreds were lik'd. *B. Jonson, Apol. Dialogue.*

GESTICULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, Fr. from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

The wanton *gesticulations* of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

They leap forth below, a mistress leading them; and with antick *gesticulation* and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the scenical persons and habits of the four European nations. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Mimical and fantastical *gesticulations*.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 29.

GESTI'CULATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gesticulator*.] One that shews postures or tricks.

If king Alfred really went into the Danish camp as a spy, he took upon him the character of a mimick, a dancer, a *gesticulator*, a jack-pudding. *Pegge.*

GESTI'CULATORY.* *adj.* [from *gesticulate*.] Representing in an antick manner.

No bishop shall permit plays or sports, undoubtedly mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments, to be exhibited in his presence.

Warton, Hist. E. P.

GE'STOUR.* *n. s.* [from *gest*.] A narrator. Obsolete.

Gestours for to tellen tales.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.

The proper business of a *gestour* was to recite tales or gests; which was only one of the branches of the minstrel's profession. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

GE'STURE. *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, Fr.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Whole Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton, P. L.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison, Spect.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

To GET.† *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*, and anciently *get*. [Sax. ȝeꝛan, ȝeaꝛan; Norm. Fr. *get*, hath begotten. Kelham.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the cosset, well hast thou it *got*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all his glory. *Gen.* xxxi. 1.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Lam.* v. 9.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sam.* viii. 13.

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison, Spect.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could *get*,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. 1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac.* v. 6.

Auria held that course to have drawn the gallies within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterite.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shakspeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and noble race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wise,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one-fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away.
Shakspeare.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets.
Ecclus. xiii. 11.

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to-bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land.
Gen. xxxi. 13.

Lest they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.
Ex. i. 10.

He with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles, Hist.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When murcury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

18. *To* GET *off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver.
Swift.

19. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting. Dr. Johnson makes this sense neuter.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addison.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got over* some of those disputes. *Swift.*

20. *To* GET *up.* To prepare; to make fit. A colloquial expression: as, the entertainment was *got up* at a great expence.

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low.
Deut. xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

He *got* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger.
Denham.

The latitant air is *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoint them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryd.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, till tir'd before the dog she lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *get* away.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

The more oily and light part of this mass would *get* above the other, and swim upon it.
Burnet, Theory.

Having *got* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good.
Locke.

If, having *got* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryd. Span. Friar*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance.
Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester.
Clarendon.

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *get*. *Waller.*
10. *To* GET *off*. To escape.
The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got off*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st *get off*, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*
11. *To* GET *up*. To rise from repose.
Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
12. *To* GET *up*. To rise from a seat.
13. To remove from a place.
Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb.* xvi.
14. To *get*, in all its significations, both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterite compound, which often implies mere possession: as, he has *got* a good estate, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say the lady has *got* black eyes, merely meaning that she has them.

GE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *get*.]
1. One who procures or obtains.
Them that ought to have been the most comfortours of the poor, those have we seen to be the most greedy *getters* and pourloyners for their misbegotten heires.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. B. b. 4.
2. One who begets on a female.
Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

GE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *get*.]
1. Act of getting; acquisition.
Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.
2. Gain; profit.
Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon.*
The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW.† *n. s.* [ȝeȝaꝛ, Saxon; *joyau*, French. Dr. Johnson.—What we write *gewgaw* is written, in the Anglosaxon, ȝeȝaꝛ. It is the past participle of the verb ȝe-ȝɪꝛan; and means any such trifling thing as is *given away* or presented to any one. Instead of *gewgawes* it is sometimes written *gigawes* and *gewgaudes*. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purley. ii. 266.—I have given the whole of Mr. Tooke's assertion, which he applies equally to *gaud*, that I might not be thought to misrepresent his meaning. But neither *gaud*, nor *gewgaw*, seems to have any connection with the Saxon verb *to give*. See GAUD. Is it necessary that a *trifle*, a *bauble*, must be that which is *given away*? Surely the Saxon ȝeȝaꝛ is not thus to be explained; though that word is certainly used for *trifles*. See Manning's edit. of Lye, where, under that word, ȝeȝaꝛꝛæc is also cited in the sense of trifling, scurrilous, or low discourse; and under ȝaꝛ, which is base, low, &c. ȝaꝛ-ꝛæc occurs with the same meaning, and with that also of derision. We may deduce ȝeȝaꝛ therefore from ȝaꝛ, and thus account for *trifles* being named ȝeȝaꝛ. But as to the termination of *gewgaw* being sometimes *gewgaud*, that only serves more strongly to shew that *give* has nothing to do with the word. Nor may the French *gaude*, or the northern word for a trifle, be here overpassed. The Icel. *gaud*, Serenius says, was the name of a pagan deity, which, after the introduction of Christianity, came to signify among them, things of no value; whence *godit*, puppets, the play-things of little girls. One is tempted almost to pronounce the word formed of *gild* and *gaud*. Cotgrave, under *babiole*, writes it *guigaw*; Skelton, *gigaw*; and Beaumont and Fletcher once, *gewgaud*. At other times *gewgaw*; and once, with an accompaniment not unfavourable to *gild* and *gaud*. "Gewgaws and gilded puppets." Four Plays in One.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.
It is for children to cry for the falling of their house of cards, or the miscarriage of that painted *gewgaw*, which the next shower would have defaced. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 5.
That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring.
Abbot, Descr. of the World.
Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*
As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play.
Dryden.
A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden, Juv.*
Some loose the bands,
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips.*
The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop.
Addison, Guardian.

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.
Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciana.
Law, Serious Call.

GHA'STFUL.† *adj.* [ȝaꝛt and ꝼulle, Sax.]
1. Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.
Here will I dwell apart,
In *gastful* grove therefore, till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes: ——
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
2. Dreadful; frightful.
I tell no lie, so *gastfull* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host.
Mir. for Mag. p. 315.

GHA'STFULLY.* *adj.* [from *ghastful*.] Frightfully.
He often stares *ghastfully*, raves aloud, &c.
Pope, Narrative of Dr. R. Norris.

GHA'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghastly*.] Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [ȝaꝛt, or *ghost*, and *like*.]
1. Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terrour was the time.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.
Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman changed countenance upon the great bassa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrour of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers. *Boy.*
He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him
All pale and speechless. *Dryden, Span. Fri.*
I did not for these *ghastly* visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend.
Dryden, Ind. Em.
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.
To be less than gods
Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in the flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton, P. L.*
I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on a bier!
Pri.

GHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from ȝaꝛt, Saxon. Ghastliness; horrour of look. Not used.
Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye?
Shakspeare, Othello.

GHE'RKIN. *n. s.* [from *gurcke*, German, cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.
Skinner.

To GHESS.† *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghess* is by criticks considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed. Dr. Johnson.—It has prevailed indeed; but *ghess* is the word in our old lexicography, and is also used by Spenser. See Sherwood's Dict. 7 GHESSE.] To conjecture.
In such luxurious plentie of all pleasure,
It seem'd a second paradise I *ghesse*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 2.

GHOST.† *n. s.* [ȝaꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The soul of man.
Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Where the bodies of the dead have been out of the reach of their surviving enemies, they have thought it highly opprobrious to their *ghosts* to take their representations preserved in their pictures and affix them to the cross.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.
2. A spirit appearing after death.
The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Man dieth, and wasteth away; yea, man *giveth up the ghost.* *Job*, xiv. 10.

Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost.*
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

I believe in the *Holy Ghost.* *Apostles' Creed.*

The name of *ghost* or *gast* in the ancient Saxon language signifieth a spirit; and, in that appellation of the Spirit of God, his [the Holy Ghost's] nature principally is expressed.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted.* *Sidney.*

To GHOST.† *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Ask not with him in the poet "Larvæ hunc intemperiæ insaniæque agitant senem," what madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* is all. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

GHO'STLESS.* *adj.* [*ghost* and *less.*] Without spirit; without life.

Works are the breath of faith; the proofs by which we may judge, whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless.*
Dr. R. Clarke, Serm. (1637,) p. 473.

GHO'STLIKE.* *adj.* [*ghost* and *like.*] Withered; having hollow, sad, or sunk in eyes; wild-looking; ghastly; *ghost-like. Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Havé.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghostly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY.† *adj.* [from *ghost.*] Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.
Common Prayer.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid.
Hooker.

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Relating to apparitions of departed men.

To muse at last, amid the *ghostly* gloom
Of graves and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells;
To walk with spectres through the midnight shade.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 1.

GA'LLALINA. n. s. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward, Met. Fos.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. s.* [*jambes*, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steed dispiteously entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls. *Spenser, F. Q.*

GI'ANT.† *n. s.* [*geant*, French; ȝiȝanc, Saxon; *gigant* was also our own word in the sixteenth century; *gigas*, Latin. Anciently also our word was *geant*; as in the poetry of Gower.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness. Several of the ancients translate the Hebrew word *niphilim*, Gen. vi. 4. (*giants*) by βιαῖοι, *violent men*, who carried all before them by main force; who filled the world with rapines, and murders, and all manner of wickedness. Bp. Patrick.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang loose about him, like a *giant*'s robe,
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth such *giant*-rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise!
Milton, P. L.

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The *giant*-brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground.
Dryden, Æn.

By weary steps and slow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant*-son,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might.
Pope.

GI'ANTESS. *n. s.* [from *giant.*] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakspeare.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess.*
Howell.

To GI'ANTIZE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *geantiser.*] To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

GI'ANTLIKE.† } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vast; bulky.

That proud Philistian — his *giantly* strength and stature. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

'Tis *giant-like* ambition.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South.*

GI'ANTRY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *geanterie.*] The race of giants. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks. *Milton, S. A.*

GIB.† *n. s.* Any old worn-out animal, Dr. Johnson says, from Sir Thomas Hanmer, citing only the passage from Hamlet. It means a cat; and was a word of contempt in our old authors.

She is a tonnishe *gyb*,
The devill and she be sib. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 126.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

And call me beldam, *gib*, witch, night-mare, trot.
Drayton, Epist. of El. Cobham to D. Humphrey.

To GIB.* *v. n.* To act like a cat.

What catterwawling's here? what *gibbing?*
Beaum. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase.

GI'BBED.* *adj.* [from *gib.*] Having been caterwawling. See GIBCAT.

They have remained somewhat melancholy, like *gib'd* cats. *Bulwer, Artif. Changeling.*

As melancholy as a *gib'd* cat. *Ray's Proverbs.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

GI'BBERISH.† *n. s.* [Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber.* But, as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe. Dr. Johnson.— The manner of writing this word *geberish* or *gebrish*, is found in Camden: "it would seem most strange and harsh Dutch, or GEBERISH, *as women call it!*" Rem. on Languages. ed. 1674. p. 30. This observation of Camden will hardly favour the chymical etymon. There is another variation, that of *giberidge*, or *gibbridge*, which is in the old dictionary of Sherwood, and in the Satires of Marston, 1599. This also is unfriendly to *Geber* and his tribe; and the oldest method of writing the word, which is *gibberish*, and not *geberish*, will hardly be thought to be on their side. See the first of the examples. It means originally, perhaps, the *gabble* of the schoolmen; "*scholastick gibberish*," as Goodman writes, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii. Moreover, see Lye, edit. Manning. Habban, to deride, to mock, whence perhaps our *gabble* and *gibberish.*] Thus Dr. Jamieson considers our word to be from *gabber* or *jabber*, whence *gibber*, and so *gibberish*, if not rather from the Teut. *gaberdacie*, trifles. But see *To* GAB and *To* GABBER. Serenius also thinks our *gibberish* to be synonymous with *gibe*, a mock or joke. Bullokar presents us with another substantive formed from it, viz. *gibberishness*, which he calls "any kind of mad, broken, fustian language, *gibble-gabble*, canting, &c." edit. 1656. The word has been formed both into a verb, and an adjective, which has escaped the notice of all our lexico-

graphers.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning.

What! methynke ye be clerkyshe,
For ye speake good *gibbryshe*.
Interlude of Youth, 1557.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*.
Epistle prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

Speaking *gibbrish*, or pedlars' French, rather than Latin, or any other common language.
Favour, Antiq. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 407.

A senseless *gibrish*, or a fustian language.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 20.

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBERISH.* *adj.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian.

A company of *gibrish* phrases.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 177.

Some contending for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of iniquity their *gibberish* laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery. *Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

To GI'BBERISH.* *v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly.

You understand not the state of "limbus patrum," nor the depth of the question, but scum [skim] upon the surface, and *gibberish* you cannot tell for what. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 248.

GI'BBET. *n. s.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought?
Davies.

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleaveland.*

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another.
L'Estrange.

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beam.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

GI'BBIER. n. s. [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free. *Addison on Italy.*

GI'BBLE-GA'BBLE.* *n. s.* [from *gabble.*] Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech.
Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Barragouin.

Mad, broken, fustian language; *gibble-gabble*; canting: or such private-made words as beggars, gipsies, and such confederate rogues use one amongst another. *Bullokar.*

GIBBO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*gibbosité*, French, from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

This way of description rendereth the face of the earth upon a plane in its own proper figure spherically, as upon the globe itself; the *gibbosity* only allowed for. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 305.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS.† *adj.* [*gibbeux*, French; *gibbus*, Latin, from the Hebrew *gib*, prominent, eminent.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.
Wiseman.

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence.

To make this convexity of the earth discernible to the eye, suppose a man to be lifted up a great height in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon under one view; but then, again, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat. *Bentley, Serm.* 8.

GI'BCAT.† *n. s.* [*gib* and *cat.*] A he cat. See GIBBED.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear.
Shakspeare.

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

When we saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Why that's the way to choak a *gibing* spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools.
Shakspeare.

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my missive out of audience.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes* and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shakspeare, Othello.

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.
Dryden, Juv.

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator.*

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers.
Swift.

GI'BER. *n. s.* [from *gibe.*] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

GI'BELLINES.* *n. s.* pl. The name of a faction in Italy, opposed to that of the Guelfs, in the thirteenth century. The reason of these names has been variously attempted to be explained.

Not content with endless quarrels,
Against the wicked and their morals,
The *Gibellines*, for want of Guelfs,
Divert their rage upon themselves. *Hudibras*, iii. 2.

This would destroy all the records in the Tower, and Magna Charta, and the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity, and divide the whole kingdom into Guelphs and *Gibellines*.
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transprosed, p. 205.

GI'BINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

GI'BLETS.† *n. s.* [According to Minsheu, from *gobbet*, *goblet*: according to Junius, more probably from *gibbier*, game, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The word is the old French, *gibelez*, *gibelet*, *giblet*, &c. i. e. *gibier*; Latin, *cibarium*, Food. V. Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

The liquorous palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies, kills thousands of creatures for but their tongues or *giblets*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

I shall not like the table of a country justice, besprinkled over with all manner of cheap sallads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and petitoes, to fill up room.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at ease: and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie?
Dryden, Pers.

GI'BSTAFF. *n. s.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.
2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Dict.*

GI'DDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy.*]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.
2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

GI'DDINESS. *n. s.* [from *giddy.*]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain; 'tis this will settle it. *Holyday.*

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,
Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost repent,
These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *adj.* [ȝiδiȝ, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad, gid, giddy.*]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads, and stagg'ring legs betray'd.
Tate, Juv.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than women's are. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait.
Dryden, Fab.

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noise say nothing, and in parts divide.
Dryden, Æn.

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life.
Swift to Gay.

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errours of the pathless wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood,
Prior

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy*, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakspeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shaks.*

To GI'DDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine North-wind fetcht,
With an extreame sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

To GI'DDY.* *v. a.* To make giddy; to render unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion.
Farindon, Serm. (1657,) p. 423.

GI'DDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddybrain'd* ass! *Otway, Ven. Pres.*

GI'DDYHEAD.* *n. s.* [*giddy* and *head.*] One without due thought or judgement.

A company of *giddyheads* will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.

GI'DDY-HEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.* Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme descry
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our *giddyheaded* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddyheaded*, hear the testimony of Solomon.
Burton on Melancholy.

GI'DDYPACED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddypaced* times.
Shakspeare.

To GIE.* *v. a.* [the parent of our word *guide*; perhaps from the old Fr. *guier*, to conduct. See *To* GUIDE.] To direct; to guide. Obsolete.

And if that ye in clene love me *gie*,
He will you love as me, for your clenenesse,
And shew to you his joye and his brightnesse.
Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.

GI'ER-EAGLE. *n. s.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowl shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*. *Lev.* xi. 18.

GIERFA'LCON.* See GERFALCON.

GIF.* *conj.* [Sax. ȝif, if; Goth. *gau*, q. d. *gav*, the same.] If. The word is used in the north of England. See IF.

Gif any good knight will fend this dame,
Come forth, or she must die.
Ballad of Sir Aldingar, Percy's Rel. ii. i. 9.

GIFT.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝift.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *St. Mat.* ii. 11.

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a *gift* that's less.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. The act of giving.

God also bearing them witness both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles and *gifts* [in the margin, *distributions,*] of the Holy Ghost.
Heb. ii. 4.

Creator bounteous and benign
Giver of all things good, but fairest this
Of all thy *gifts*, nor envyest. *Milton, P. L.*

Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By gift. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;
For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton, P. L.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven.
Tob. xiii. 11.

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shaksp.*

She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection, and her *gifts*
Were such as made government well seem'd
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton, P. L.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent. *Addison.*

To GIFT.* *v. a.* To endow with any faculty or power.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou art an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, § 9.

In those primitive times there were some women extraordinarily *gifted* by God's Spirit, who took upon them to preach and pray publickly.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 237.

If he be *gifted* with abilities of mind, that may raise him to such an undertaking.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory.
Addison, Freeholder.

GI'FTED.† *adj.* [In this form Dr. Johnson gives the word. But see *To* GIFT.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven-*gifted* strength. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the fact. See *To* GIFT, and the examples under it.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection.
Dryden.

GI'FTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gifted*, in its ironical sense.] The state of being endowed with extraordinary powers.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublimest *giftednesses* of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good, &c.
Echard, Grounds of Cont. of the Cler. p. 120.

GIG.† *n. s.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*gigia*, Icelandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use. See JIG.
3. A dart or harpoon. See FIZGIG.

At each end of the canoe stands an Indian with a *gig*, or pointed spear.
Hist. of Virginia, (1722,) p. 131.

4. A wanton girl. [old French, *gigues*.] See GIGLOT.
5. A ship's wherry.
6. A light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

To GIG.* *v. a.* [probably from the Lat. *gigno*, to beget.] To engender. A low word.

Our diamonds may have procreated these diamonds, and so we are all three double: if so, I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

GIGANTE'AN.* *adj.* [Lat. *giganteus*.] Like a giant; irresistible. A good word.

When the strong Fates with *gigantean* force
Bear thee in iron arms, without remorse;
Bear, and be borne.
More, Philosoph. Poems, (1647,) p. 318.

GIGA'NTICAL.* *adj.* [Latin, *gigantes*.] Big; bulky.

In good earnest *gigantical* Cyclopes will transcend spheres. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 255.

GIGA'NTICK. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds?
Milton, P. L.

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliah chief. *Milton, S. A.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and *gigantick* limbs.
Dryden, Æn.

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GIGA'NTINE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *gigantin*.] Giant-like. *Bullokar.*

To GI'GGLE.† *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—It may perhaps be referred to the Sax. ȝæȝl, wanton.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity.

They began to fleer and *giggle*, and to look at men over the shoulder.
World of Wonders, 1608, p. 289.

We shew our present, joking, *giggling* race;
True joy consis s in gravity and grace.
Garrick, Epilogue.

GI'GGLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of laugh.

A smile, a *giggle*, or a hum.
Barrow, Serm. i. 184.

GI'GGLER.† *n. s.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties.
Herbert.

This particularity a set of *gigglers* thought the most necessary thing to be taken notice of in his whole discourse, and made it an occasion of mirth during the whole time of his sermon.
Spectator, No. 158.

I become weary and impatient of the derision of the *gigglers* of our sex. *Tatler*, No. 210.

GI'GLOT.† *n. s.* [ȝæȝl, Sax; *geyl*, Dutch.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. In the north of England, a laughing girl. Sherwood calls *giglot* a *giggle* also.

The wife that gads not *giglot* wise
With every flirting gill,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still.
Tr. of Bullinger's Serm. (1576), p. 224.

Away with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

A peevish *giglot*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

GI'GLOT.* *adj.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.

The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

GIGOT.† *n. s.* [French.] The hip joint. It seems to mean in Chapman a joint for the spit, Dr. Johnson says; which is true, *gigot de mouton*, being an old French phrase of the kitchen, and still used by us. *Gigot* was also used for a slice.

The inwards slit,
They broil'd on coales, and eate; the rest, in *gigots* cut, they split. *Chapman.*
Cut the slaves to *giggets*.
Beaum. and Fl. Double Marriage.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ȝyldan, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.
Shakspeare, K. John.

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton, Comus.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare. *Roscom.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.
Waller.

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her silver horn.
Pope, Messiah.

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight.
Dryden, Aurengz.

GILD.* See GUILD.

GI'LDER. *n. s.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

We have here a *gilder* with his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*

2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Phil.*

I am bound
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shaks.*

GI'LDING. *n. s.* from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit.
Bacon, Phys. Rem.

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?
Pope.

GILL.† *n. s.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin. In sense four, and three following, it is spoken *jill*.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.
Milton, P. L.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

He hath two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in most fishes, but before them. *Walton.*

Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left.
King's Fisherman.

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin; *jail*, old French.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a pint.

Every bottle must be rinced with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

5. A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

6. [From *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Ben Jonson. It seems to have been rather a contemptuous name, denoting a wanton; and may be from the Sax. ȝæȝl, ȝal, lascivious, wanton; and such a woman is called, in our old lexicography, a *gill-flirt*. See Sherwood in GILL. Mr. Steevens has strangely imagined this word to be from *gilly-flower*.

The wife that gads not giglot wise
With every flirting *gill*,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still.
Tr. of Bullinger's Serm. (1576,) p. 224.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt *gills*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
You heard him take me up like a *gill*-flirt.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pest.
I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *B. Jonson, Gypsies.*

7. [*Chelidonium.*] The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

9. A fissure in a hill. [Icel. *gil*, a cleft, a rift of mountains; whence, any fissure.]
The canary birds, which they bring to us in England, breed in the "barancos," or *gills*, which the water hath fretted away in the mountains, being places very cold. *Relation of Teneriffe, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 208.

10. In the north of England, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray.*
You may continue along this *gill*, and passing by one end of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods. *Gray, Letters.*

11. In some parts of the south of England, a rivulet or brook. *Grose.*

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. s.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops sourer sighs return.
Pope.

GI'LLIAN.* *n. s.* See the sixth meaning of GILL. A wanton.
Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

GI'LLYFLOWER.† *n. s.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr. Gawen Douglas writes the word *jereflour*; and our old lexicographers, Huloet and Barret, *gilover* and *gilofer*. I think I have somewhere seen it also *girofer*.]
Gilly flowers, or rather *July flowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*
Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet.
Gay, Pastorals.

GILSE.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] In the north of England, a young salmon.

GILT. *n. s.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Now obsolete.
Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which see.
Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way.
Pope.

GI'LTHEAD.† *n. s.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea fish.
The *gilthead* that doth clive [cleave]
Sicilian sea, is brought unto the board alive.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 380.
He maketh him to die of a surfeit of *giltheads*, (a fish, called *aurata*, or *aurella*.)
Fuller, Holy War, p. 151.

GILT-TAIL. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM.† *adj.* [An old word. Welsh, *gwymp*, beautiful. Lye.] Neat; spruce; well dressed. Hence the modern expression *jemmy*, i. e. *gimmy*. See also GIMP. Gawen Douglas uses *gim*.

GI'MBAL, or GI'MBOL.* See GEMEL and GIMMAL.

GI'MCRACK.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*, Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably from *gim* and *crack*, a smart youth, a spruce fellow. See the 13th sense of CRACK. See also GIMP. *Gimcrack* appears to have been first applied to the person, which has escaped the notice of Skinner and Johnson; and to have been used in a contemptuous sense, as it now sometimes is. Afterwards the word came to signify any trifling contrivance.] A slight or trivial mechanism.
Lady, I pity you:
You are a handsome and a sweet young lady,
And ought to have a handsome man yok'd to you,
An understanding too: This is a *gimcrack!*
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.
For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trangrams and *gimcracks?* Jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

GI'MLET. *n. s.* [*gibelet, guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.
The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.
Moxon.

GI'MMAL.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner and Ainsworth to be derived from *gemellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint device or piece of machinery. *Hanmer.*
I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Some of their Italian friars have confessed withal, that their fashion is, when all their *gimmals* are in tune for a miracle, to enjoin some seely old woman in her confessions, to say her devotions before the altar, where the image prepared to play a miracle doth stand.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

GI'MMAL *Ring.** See GEMEL.

GI'MMER.† *n. s.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.
The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick. *More, Divine Dialogues.*
Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes, and hands, by those secret *gimmers*, which now every puppet-play can imitate?
Bp. Hall to Sir D. Murray, Dec. 1. Epist. 6.
Here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 9.

GI'MMER-LAMB.* *n. s.* An ewe-lamb. *Gimmer* is also a two-year old female sheep. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett. Of uncertain etymology.

GIMP.* *adj.* [Welsh, *gwymp*, pretty; Lat. *comptus*, neat.] Nice; spruce; trim. In the north of England, it is applied to women, and denotes slimness or elegance of shape. And in vulgar language, a *gimcrack* is a spruce girl. Gawen Douglas applies the word to flowers; "*gimp* gilliflowers," Virg. Æn. 12.

GIMP.† *n. s.* [probably from *gimp*, old Eng. neat, spruce, though indeed it is pronounced with *g* hard. See GIMP and GIMCRACK.] A kind of silk twist or lace.
He walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace. *Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.*

GIN.† *n. s.*

1. A trap; a snare. [from *engine*, Dr. Johnson. — Lye considers it as descended from the Icel. *ginna*, to deceive; but *gin*, for *engine*, is very old in our language. Robert of Gloucester uses it. And Barret, in his Alv. 1580, defines a snare "a *ginne* or *engine*."]
As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sidney.*
For a *gin*, and for a snare, to the inhabitants of Jerusalem. *Isaiah*, viii. 14.
Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Had slain sir Mordant. *Spenser, F. Q.*
So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
If those, who have but sense, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *B. Jonson, Forest.*
I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd.
Milton, S. A.
He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheese and bacon.
Hudibras.
Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. [from *engine*.]
Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser.

3. In mechanicks, a machine for raising great weights.

4. A pump worked by rotatory sails. [from *engine*.]
The delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or soughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and

black, formed by water driveling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Mostyn coalpits.
Woodward on Fossils.

5. [Contracted from GENEVA, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*
Gin shops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

To GIN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a trap.
So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

To GIN.* *v. n.* [Sax. ȝýnnan.] To begin. This is the original of our *begin*; which Mr. Mason, with others, has inaccurately considered as a mere poetical abbreviation.
The majestee of hir schal *gynne* to be destroyed, whom al Asie and the world worschipeth.
Wicliffe, Acts, xix.
When thine hornis new *ginnen* to spring.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 657.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,
Ginning in the middle.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress. Prol.

GIN.* *conj.* [ȝif, Sax. Ray. *Gin* is no other than the participle *given*, *gi'en*, *gi'n*. Mr. Horne Tooke. But see GIFT.] If. Used in our northern counties.
Grose.

GING.* *n. s.* [an old word for *gang*.] A company. See GANG.
To be auditors in the galleys, there to employ and exercise their turbulent, seditious, litigious, mutinous, harsh and quarrelous talent upon the *ging*, swabbers, and rowing slaves.
Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 60.
I would not willingly
See or be seen to any of this *ging*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, (1631.)
Proceeding further, I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

GI'NGER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝingiꝛep; Lat. *zinziber*, *gingiber*; Ital. *gingero*; Gr. ζιγγίβερις, an Arabian plant; *gingerfil*, Pers. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316. Chaucer writes it *gingiber*, Rom. R. 1369. "Gilofre, and licorice, *gingiber*, &c."]
The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*
The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*
Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.
Pope, Dunciad.

GI'NGERBREAD. *n. s.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.
Her currants there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.
King, Cookery.
'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks' frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY.† *adv.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Icel. *gangr*, walking. Su. *gaengra*, to go step by step. It appears to have been very common; and among good writers, though Dr. Johnson has cited only Shakspeare; nor is it yet disused.] Cautiously; nicely.
Go she never so *gingerly*, her honestie is gone away. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 48.
What is't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shaks. Two Gent. of Ver.*
Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It treads so *gingerly*? *Beaum. and Fl. Mart. Maid.*
We must make use of that rotten staff of nature, as far as its strength will bear, and that very *gingerly* too; never daring to lean or lay our whole weight upon it. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 660.
He came to him with a soft pace, treading *gingerly*, (as we speak,) after a nice and delicate manner. *Patrick on 1 Sam.* xv. 32.
He walks like a benighted traveller in a dangerous road, and is fain to feel out his steps, and to tread *gingerly* and cautiously. *Scott, Works*, ii. 28.
Pray observe how *gingerly* he translates "temperans," moderate in the enjoyment of pleasure! Whereas temperance, according to Tully, consists in the neglecting and despising of pleasure.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 44.

GI'NGERNESS. *n. s.* Niceness; tenderness.
Dict.

GI'NGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums.
Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occluse appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To GI'NGLE.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It is probably the Teut. *klincken*, to ring; German, *klingen*. Casaubon would derive it from the κιγκλίζω, to move quickly, to shake.]
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.
Did this title here
Of knighthood ask no other ornaments
Than other countries glittring show, poor pride,
A *gingling* spur, a feather, a white hand,
A frizzled hair, powder'd perfumes, and lust,
Drinking sweet wines, surfeits and ignorance,
Rashly and easily would I venture on't.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence sound.
Gay, Trivia.
Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope, Epist.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
Those petty sectaries — who by their various kind of *gingling* fancies in serving God, &c.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 227.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A shrill resounding noise.
Many of their fancies, which amongst themselves they hold to be strong lines, and quintessential stuff, being turned to another tongue, become flat, and prove oftentimes but mere *gingles*.
Howel, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 158.
2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *adj.* γιγγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

GI'NGLYMUS. *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GI'NNET. *n. s.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. s.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GI'PON.* See JUPPON.

GI'PSY.† *n. s.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations. Dr. Johnson. — "The received opinion sets them down for *Egyptians*, and makes them out to be the descendants of those vagabond votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome pretty much the same profession as that followed by the present *gipsies*, viz. fortune-telling, strolling up and down, and pilfering." Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 29. — "The *Gipsies*, as it should seem by some striking proofs derived from their language, came originally from *Hindostan*, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely Parias, or, as they are called in Hindostan, Suders. They are thought to have migrated about A. D. 1408, or 1409, when Timur Beg ravaged India for the purpose of spreading the Mahometan religion. — They must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached us, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were Egyptians." Brand, Pop. Antiquities. See also the adjective GIPSY. — Their first appearance in Europe was in the fifteenth century. Our old lexicography

denominates them "*counterfeit Egyptians.*"]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining than any *gipsy*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick *gipsey* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;
A sigil in his hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers.
Garth, Dispensatory.

I, near yon stile, three sallow *gypsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook.
Gay.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy;
Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'PSY.* *adj.*

1. Denoting the language spoken by the Gypsies.

It seems to be well proved in this learned work [A Dissertation on the Gipsies, &c. written in German by H. M. G. Grellman, translated into English by M. Raper, Esq. 1787,] that these gipsies came originally from Hindostan. A very copious catalogue is given of *Gipsey* and Hindostan words collated, by which it appears that every third *Gipsey* word is likewise an Hindostan one, or still more, that out of every thirty *Gipsey* words, eleven or twelve are constantly of Hindostan. This agreement will appear uncommonly great, if we recollect that the above words have only been learned from the Gipsies within these very few years, consequently after a separation of four complete centuries from Hindostan, their supposed native country. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

2. Denoting any jargon or cant.

The regicide directory on the day, which in their *gipsy* jargon they call the 5th of Pluviose, charges us with eluding our declarations. *Burke.*

GI'PSYISM.* *n. s.* [from *gipsy.*] The state of a gipsy.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some foul, sun-burnt quean, that since the terrible statute recanted *gypsisme*, [gipsyism,] and is turned pedlaress. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. I. 2.

*GI'RANDOLE.** *n. s.* [French; from the Ital. *girandola*; a kind of firework: "ruota composta di fuochi lavorati, che gira, appicandovi il fuoco." Della Crusc. Vocab.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier. Modern.

GI'RASOLE. *n. s.* [*girasole*, Fr.]

1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.

To GIRD.† *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrþan, Sax. *gyrta*, Icel. *gurten*, Germ.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him.
1 *Mac.* iii. 25.

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh.
Milton, P. L.

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison, Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.

Tysiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sow'd,
To *gird* their waist; vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton, P. L.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles.
Milton, P. R.

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye.
Milton, P. L.

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Shakspeare.

To GIRD.† *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original: it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*. Dr. Johnson. — It is most probably from the Saxon ȝyrþ, a staff, whence a hit or blow, first in the literal sense; then, in the figurative, for a stroke of wit or sarcasm. The Teut. *gorden* is actively, to strike, smite, or beat. So Chaucer uses it. Coles accordingly notices the verb *gird*, "to strike."] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them Thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

We, that are brothers of the blade, know how to put up harder and more *girding* repartees than this with patience and philosophy.
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transp. p. 31.

GIRD.† *n. s.* A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson means his etymology of the verb. But neither his definition nor his etymology of this word will be generally received. We may refer to the Sax. ȝyrþ, in the sense of a stroke or blow, and so define the word, a taunt, a reproach, a sneer.

Curculio may chatte till his heart ake, ere any be offended with his *gyrdes*.
Gosson, School of Abuse, (1579.)

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

All the sharp quips, and witty *girds*, wherewith Martial doth whet and embellish the conclusions of his [epigrams.]
Florio, Trans. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 228.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels.
Tillotson.

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference.*

GI'RDER.† *n. s.* [from *gird.*]

1. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder*.
Moxon, Mech. Exer.

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd.
Blackmore.

2. A satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short saying of sharp wit with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lilly, Alexan. and Campaspe.

GI'RDING.* *n. s.* [from *gird.*] A covering.

Instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.
Isaiah, iii. 24.

GI'RDLE.† *n. s.* [ȝyrþel, Saxon; *girdur*, Goth. Dr. Johnson has cited four lines from Marlow's Passionate Shepherd, which he ascribes to Shakspeare; in which, however, the word is not *girdle*, but *kirtle*.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

Moses — girded them with *girdles*.
Levit. viii. 13.

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern *girdle* about his loins. *St. Matt.* iii. 4.

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their girdle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword, and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confined two mighty monarchies.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking. Northumberland. *Pegge.*

To GI'RDLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakspeare, Timon.*

But call you those true spirits ill affected,
That whilst the wars were, serv'd like walls and ribs
To *girdle* in the kingdom?
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

GI'RDLEBELT. *n. s.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waist.
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold.
Dryden, Æn.

GI'RDLER.† *n. s.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles. *Huloet.*
Talk with the *girdler* or the mill'ner.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

GIRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL.† *n. s.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: Meric Casaubon, as is his custom, derives it from κόρη of the same signification; Minsheu from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; Junius thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is very easily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who used ceopl for a man, might likewise have ceopla for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. Hickes derives it most probably from the Icelandick *karlinna*, a woman. So far Dr. Johnson. — *Girl* was formerly an appellation common to both sexes. Serenius says, that from the Su. Goth. *karl*, a man, many etymologists deduce our word *girl*. "The yonge *girles* of the diocese," in the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, may be the young men or the young women, the appellation, as already noticed, being common to both. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Notes on Chaucer. See also Pilkington's Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture, 1759, p. 33. "In old English, the word *girl* is exactly expressive of the Hebrew נער, and means a young person of either sex."]
1. A young woman, or female child.
In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shaks.*
I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakspeare.*
The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold to be his wracke,
Proude *girle* like, that doth ever bear her dowre upon her backe. *Chapman.*
A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*
Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*.
Roscommon.
A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*
2. Among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years age. *Bullokar, and Chambers.*

GI'RLHOOD.* *n. s.* [*girl* and *hood.*] The state of a girl. A proper word; but, I believe, of modern usage.
I regret that it is not in my power to collect more anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's infancy. My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick, consequently was absent from home in the school-boy days of the great man.
Miss Seward to Mr. Boswell, (1785,) *Lett.* i. 38.

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful.
In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor.
Carew.

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish.*] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN.† *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person. Dr. Johnson. — It is also used in the north of England for *grin*; and our old dictionaries refer *girn* to *grin*. See Barret and Sherwood. And see *To* GRIN.
They make anticke faces, *girn*, mow and mop like an ape.
Bp. Harsenet, Declaration of Popish Impostures.
It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in scripture-phrase.
South, Serm. ii. 118.

GIRN.* *n. s.* A corruption of the substantive *grin*. See *To* GIRN.
This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Davenant, Wits.*

GI'RROCK. *n. s.* [*acus major.*] A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT.† The *part. pass.* of *gird.*
Having your loins *girt* about with truth.
Ephes. vi. 14.
The soul may deem herself too straitly *girt* up.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 228.

To GIRT.† *v. a.* [Icel. *gyrta*; Germ. *gurten*. See *To* GIRD.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.
In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe.
Thomson.

GIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. German, *gurt.*]
1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse.
Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.
Milton, Ep. on Hobson.
2. A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together.
Wiseman, Surgery.
3. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.
You shall see a pigmy in stature as big as a giant in the *girt*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 677.

GIRTH. *n. s.* [from *girt.*]
1. A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.
Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd, would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*
Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*
2. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.
He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground.*† *v. a.* [old Fr. *gister.* It is a contraction of *agist*. See *To* AGIST.] Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus, *Freedgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*.
Gibson's Camden.

GITH. *n. s.* [*nigella.*] An herb called Guinea pepper.

GI'TTERN.* *n. s.* [properly *cittern*, or *cithern*. See CITHERN. Lat. *cithara*; old Fr. *gisterne*, whence *giterne* and *guiterre.*] A kind of harp; a guitar; a rebeck, according to our old dictionaries.
The *gittern* and the kit the wandering fidlers like. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.
Then your qualities;
As playing on a *gittern*, or a jews-trump.
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

To GI'TTERN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play on the gittern. This verb is used by Chaucer.
The first chorus, beginning, may relate the course of the city; each evening every one, with mistress or Ganymede, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan.
Milton, Plans for Tragedies on Scripture Subjects.

To GIVE.† *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given.* [ȝiꝑan, Saxon; *giban*, M. Goth. *geben*, Germ. *gifwa*, Su. Goth. *gifva*, Iceland.]
1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.
I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again.
Temple.
While tradesmen starve, these Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay.
Young.
Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray'rs and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*
2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.
The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 12.
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 38.
Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.
We shall *give* an account of these phenomena.
Burnet.
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness. *Broome.*
3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.
Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.
St. Matt. xxv.
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*
If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*
4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.
All that a man hath will he *give* for his life.
Job, ii. 4.
If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.
Shakspeare.
He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*
5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king, somewhat stirred, said, to whom do you appeal? the prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen.* xvii.

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. To grant to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wise proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Ex.* x. 25.

12. To empower; to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope, Odyss.*

13. To enable.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers, and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil fost'ring juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickell.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them. *Knolles, Hist.*

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to shew.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a piece. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgement in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*

After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. *Shaks.*

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakspeare.*

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakspeare.*

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles, Hist.*

Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the Most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More against Atheism.*

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange.*

Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden.*

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begott'n bird
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heaven for lost. *Milton, P. L.*

For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days, was to list a martyr. *South.*

Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison, Spect.*

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison, Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

If ere the sun be set
I see you not, *give* me for dead. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth, Ovid.*

23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away* to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shakspeare.*

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspeare.*

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'st* thyself *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden, Juv.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are most subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*

Never *give* her o'er;
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shaks*

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the last man. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Those troops which were levied, have *given over* the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to *give* her *over*,
Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or

from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison, Spect.*

28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew, Cosmol.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, ere y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desp'rate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desp'ratest is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison, Spect.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*. *Swift.*

30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.

That the Edomites should *give over* the villages of the Jews which then they held. 1 *Esdr.* iv. 50.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to *give* it *over*. *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton, S. A.*

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er?* *Hudibras.*

31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princess. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Ralegh, Apology.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles, Hist.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. *To* GIVE *out.* To show in false appearance.

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

33. *To* GIVE *a person his own.* To rebuke; to chide a person according to his demerits.

Ariosto has made it the business of almost thirty stanzas — not only to praise that beautiful part of the creation, but also to make a sharp satire on their enemies; to *give* mankind *their own*, and to tell them plainly that from their envy it proceeds that the virtue and great actions of women are purposely concealed. *Dryden, Pref. to Walsh's Dial. concern. Women.*

34. *To* GIVE *up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles, Hist.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up*, and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæsar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison, Cato.*

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison, Cato.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addison, Freeholder.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison, Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperour, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison, Spect.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourselves *up* to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

35. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lies, some must be first *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themselves *up* to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison, Guardian.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons who, through misfortunes, choose not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

36. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them *up*. *Swift.*

37. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The mist flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden, Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden, Æn.*

38. The word *give* is used with great laxity; the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE.† *v. n.*

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal *gave* upon the Romans. *Hooke, Rom. Hist.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biskets, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives;*
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot-house, it will so *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

4. *To* GIVE *back.* To retire.

Thurio, *give back*, or else embrace thy death. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

5. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Hayward. It is surely still used for to yield to superior strength.

In the mean time, what doth St. Paul? Doth he *give in?* *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The charge was giv'n with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

6. *To* GIVE *in to.* [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

7. *To* GIVE *off.* To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind. *Locke.*

8. *To* GIVE *over.* To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not *o'er* so; to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The state of human actions are so variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,
Yet, *gives* not *o'er*, though desperate of success.
Milton, P. R.

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And must we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

9. *To* GIVE *out.* To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts*, viii. 9.

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

10. *To* GIVE *out.* To cease; to yield.

We are the earth: and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
Swift.

GI'VER. *n. s.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributer; granter.

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton, P. L.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Milton, P. R.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES.† *n. s.* pl. Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYVE. For the word is used in the singular, though Dr. Johnson notices it only in the plural number.

GI'VING.* *n. s.* [from *To give.*]

1. The act of bestowing any thing.

Constant at church and change, his gains were sure;
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

2. The act of alleging what is not real.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

GI'ZZARD. *n. s.* [*gesier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern.*

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzerne.* *More.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carniverous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Ray.*

They nestle near the throne,
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known.
Dryden.

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated sots
In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

To GLA'BREATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *glabro.*] To make plain or smooth. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

GLA'BRITY. *n. s.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'BROUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *glaber.*] Smooth, like baldness.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, *glabrous*, and smooth. *Evelyn*, i. iv. § 1.

GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat. *glacer*, Fr.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

A violent motion of water is a preservative against *glaciation.* *Dr. Robinson, Calm Ventil. of Brown's Vulg. Err.* p. 120.

GLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLA'CIS. n. s. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD.† *adj.* [ȝlæd, ȝlad, Saxon; *glad*, Danish; from the Icel. *glaeda*, to exhilarate, *gled*, *gladde*, I have made glad. The comparative *gladder*, and superlative *gladdest*, are not often used; nor has Dr. Johnson given any example of them. But they are now shewn to exist.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 *Kings*, viii. 66.

'Twas the most duteous wench, the best companion,
When I was pleas'd, the happiest and the *gladdest*,
The modestest sweet nature dwelt within her.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light.
Milton, P. L.

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton, P. L.*

Thither they
Hasted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desart shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah*, xxxv.

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and *at* or *with* when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad* of it. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

Lan. I think he's her servant. —
Fran. I'm *glad* on't.
Lan. She's a good woman.
Fran. I am *gladder* still.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

He *glad*
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milt. P. L.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad* of my repentance.
Dryden, Fab. Pref.

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden, Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Some very red, and some a *glad* light grene.
Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears!
Pope, Messiah.

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD.† *v. a.* [Sax. ȝlæðian. This verb is one of our oldest.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

Tell us swiche thing as may our hertes *glade*.
Chaucer, Nonnes Priest's Prol.

Like to a flower that feels no heat of sunne,
Which may her feeble leaves with comfort *glade*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 44.

Your presence *glads* our days.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Libyan sands.
Crashaw.

Heaven smil'd, and *gladded* was the heart of man. *Dryden, Fab.*

It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice, and dethrone oppression. *Otw.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

If justice Philips' costive head
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLAD.* *v. n.* To be glad; to rejoice. Wicliffe uses this neuter verb; but it is now wholly obsolete.

Gladd'st thou in such scorn?
I call my wish back. *Massinger, Virgin Martyr.*

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him.
Addison, Cato.

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it.
Addison, Spect.

GLA'DDER.† *n. s.* [from *glad*. This substantive is from Chaucer; as Dryden has literally copied the whole line, in which it occurs, from him.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron, —
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden, Fab.*

GLADE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson strangely imagines it to be from the Sax. ȝlopan, to be hot or to shine; Mr. H. Tooke from ȝe-hliɒan, to cover, part. ȝe-hlaɒ, whence the English *glade*, applied to a spot *covered* or *hidden* with trees or boughs. — It seems, however, to be still connected with the Icel. *hlad*, a way, a passage. Barret thus describes what a *glade* is, Alv. 1580. "To make a glade in the middest of a wood; to loppe or cut away boughes where they let the light."] A lawn or opening in a wood. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

I laid me down
And listened to the words she sung; for then,
Through a small *glade* cut by the fishermen,
I saw it was your daughter.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton, P. L.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy.
Milton, Comus.

For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

There, interspers'd in lawns and opening *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope.

By the heroes' armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife!
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day.

She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and *glade*,
New drest and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLA'DEN. } *n. s.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } sword.] Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFUL.* *adj.* [*glad* and *full*.] Full of joy and gladness. Not in use.

There leave we them in pleasure and repast,
Spending their joyous days and *gladfull* nights.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 40.

GLA'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [*glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly jovisance.
Spenser, F. Q.

GLA'DIATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

They had several delightsome shews to exhilarate the people; *gladiators*; combats of men with themselves; with wild beasts, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 269.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denh.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*.
Dryden, Pers.

Writers — have given too great pomp and magnificence to the exploits of the ancient bear-garden; and made their *gladiators*, by fabulous tradition, greater than Gorman and others of Great Britain! *Tatler*, No. 31.

GLA'DIATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*; old French, *gladiatoire*.] Belonging to prizefighters or swordplayers.

The Romans did use themselves unto their *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles, that acquaintance with wounds and blood might make them the less fear it in the wars.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 27.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports; bloody, sword-killing sports; they killed men in sport. *Dr. Westfield, Serm.* (1646,) p. 77.

GLADIATO'RIAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*.] Relating to prizefighters.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in the human species by the exposure of infants, the *gladiatorial* shows, and the exceedingly cruel usage of slaves, allowed and practised by the ancient Pagans. *Bp. Porteus, Serm.* i. xiii.

GLA'DIATURE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gladiatura*.] Fencing; swordplay.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 271.

GLA'DLY.† *adv.* [Sax. ȝlæðlice.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝlæðneȝ.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

The Jews had light, and *gladness*, and joy, and honour. *Esther*, viii. 16.

And thou shalt have joy and *gladness*; and many shall rejoice at his birth. *St. Luke*, i. 14.

By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore.
Dryden.

GLA'DSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *glad*.] State of gladness. Obsolete.

And such a sorowe hath to him take,
That *gladshippe* he hath all forsake.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

GLA'DSOME.† *adj.* [from *glad*.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company.
Spenser, F. Q.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. In this sense it is used by Chaucer.

Swiche thing is *gladsom*, as it thinketh me,
And of swiche thing were goodly for to telle.
Chaucer, Nonnes Priest's Prol.

Figurative expressions of some white and *gladsom* days shortly to succeed.
Spencer on Prod. p. 153.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day.
Prior.

GLA'DSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

I remembred myselfe by and by,
And behelde the sunne shyne so *gladsomely*.
Pleasant Pathwaye, &c. s. d. sign. A. 1. b.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLAIR.† *n. s.* [ȝlæp, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *gler*, Icel. *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Unslekked lime, chalk, and *gleire* of an ey.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

Her lewde lyppes twayne,
They slaver, men sayne,
Lyke a ropye rayne,
A gummy *glayre*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

Blood, poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his body so aboundant were.
Mir. for Mag. p. 109.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth. *Fordyce on the Mur. Acid*, p. 11.

To GLAIR. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLAIVE.* See GLAVE.

GLANCE.† *n. s.* [*glantz*, German, glitter; *glans*, Icel. and Goth. splendour; from *gla*, light: *gloa*, to shine.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere.
Milton, P. L.

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree;
Yet never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for, truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one *glance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*
When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*;
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope, Dunciad.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.
How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shaksp.*
Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon.*
I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*
He had written verses, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

GLA'NCING.* *n. s.* [from *glance*.] Censure by oblique hints.
By this upbraiding to me the bordelloes, as by other suspicious *glancings* in his book, he would seem privily to point me out to his readers as one, whose custom of life were not honest but licentious. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

GLAND.† *n. s.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French; βάλανος, Gr. γάλανος, Dor. whence, by contraction, the Lat. *glans*, *glandis*.]
All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
The abscess begun deep in the body of the *glands*. *Wiseman.*
The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm.*

GLA'NDERED.* *adj.* [from *glanders*.] Having the distemper called the glanders.
Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse, that was thought incurable. *Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

GLA'NDERS. *n. s.* [from *gland*.] In a horse is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*
His horse is possest with the *glanders*, and like to mose in the chine. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

GLANDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer, Husb.*

GLA'NDULAR.* *adj.* [Fr. *glandulaire*.] Pertaining to the glands. The modern word for *glandulous*.

GLA'NDULE. *n. s.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands.
In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.
The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphaticks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*
His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*
The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden, Æn.*
Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shakspeare, Macb.*
Look, how pale he *glares!* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met, they made a surly stand,
And *glar'd* like angry lions as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. To shine ostentatiously; or with too much laboured lustre.
The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest or most correct. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.
One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton, P. L.*

GLARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.
The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*,
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden, Fab.*
I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison, Guardian.*
Here in a grotto, sheltered close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,
She sighs for ever. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.
About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton, P. L.*

GLARE.* *n. s.* Any viscous, transparent matter. See GLAIR.

GLA'REOUS.† *adj.* [*glarieux*, Fr. *glareosus*, Lat. from *glair*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
There is a *glareous* liquor contained in the bowels of infants, and many other animals, when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off. *Gregory's Comparative View*, (1767,) p. 23.

GLA'RING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLA'RINGLY.* *adv.* [from *glaring*.] Evidently; notoriously.
I know not whether the brick-dust men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not too *glaringly* offensive for a royal eye to bear! *The Student*, ii. 259.
The passions, necessarily suscitating a violent agitation in the soul, declare themselves *glaringly* in the aspect. *Philosoph. Lett. upon Physiog.* (1751), p. 161.

GLASS.† *n. s.* [ȝlæſ, ȝlaſ, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as Pezron imagines from *glâs*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klânn*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency. To this may be added the Icel. *glas*, and *glia*, to shine; Goth. *gla*, light, *gloa*, to shine. The Cornish *glase* is both green and sky-coloured.]

1. An artificial substance made by infusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.
The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glass*, from the verb *glansen*, which

signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and *glass*, and nitrous grain adust.
Philips.

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more,
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*,
Which shews me many more. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

3. A looking glass; a mirrour.

The *glasses*, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils. *Isaiah*, iii. 23.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling *glasses* to betray
The larks that in the meshes light.
Dryden, Horace.

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royall self did live, no more his noble sonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup of glass used to drink in. [old Fr. *glas*, "verre à boire. Ce mot est Celtique, Almand, et Anglais." Lacombe.]

To this last costly treaty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, besure
'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass.

The moon whose orb
Though optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, P. L.

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

9. A glass that shews the weight of the air.

A state weather-glass, that, by the rising and falling of a certain magical liquor, presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common *glass* does those of the weather. *Tatler*, No. 214.

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glass* eyes;
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second fining than those of wood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent, as in a glass or mirrour. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility.
Sidney, Arc. b. ii.

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glasst*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past.
Shakspeare.

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSBLOWER.* *n. s.* [*glass* and *blow.*] One whose business is to blow or fashion glass.

GLA'SSFUL.* *n. s.* [*glass* and *full.*] As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

His majesty drank a small *glassful* of claret wine. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.* p. 133.

GLA'SSFURNACE. *n. s.* [*glass* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glassfurnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *adj.* [*glass* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirrour.

A whorson, *glassgazing*, finical rogue.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

GLA'SSGRINDER. *n. s.* [*glass* and *grinder.*] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE. *n. s.* [*glass* and *house.*] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*.
Addison on Italy.

GLA'SSINESS.* *n. s.* [from *glassy.*]

1. The making of glass.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

2. Smoothness, like glass.

Gum may give the silk a *glassiness*.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 294.

GLA'SSLIKE.* *adj.* [*glass* and *like.*] Clear; resembling glass.

By example most we sinn'd before,
And *glasslike* clearness mix'd with frailty bore.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

GLA'SSMAN. *n. s.* [*glass* and *man.*] One who sells glass.

The profit of *glasses* consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*.
Swift. Direct. to Servants.

GLA'SSMETAL. *n. s.* [*glass* and *metal.*] Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

GLA'SSWORK. *n. s.* [*glass* and *work.*] Manufactory of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

GLA'SSWORT. *n. s.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.] It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chemists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali, or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLA'SSY. *adj.* [from *glass.*]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; insomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:
His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heaven,
As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shews his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shakspeare.

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head?
Sandys.

The *glassy* deep. *Dryden, Æn.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn. n. s.* A species of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in the spring. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA.† *n. s.* [γλαύκωμα, Gr. *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

The difference has been eagerly contended for between a *glaucoma* and a cataract, though indeed latterly the contest has been less violent.
The Student, (1750,) i. 341.

GLA'UCOUS.* *adj.* [*glaucus*, Lat. γλαυκὸς, Gr.] Grey, or blue.

The leaves are small, of a *glaucous* colour.
Ray, Rem. p. 182.

The Esk glides over a bottom covered with mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water tints *glaucous* green, or sappharine.
Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides.

GLAVE.† *n. s.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welsh; probably from the Latin *gladius*, a sword. Chaucer writes it *gleve*, and uses it in the sense of a *lance*. And Cotgrave defines *glaive* "a launce, or horseman's staffe."] A broad sword; a falchion; a lance.

He,—laying both his hands upon his *glave*,
With dreadfull strokes let drive at him so sore.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 28.

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian *glaives*.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

Behold from yonder hill the foe appears,
Bows, bills, *glaves*, arrows, shields, and spears,
Like a dark wood he comes.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

To GLA'VER.† *v. n.* [*glafr*, Welsh, flattery; glafepe, a flatterer, a buffoon, from glafan or glafan, to play the buffoon. *Glaver* is used in Cheshire for *flatter*. But it is not a low word, as Dr. Johnson asserts it is; as it can boast much higher authority than that of the solitary example, given by him, from L'Estrange; and may be adopted from the Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] To flatter; to wheedle.

The writer of that *glavering* gloss upon Pope Bonifacius' bull.
Fulke against Allen, (1586,) p. 512.

Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite, or hanger-on. *South, Serm.* vi. 110.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxyms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'VERER.* *n. s.* [from *glaver*.] A flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, my selfe to rest I laid,
And doubting nothing soundly fell asleepe.
Mir. for Mag. p. 407.

GLA'YMORE.* *n. s.* [Gael. *claidhamh*, a sword, and *more*, great. It is generally pronounced *claymore*. Dr. Jamieson.—It may perhaps be referred to the Lat. *gladius*.] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target.
Johnson, Journey to the West. Isl.

To GLAZE.† *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied. Dr. Johnson.—Chaucer uses *glase*, for "to put glass into windows." Our old lexicography gives "to *glass* or *glase* a window." See Sherwood's Dict.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaise*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew, Cosm. Sac.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryd. Dufres.*

GLA'ZEN.* *adj.* [from *glaze*; Sax. glæzen, glassy.] Resembling glass.

A *glasun* sea meynd with fier.
Wicliffe, Revel. xv. 2.

Old *glazen*-eyes,
He hath not reach'd his despair yet.
B. Jonson, Fox.

GLA'ZIER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbets, the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*.
Moxon, Mech. Exer.

The dext'rous *glazier*, strong returns the bound,
And gingling sashes on the penthouse sound.
Gay, Trivia.

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier*'s part.
Harte.

GLEAD.* See GLEDE.

GLEAM.† *n. s.* [Sax. glæm, gleam; "the past participle of ge-leoman, to shine." Mr. H. Tooke. But see also *To* GLIMPSE.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton, P. L.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton, P. L.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire.
Addison, Cato.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.
Pope.

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow. *Pope, St. Cecilia's Day.*

To GLEAM.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

The field of iron cast a *gleaming* brown.
Milton, P. R.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer.

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees.
Thomson.

GLE'AMING.* *n. s.* [from *gleam*.] A sudden shoot of light.

Farewell, ye *gleamings* of departed peace!
Shine out your last! *Thomson, Spring.*

GLE'AMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN.† *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as Skinner thinks, from *granum*; or, as others think, from *glans*, an acorn; "primitùs enim *glandes* pro frugibus erant." Nicot, and Junius. "*Glainer*, i. e. glaner, vient de *glans*, dont on a fait *glandée*, *glander*, et *glaner*, ramasser du gland; signification qu'on a dans la suite adaptée à l'action de ramasser le grain resté dans un champ maisonné le mot est très ancien dans notre langue." Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth*, ii.

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*.
Dryden.

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself.
Nelson.

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges*, xx. 45.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear.
Dryden, Æn.

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden, Virg.*

GLE'ANER. *n. s.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field.
Thomson.

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *n. s.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE.† *n. s.* [*glèbe*, old French; *gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedgy bowers;
The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton, P. L.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

Sleeping vegetables lie,
Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day.
Garth.

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*: another in tithe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand,
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝlıδa; Su. Goth. *glada*. Serenius. And so our word was sometimes also written *glade*. But some think it derived from *glide*, because the kite *glides* easily through the air with very little motion of his wings. "*Glade*, or *glead*, is a kite in the north of England." Grose.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deut.*

Not a *glead*, not a vulture, not a falcon, not an eagle, not any bird of prey or rapine.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

GLEE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝlıȝȝ, musick; whence ȝlıe, ȝle, ȝleo, mirth, joy. Thus in our oldest lexicography, *glee* is *minstrelsy*, Lat. *musica*. Pr. Parv. Chaucer uses *glee* for *musick*. We have thus revived the word in modern times, though Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it, to signify a piece of light vocal musick for more than one voice, a kind of catch.]

1. Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *glee!*
No happiness is now reserv'd for me.
Gay, Pastorals.

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free.
Harte.

2. A song, sung in parts; a species of catch.

Airs of the most modern cast, fritted into divisions or even loaded with parts as much in sequence as in a catch or a *glee*.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 220.

Who has not seen the advertisements proposing a reward to him, who should produce the best catch, canon, or *glee?*
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Eng. Minstrels.

To GLEE, or GLY.† *v. n.* [Teut. *gluyeren*, to look askew. But Dr. Jamieson prefers the Icel. *gloe*, to be purblind.] To squint. This word is in our old dictionaries, and is still used in the north of England.

GLEED.† *n. s.* [ȝleδ, Sax. from ȝlopan, to glow; Su. Goth. *gloed*.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement, and without any example. The word is one of our oldest.

Piping hot out of the *glede*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*
His armour glytteryde as did a *glede*.
Anc. Ballad of Chevy Chace.
In heart he brent as any *glede*.
Lydgate, Hist. of Troy.

There is seene
Fair Ilium fall in burning red *gledes* down,
And from the soil great Troy, Neptunus' town.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

When I stir up these embers to the bottom, there are found some living *gledes*, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it.
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.

GLE'EFUL.† *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shakspeare, Tit. Andronicus.

Nor lacks he *gleeful* tales, whilst round the nutbrown bowl doth trot. *Warner, Albion's Eng.*

GLEEK.† *n. s.*

1. Musick. [Sax. ȝlıȝȝ.] Dr. Johnson notices no other meaning of this word, and gives the following example of the present, which however carries an allusion to the next sense.

Musician. What will you give us?
Peter. No money on my faith; but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. A scoff; a joke. [Sax. ȝlıȝȝ, mirth, jocularity.]

Now where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks?*
What, all a mort? *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. I.
Here Juno, here; but stay, I do espy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

3. A game at cards. [old French, *glic*, "nom d'un jeu de cartes." Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

Let her bear up to-day,
Laugh, and keep company, at *gleek* or crimp.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

A lady once requesting a gentleman to play at *gleeke*, was refused, but civilly, and upon three reasons; the first whereof, madam, said the gentleman, is, I have no money. Her ladyship knew that was so material and sufficient, that she desired him to keep the two other reasons to himself. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 14.

To GLEEK.† *v. n.* [from the Sax. ȝlıȝȝ, sport. In the north of England, to *gleek* is still to deceive.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon; to practise deceits.

I can *gleek* upon occasion.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

GLE'EMAN.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝlıȝman, ȝlıman, *gleekman*, *gleeman*.] A musician; a minstrel.

Blagebride — a conynge musicyan, called of the Britons god of *gleemen*.
Fubyan, Chron. (1533,) fol. xxxii.

The Anglo-Saxon harpers and *gleemen* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian scalds.
Bp. Percy on the Eng. Minstrels.

Their national love of verse and musick still so strongly predominated, that in the place of their old scalders a new rank of poets arose, called *gleemen* or harpers.
Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. I.

To GLEEN.† *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place. Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be the Icel. *glia*, Fris. *glion*, to shine; Gr. γλῆνος, a star, light.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLE'ESOME.* *adj.* [from *glee*.] Full of merriment; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.
W. Browne.

GLEET.† *n. s.* [It is written by Skinner *glitt*, and derived from ȝlıδan, Saxon, to run softly. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather from the Icel. *glat*, *glaeta*, moisture, humour, liquor, from *glaer*, *glaett*, glassy.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.
Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

GLE'ETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman.*

GLEN.† *n. s.* [Gael. *gleann*; Welsh *glyn*; Sax. ȝlen, ȝlene.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Can silent *glens* have charms for thee?
The lonely cot, and russet gown?
Bp. Percy, Song.

Rough *glens*, and sudden waterfalls.
T. Warton, Ode VII.

GLENE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glene*; Gr. γλήνη.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye; and also any shallow cavity of bones, into which some other bone is received.

To GLENT.* *v. n.* [Icel. *glenta*, divaricare.] To start aside; to look aside. A northern word. Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697. and Craven Dial.

GLEW.† *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

To GLEW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to unite. See *To* GLUE.

The nobleness of your heart will *glew* the hearts of your people to you. *Apb. Laud, Serm.* p. 225.

GLE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *glew.*] One who gleweth papers, parchments, or other thing. See GLUER. *Huloet.*

GLE'WINESS.* *n. s.* [from *glewy.*] Adhesive quality; viscousness. *Sherwood.*

GLE'WISH.* *adj.* [from *glew.*] Partaking of the nature of glew; viscous; adhesive; as, "*glewish* matter." *Huloet.*

GLE'WY.* *adj.* [from *glew.*] Adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

They being no natural stones hewen out of the rock, but artificially made of pure sand by some *glewy* and unctuous matter knit and incorporated together. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 207.

A kind of pitch, which is described by authors as a very *glewy* thing. *Patrick on Gen.* xi. 3.

GLIB.† *adj.* [from λεῖος, Gr. Skinner. By others, from the Lat. *lævis*, smooth, slippery. But is it not more probably from the Latin *glaber*, smooth?]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet, Theory.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB.† *n. s.* ["In Terconnell the haire of their [the Irish] head grows so long and curled, that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*; the women, *glibbins*." Gainsford's Glory of England, 1618, p. 151.] The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whom when she saw in wretched weeds disguis'd,
With hairy *glib* deform'd, and meager face, —
She knew him not. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 12.

To GLIB.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To castrate. This is the only sense of the word which Dr. Johnson notices.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations: they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

2. To make smooth or glib.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 20.

I undertook that office, and the tongues
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies
To his destruction. *Milton, P. R.*

GLI'BLY.† *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.

Wine so choice, or so delicious, that it went down *glibly*. *Patrick on Eccles.* vii. 9.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction.
Gov. of the Tongue.

GLI'BNESS. *n. s.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.
Gov. of the Tongue.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ɣlıδan, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusty vallies, *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.
Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide*.
Dryden, Æn.

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood.
Dryden, Æn.

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.
Pope.

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton, P. L.*

He trembled every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.
Dryden, Fab.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

GLI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *glide.*]

1. That which glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey, ho, the *glider*;
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,
Such wounds soon waxen wider.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. In the north of England, a snare.

GLIFF.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *glia*, to shine. See GLANCE.] A transient view; a glimpse: still used in the north of England.

GLIKE. *n. s.* [ɣlıҳ, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

To GLIME.* *v. n.* "Glimps and *glimes*, signifies to look cunningly." Praise of Yorksh. Ale. To look out at the corner of the eye; to glance slyly. Brockett's N. C. Words.

To GLI'MMER.† *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimra*, Goth. to shine; *glimbra*, Icel. the same, from *glimbr*, splendour; *glimmen*, Teut. to glow, to flame: from the Goth. *gla*, light. See GLEAM.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakspeare.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.
Shakspeare.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton, Il Pens.*

See'st thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton, P. L.*

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton, P. L.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;
The rising motion of an infant ray
Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies.
Gay, Trivia.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the lusty males.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLI'MMER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick: talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLI'MMERING.* *n. s.* [from *glimmer.*] Faint or imperfect view.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.
Wotton.

The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

I cannot see a *glimmering* of distinction.
Burke on the Popery Laws.

To GLIMPSE.* *v. n.* [from *glimmer*; if it be not an older word than that. Chaucer uses it substantively. "Ye have some *glimsing*, and no parfit sight." March. Tale. However, it is to be referred, like *glimmer* and *gleam*, to the Goth. *gla*, light; while it also resembles the Gr. λάμπω, λάμψω, to shine, and Icel. *liome*, light, from the same root.] To appear by glimpses.

Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 46.

GLIMPSE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton, P. L.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our apprehensions, or which our short-sighted reason having got some faint *glimpse* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran.
Milton, P. L.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own.
Dryden.

3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place.
Cowley.

Man he seems
In all his lineaments, though in his face
The *glimpses* of his Father's glory shine.
Milton, P. R.

If I, celestial sire, in ought
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live.
Dryden, Fab.

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If hap'ly be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade.
Milton, P. L.

Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one *glimpse* as would require a long discourse to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Virg.

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpse* of. *Shakspeare.*

To GLI'STEN.† *v. n.* [not from *glitten*, German, which Dr. Johnson adduces, but perhaps from *gleissen* in that language; though the Sax. glıꝑnian is to shine; and our own word was formerly *glissen*. I find it in use nearly a century before the time of Thomson, from whom Dr. Johnson's earliest example is cited.] To shine, to sparkle with light.

How unpolished soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too pretious to be cast away.
Hammond, Works, iv. 660.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glistening* earth,
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson, Winter.*

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure.
Richardson, Pamela.

To GLI'STER.† *v. n.* [Teut. *glinsteren, glisteren*; Sw. *glistra.*] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the helmets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine.
Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his *glist'ring* coach. *Shaksp.*

All that *glisters* is not gold.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass, the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of fire. 1 *Mac.* vi. 39.

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were of a pleasant reddish colour, and *glistered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; glitter. Dr. Jamieson notices this word as a Scottish substantive, but says that he had never observed it as an English one. It, however, exists.

As fair Aurora in her morning gray,
Deck'd with the ruddy *glister* of her love,
Is fair Samela.
Greene, Descript. of Samela, Arcad. (1610.)

GLI'STER. *n. s.* [Properly written *clyster*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER. It is written wrong, even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bush, with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which descending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto expulsion.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

GLI'STERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To glister.*] Brightly; splendidly. *Sherwood.*

GLIT.* See GLEET.

To GLI'TTER.† *v. n.* [Goth. *glitmunjan*; Icel. *glitta*; Sw. *glitra.*]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Before the battle joins, from afar,
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.
Dryden, Virg.

Scarce hadst thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptations to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glitt'ring* scenes, o'er her own heart, severe;
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLI'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton, P. L.*

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.
Collier on Pride.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such *paint* and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLI'TTERAND.† Shining; sparkling. A participle used by Chaucer and the old English poets. This participial termination is still retained in Scotland.

Belts of *glitterand* gold. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

GLI'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *glitter.*] Lustre; gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade.
Bacon. Phys. Rem.

GLI'TTERINGLY.† *adv.* [from *glitter.*] Radiantly; with shining lustre. *Sherwood.*

To GLOAM.* *v. n.* [perhaps from the Germ. *glum*, turbid.] To be sullen; to be melancholy. See *To* GLOOM.

Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloming*. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, (1551.)

To GLOAR.† *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch; *glora*, Cimbr.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, "what a *gloarand* quean." Dr. Johnson.—It is also used, in the north of England, in the same sense; and it occurs in our old lexicography. "To gaze and glore." Barret in V. GAZE. See also the Lancashire and Westmoreland Dialects, and other northern vocabularies.

To GLOAT.† *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*. Dr. Johnson.—It is not so; but may be from the Swedish *glutta*, "levitèr vel furtim inspicere," Serenius; having indeed the same origin as *gloar*, viz. *gloa*, Goth. to look attentively. To *gloat*, or *glote*, is in our old lexicography. See Sherwood's and Cole's Dict.] To cast side glances, as a timorous lover, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Some praise his sleeves; and others *gloat*
Upon his rich embroider'd coat. *Gay, Fables.*

GLO'BARD. *n. s.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *adj.* [from *globe.*] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE. *n. s.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body: a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclos'd,
With bright imblazonry, and horrent arms.
Milton, P. L.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*. *n. s.* [*amaranthoides.*] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy. n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish. n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus. n. s.* [*helleboro-ranunculus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle. n. s.* [*carduus orbiculatus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To GLOBE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *globo.*] To gather round together.

Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *globe* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. ii. 3.

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton, P. L.*

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milt. P. L.*

GLOBO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *globose.*] Sphericity; sphericalness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLO'BOUS.† *adj.* [*globosus*, Lat.; *globeaux*, French. When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected. Dr. Johnson.— The word in the following passage of Milton is not *globose*, as Dr. Johnson pretends, and as he has cited it; but is, in the poet's own edition of his immortal poem, *globous*.] Spherical; round.

Having reduced [it] into a *globous* form.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 282.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God! *Milton, P. L.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLO'BULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew, Cosm. Sacra.

GLOBULA'RIA. n. s. [Latin; *globulaire*, French.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *n. s.* [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton, Opticks.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLO'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule.*] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

GLO'BY.* *adj.* [from *globe.*] Orbicular; round. *Sherwood.*

Your hair, whose *globy* rings
He flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.

B. Jonson, Elegy.

One of the highest arcs, that human contemplation circling upwards can make from the *globy* sea whereon she stands.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

GLODE.* The old preterite of *To glide.*

Forth upon his way he *glode*,
As sparkle out of bronde.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.

She *glode* forth as an adder doth.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Like sparke of fire that from the anvile *glode*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 23.

To GLO'MERATE.† *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated*.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 68.

GLOMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM.† *n. s.* [ȝlomunȝ, Saxon, twilight. Dr. Johnson.— Rather perhaps from the German *glum*, turbid. Yet Mr. H. Tooke deduces *gloom* from the Sax. ȝeleoman, to shine, the very reverse of its meaning. See his Div. of Purley, ii. 373.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milt. Il Pens.*

Is this the seat,
That we must change for heaven? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celestial light? *Milton, P. L.*

The still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied: with damps, and dreadful *gloom*.
Milton, P. L.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glist'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade.

Spenser, F. Q.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* East
Yet harnassed his fiery-footed team. *Spens. F. Q.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

Through dreadful shades of ever *glooming* night.

Span. Tragedy, (1603.)

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen. See *To* GLOAM. "*To gloom*, is to frown and be sullen." Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697.
4. To look darkly or dismally.

Here while the proud their long-drawn pomps display,
There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.

Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

To GLOOM.* *v. a.* To fill with gloom, with darkness, or dismalness.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray,
And wraps our thoughts at banquets in the shroud.

Young, Night Thoughts, 2.

Good heaven! what sorrows *gloom'd* that parting day,
That call'd them from their native walks away.

Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

GLOO'MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryd.*

Gloomily retir'd
The villain spider lives. *Thomson, Summer.*

GLOO'MINESS.† *n. s.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

A day of darkness and *gloominess*, a day of clouds and thick darkness. *Zeph.* i. 15.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and unconversable.

Collier of the Spleen.

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison.*

GLOO'MY.† *adj.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.

Dryden, Fab.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast.

Pope, Letters.

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

And you, ye hopeless *gloomy*-minded tribe,
You who, unconscious of those nobler flights
That reach impatient at immortal life,
Against the prime endearing privilege
Of being dare contend.

Thomson on Sir Isaac Newton.

To GLO'PPEN.* *v. a.* To surprise; to astonish. Common throughout the north. Westm. Chesh. and Craven Dialects. Supposed to be from the Icel. *glopur*, stultus.

GLORE.* *adj.* [Icel. *hlyre*, a very fat fish; whence *hlyre-feitr*, extremely fat. Sere-

nius. But see also GOLORE.] Fat; as, "*glore* fat, very fat." Yorksh. Gloss. to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale. "*Glore*, fat." North. *Glur*, soft fat. Lancashire. Pegge.

GLORIA'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *gloriation*, Latin, *gloriatio*, from *glorior*, to glory; to boast.] Boast; triumph.

Mutual praises, *gloriations*, and congratulations. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 338.

Suspicion, peremptoriness, despondency, triumph or *gloriation*. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 211.

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain *gloriation*, that they were the sons of Abraham. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 141.

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not now in use.

Old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton, S. A.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*glorification*, Fr.; from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Bp. Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.
Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 9.

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls. *Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him. *St. John*, xiii. 32.

Whom he justified them he also *glorified*. *Rom.* viii. 30.

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*; then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLO'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Dan.* iii. 22.

He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and splendour of his celestial body, still made more *glorious* and majestick by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal judge. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison, Cato.*

She must stand amongst the first servants of God, and be *glorious* amongst those that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

We have not
Receiv'd into our bosom and our grace
A *glorious* lazy drone, grown fat with feeding
On others' toil, but an industrious bee.
Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

GLO'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *glorious*.]

1. Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

He hath triumphed *gloriously*. *Exod.* xv. 1.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

2. Ostentatiously; boastingly.

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

GLO'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *glorious*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

GLO'RY.† *n. s.* [old French, *glorie*, and *glore*; afterwards, *gloire*; from *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets, both English and Scottish, it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glore*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *St. Luke*, ii. 14.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*. *Psalm* lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

And with that word and warning soon was dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming *glory*. *Fairfax.*

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings,
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the *glory* of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea? *Burnet.*

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not array'd like one of these. *St. Matt.* vi. 29.

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do show
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky.
Pope, Winter.

From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.
Pope.

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace, such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South, Serm.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspect.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd.* xiv. 14.

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgement *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them.
Shakspeare.

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height.
Addison, Cato.

This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To GLOSE.† *v. n.* [Sax. ȝleȝan, to flatter.] To flatter; to collogue. See *To* GLOZE.

GLO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *glose.*]

1. A commentator.

Sophisters, and doctors, and legends, and *glosers.* *Bp. of Chichester, Serm.* (1576,) sign. C. v.

2. A flatterer; a deceiver. See GLOZER.

GLOSS.† *n. s.*

1. A scholium; a comment. [Gr. γλῶσσα; Icel. *glosa*; Fr. *glose.*]

They never hear sentence which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With general voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howell.*

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places, he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses*, was Accursius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles, they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense, it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glow.* Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Goth. *gloa*, to shine; whence *glassa*, and thence our *glaze*, and *gloss.*

His iron coat all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glistering *gloss* darken'd with filthy dust.
Spenser, F. Q.

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss* discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness.
Shakspeare.

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest *gloss.*
Shakspeare.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman, Iliad.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *gloss* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them. *Addison, Spect.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit:
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit.
Sidney.

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker*, Pref.

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The common *gloss*
Of theologians. *Milton, P. L.*

To GLOSS.† *v. n.* [*gloser*, French, from the noun. Dr. Johnson. — *Gloser*, in the sense of *comment*, is of no great age in the French language. V. Lacombe. "*Glosée, notée*, 1450." The Sax. ȝleȝan, is both to comment and to flatter.]

1. To comment.

Of a beautiful countenance; or, had beautiful eyes; — as Conradus Pellicanus here *glosses.*
Patrick on 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12.

Thou detain'st Briseis in thy bands,
By priestly *glossing* on the gods' commands.
Dryden, Fab.

2. To make sly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd so well.
Prior.

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws.
Donne, Poems, p. 124.

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent. *Hooker, Serm.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the heart to *gloss* the foulest cause.
Philips, Briton.

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.
Dryden, Pers.

GLOSSA'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *glossary.*] Relating to a glossary; as, a *glossarial* index, i. e. an index referring to words explained in a work, as in the late editions of Shakspeare.

GLO'SSARIST.* *n. s.* [from *glossary.*]

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary. This seems not to be proper.

The *glossarist* I take to be Philip de Bergamo, a prior at Padua, who wrote a most elaborate moralisation on Cato. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 169.

2. One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

Mr. J. Kersey — with laudable industry has collected almost all the old words, I believe, which are to be found either in Speght or Skinner, and has generally with much fidelity copied the interpretations assigned to them by those two *glossarists.* *Tyrwhit, Vindic. Rowley Controv.* p. 162.

GLO'SSARY. *n. s.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, *in quo dei simulachrum dedicatum est*, and also in the old *glossaries.* *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary.* *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*glossateur*, French; from *gloss.*] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his *glossator.* *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 298.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgement, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon *glossator*, at the end of St. John's Gospel. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. Diss. i.

GLO'SSER.† *n. s.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

Neither the *glossers* upon the Alcoran, nor the most authentic legend of his life, take any notice thereof. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, (1679,) p. 62.

2. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *glossy.*] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSIST.* *n. s.* [from *gloss.*] A writer of glosses.

It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A scholiast; a commentator.

The like whereto is found also in the canon law, and noted by the *glossographer.* *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, ch. 1.

Some [words] I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* Pref.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY.† *adj.* [from *gloss.*]

1. Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire
Shone with a *glossy* scurf. *Milton, P. L.*

His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, a *glossy* raven black.
Dryden.

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum.
Dryden, Virg.

2. Specious.

That Lord Chesterfield must have been mortified by the lofty contempt, and polite yet keen satire, with which Johnson exhibited him to himself in this letter, it is impossible to doubt. He, however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

GLO'TTIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. γλωτίς.] In anatomy, a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice: it is in the form of a little tongue.

The *glottis*, — reckoned among the cartilages before mentioned — is the principal instrument of modulation. *Smith, on Old Age*, p. 142.

Letting it pass promptly from the upper part of the *glottis*, along the roof of the mouth.
Pownell, on the Elem. of Speech, Antiq. p. 154.

GLOVE.† *n. s.* [ȝlofe, Saxon, from *kloffue*, Danish, to divide; *klyfwa*, Su. Goth. the same. This brings it near to

our own word *cleave*. Junius says that the *glove*, in Danish, is called *haandkloffuer*, because it splits and divides the hand. Others think it to be from the Gr. καλύπτω, to hide or cover; or κέλυφος, the rind or shell of any thing. The word is old in our language: "I wole thee gyfe both goolde and *gloves*," Romance of The Sowdon of Babyloyne, written, according to Mr. Steevens, before the year 1375.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' the wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,
Some could not stay their *gloves* to find.
Drayton.

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of transpiring balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd,
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *n. s.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife? *Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

To GLOUR.* See to GLOAR: which is in some places pronounced *glour* or *glower*.

To GLOUT.† *v. n.* [A low word, of which I find no etymology. Dr. Johnson.—It is by no means a low word. Better writers than Chapman and Garth, whom Dr. Johnson cites, use it, both as a neuter and active verb. And it is, like *gloar*, and *gloat*, descended from the Goth. *gloa*, to behold.] To pout; to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glowting* round her rock, to fish she falls.
Chapman.

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the seat of filial grace, became the subject of horrour and *glouting* admiration, pageanted about like a dreadful idol. *Milton, Of Reform.* B. 1.

Glouting with sullen spight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.
Garth.

To GLOUT.* *v. a.* To gaze; to view attentively.

His majesty—knew full well—that whosoever attempteth any thing for the publick, (especially if it pertain to religion, and to the opening and clearing of the Word of God,) the same setteth himself upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader, 1611.

To GLOW.† *v. n.* [ȝlopan, Sax. *gloeyen*, Dutch; *gloa*, Icel. to shine; Gael. and Welsh, *glo*, a live coal.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Kunigund, wife to the emperour Henry II. to shew her innocency, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire.
Milton, P.L.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.
Addison, Ovid.

How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*.
Smith.

Fires that *glow*,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison, Cato.

The cord glides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With a smile that *glow'd*
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.
Milton, P.L.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage
A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse.
Savage.

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen pole.
Pope.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain,
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love.
Addison, Cato.

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows*,
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidst Rhodope's snows, *Pope.*

So perish all whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For other's good, or melt at other's woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*.
Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakspeare.

GLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of passion.
3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shakspeare.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great stile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*

To GLOWER.* See *To* GLOUR.

GLO'WINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *glowing*.]

1. In a shining manner; brightly.

A little stoop there may be to allay him; he would grow too rank else: a small eclipse to shadow him; but out he must break *glowingly* again, and with a greater lustre.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

2. With passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLO'WWORM. *n. s.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes.
Shakspeare.

The *glowworm* shews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of the *glowworm*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The man, who first upon the ground
A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:
He held it dear, till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away.
Waller.

To GLOZE.† *v. n.* [ȝlepan, Saxon. One of our oldest words. Wicliffe and Chaucer use it in the sense of *flatter*; by whom it is written *glose*.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

For he could well his *glozing* speeches frame,
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 14.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton, P. L.*

So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Milton, P. L.

A false *glozing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a *glozing* speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.
Philips.

2. To comment. This should be *gloss*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To GLOZE *over*.* *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition. See *To* GLOSS. But it is often pronounced and written, in this sense, *gloze*.

GLOZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by.
Shakspeare.

2. Specious show; gloss. Not used.

Precious couches full oft are shaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney.*

GLO'ZER.† *n. s.* [from *gloze.*] A flatterer; "a liar." *Huloet.*

Yet must I talke so sage and smooth, as though I were a *glozer*. *Gamm. Gurton's Needle*, (1551.)

I may not use the *glozer's* trade;
I cannot say the crow is white,
But needs must call a spade a spade.
Gifford, Posie of Gilloflowers, (1580.)

GLO'ZING.* *n. s.* [from *gloze.*] Specious representation.

Your goodly *glozings* and time-serving colludings with the state are but like watermen on the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 43.

GLUE. *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best.
Moxon.

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse.
Blackmore.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together. *Eccles.* xxii. 7.

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvass over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest; that is by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts do debase men's minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd.
Dryden.

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms.
Pope.

GLU'EBOILER. *n. s.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER.† *n. s.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue. See also GLEWER.

GLU'EY.* *adj.* See GLEWY, and GLUY.

GLU'EYNESS.* See GLEWINESS.

GLU'ISH.* *adj.* Partaking of the nature of glue. See also GLEWISH. *Sherwood.*

To GLUM.* *v. n* [from *gloom*; formerly written *glomb*. Dr. Johnson notices only the adjective *glum*, which he calls a low cant word, and for the usage of which he cites the comparatively *modern* authority of the Guardian. For *glum* is both a verb, and a substantive, in our ancient writers.] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance. *Huloet.*

It is of Love, as of Fortune,—
Which whilom will on folke smile,
And *glombe* on hem anothir while.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 4356.

GLUM.* *n. s.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown.

She looked hautely, and gave on me a *glum*;
There was among them no word then but mum.
Skelton, Poems, p. 44.

GLUM.† *adj.* Sullen; stubbornly grave. It is used, in some places, for melancholy, dull; and, like the old adjective *glummy*, is adopted from *gloom*. See GLOOM.

Some when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

GLU'MMY.* *adj.* [from *glum*, i. e. *gloom.*] Dark; dismal for want of light.

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 27.

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to swallow; γλύζω, Gr.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden, Æn.*

I found
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass *glut* the grave.
Milton, P. L.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.
Arbuthnot, Art of Polite Lying.

5. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw.
Milton, P. L.

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

To GLU'TINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *glutino.*] To join with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *glutinate.*] The act of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

GLU'TINATIVE.* *adj.* [from *glutinate.*] Tenacious. See AGGLUTINATIVE and CONGLUTINATIVE.

GLUTINO'SITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glutinosité.*] Glutinousness; clamminess. *Cotgrave.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
Milton, Comus.

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. [*n. s.* from *glutinous.*] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON.† *n. s.* [*glouton*, French; *gluto*, Lat. from *glutio*, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endless drought. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;

All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love.
Cowley.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

3. A species of bear. *Pennant.*

To GLU'TTON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to glut; to overfill.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 81.

To GLUTTONI'SE.† *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.
Sherwood.

And again, *οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες* — the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices.
Hallywell, Melampron. (1681,) p. 102.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakspeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Ralegh.*

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight.
Milton, P. L.

GLU'TTONOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.
Sherwood.

GLU'TTONY. *n. s.* [*gloutonnie*, French; from *glutton.*] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holiday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton, P. R.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend.
Dryden, Juv.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *adj.* [from *glue.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYCO'NIAN.* } *adj.* [Fr. *glyconien, glyconique*; from the Lat. *glyconium.*] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.
GLYCO'NICK. }

He [Watts] was a maker of verses from fifteen to fifty, and in his youth appears to have paid attention to Latin poetry. His verses to his brother, in the *glyconick* measure, written when he was seventeen, are remarkably easy and elegant. *Johnson, Life of Watts.*

GLYN.† *n. s.* [Irish; *glyn*, Norm. Fr. a valley; *glyn*, Cornish, a woody valley; *gleann*, *glyn*, pl. Erse; *glen*, Scottish. See GLEN.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

GLYPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glyphe*; Gr. γλυφὴ, from γλύφω, to engrave.] In sculpture or architecture, any kind of ornamental cavity. *Chambers.*

GLY'PHICK.* *n. s.* [from γλύφω.] A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick.* See HIEROGLYPHICK. But *glyphicks* is in the Hist. of Peru, p. 43.

GLY'PTICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glyptique*; Gr. γλυπτὸς, from γλύφω, to engrave.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRA'PHICK.* *adj.* [γλυπτὸς, and γράφω, Gr.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology.
Brit. Crit. vol. 10. 1797. Oct.

GLYPTO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [γλυπτὸς, and γράφω; Fr. *glyptographie.*] A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

The general prolegomena are followed by the author's introduction to *glypography*, (l'étude des pierres gravées,) in which he shows himself to be a person who has not derived his information merely from the descriptions given by others, and from books of prints, but from the actual contemplation of the originals themselves.
Brit. Crit. vol. 10. 1797. Oct.

To GNAR.† } *v. n.* gnýrpan, Sax.; *knorren*, Dutch; *knorra*, Goth. to murmur; *knurra*, Icel. the same.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.
To GNARL. }

He gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shakspeare.

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.
Fairfax.

GNAR.* *n. s.* A knot. See GNARLED.

GNA'RLED.† *adj.* [*gnar, nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks. Dr. Johnson.— *Gnar*, as a hard knot of wood, is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it. It is also in our old lexicography. See Bullokar and Cockeram. It is from the Teut. *knorre.* See likewise KNARE.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To GNASH.† *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch; *gnista*, Icelandick; and our own word at first was *gnast.* Wicliffe uses *gnastide* for *gnashed*; and nearly two centuries after him, bishop Fisher, in his Psalms: "They *gnaste* with theyr teeth."] To strike together; to clash.

Laugh not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou *gnash* thy teeth in the end.
Ecclus. xxx. 10.

The seer, who could not yet his wrath asswage,
Roll'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden, Virg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away.
Psalm cxii. 10.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatning revenge in vain.
Spenser, F. Q.

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth.
Psalm xxxv. 16.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton, P. L.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd.
Dryden.

GNA'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *gnash.*] Collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

Let her taste of most terrible punishmentes, sorrowful plagues, waylinges, and *gnashinges* of teeth. *Bale on the Revel.* (1550,) P. iii.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
St. Matt. viii. 12.

GNAT. *n. s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat.* *Shaks.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 24.

GNA'TFLOWER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATHO'NICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *gnathonicus.*] Deceitful in words; flattering; like a smellfeast or parasite.
Bullokar, and Cockeram.

GNATHO'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *gnathonical.*] Flatteringly; deceitfully.
Cockeram.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *snap.*] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

GNA'TWORM.* *n. s.* [*gnat* and *worm.*] A small water insect produced of a gnat.

To GNAW.† *v. a.* [gnazan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch; *gnaga*, Su. Goth. *nagen*, German; *naga*, Icel. γναύω, Gr.

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain.
Chapman.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw.*
Dryden, Juv.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.
Shakspeare, Othello.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain.
Rev. xvi. 10.

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground.
Dryden.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.
L'Estrange.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakspeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

GNA'WER.† *n. s.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

Plautus calls him [the backbiter] "mus nominis," a mouse (that is the *gnawer*, or eater up,) of one's good name.
Bp. Andrews on the Dec. (ed. 1650,) p. 507.

To GNI'BBLE.* See *To* NIBBLE. *Gnibble*, however, is the old orthography.

GNOFF.* *n. s.* [perhaps of the same origin with *chuff*. See CHUFF. Bullokar and Cockeram define a *gnoff* to be a *churl*.] A miser.

A rich *gnofe*, i. e. a rich grub, or miserable caitiff, as I render it; which interpretation, to be proper and significant, I gather by the sense of that ancient metre,

The caitiff *gnof* sed to his crue,
My meney is many, my incomes but few.
Comm. upon Chaucer's Mill. Tale, &c. (1665,) p. 8.

GNOME.* *n. s.* [Gr. γνώμη.]

1. A brief reflection, worthy to be remembered.

Gnome [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done.
Peacham, Gard. of Eloq. (1577,) sign. V. iii.

2. One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the centre. [Fr. *gnome*. Vigenere calls them also *gnomons*; and some derive the word from the Gr. γνώμων, one that takes cognizance of a thing.]

The graver prude sinks downward to a *gnome*,
In search of mischief still on earth to roam.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

The laughers gave out, that the *gnomes* and sylphs, disguised like ruffians, had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the cabala; a crime not to be pardoned by these jealous spirits!
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

GNO'MICAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *gnomique*, from γνώμη, a sentence.] Sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

Adding this excellent, *gnomical*, and canon-like conclusion.
Conference at Hampton Court, (1603,) p. 44.

GNOMOLO'GICAL.* } *adj.* [from *gnomo-*
GNOMOLO'GICK. } *logy*.] Pertaining to gnomology. *Ash.*

GNOMO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [γνώμη and λογία.] A collection of maxims and reflections.

Which art of powerful reclaiming wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

GNO'MON. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNOMO'NICK.* } *adj.* [from *gnomon*.]
GNOMO'NICAL. } Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The *gnomonick* projection is also called the horologiographick projection, because it is the foundation of *dialling*. *Chambers.*

GNOMO'NICKS. *n. s.* pl. [γνωμονική.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

GNO'STICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Gnostick*.] The heresy of the Gnosticks.

Though it be indeed but a spice of the old abhorred *Gnosticism*.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.

GNO'STICK.* *n. s.* [old French, *gnostique*, Greek γνωστικὸς, from γινώσκω, to know.] One of the earliest hereticks.

I think that no man that reads it [the first Epistle of St. John] with attention, can doubt but that it is particularly designed against the impious sect of the *Gnosticks*; who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination; from whence they had the name of Gnosticks; but notwithstanding this glittering pretence, they did allow themselves in all manner of impious and vicious practices; "turning the grace of God into lasciviousness," as St. Jude speaks of them.
Tillotson, Serm. vol. i. S. 15.

GNO'STICK.* *adj.* Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks.

The Nicolaitans, of whom mention is made in the Apocalypse of St. John, seem to have been of the *Gnostick* sect. *Percy, Key to the N. Test.*

To GO.† *v. n.* pret. *I went; I have gone.* [ȝan, Sax. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*. Dr. Johnson.—*Go*, *goen*, and *gon* are the ancient past participles of this verb. The Icelandick, Su. Gothick, and Dan. *gaa*, to go, must be likewise observed in the etymology. Some refer to the Greek verb also, κίω, to go.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shaks.*

After some months those muscles become callous; and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go* upon it, though lamely.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be *going*. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 46.

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I *go* to him?
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shaks.*

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I *go*
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest *goes* round.
Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shaks. Macb.*

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of *to come*.

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

And when she had so said, she *went* her way.
St. John, xi. 28.

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him *go*. *Cowley.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.
Pope, Odyssey.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, *Go* not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakspeare.*

You did wish that I would make her turn;
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on.
Shakspeare, Othello.

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The mourners *go* about the streets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Mac.* iii. 6.

Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.
Ex. xxxii. 27.

The sun, which once did shine alone,
Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,
When he beheld twelve suns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,
As if they had been there as servants set,
To stay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

Turn not children *going*, 'till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of. *Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river. *Arbuthnot.*

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are *going* to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer.* xxxi. 4.

Away, and with thee *go*, the worst of woes,
That seek'st my friendship, and the gods thy foes.
Chapman.

He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.
Job, xxxiv. 8.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantic islands.
Temple.

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel *went* astray, which *went* astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek.* xliv. 10.

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul*, Dedic.

Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I hope, by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we *go* over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson.*

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*

I *go* over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. *Deut.* ii. 27.

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall *go* aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer.* xv. 5.

His horses *go* about
Almost a mile. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say *go* forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We be not able to *go* up against the people, for they are stronger than we. *Numb.* xiii. 31.

Let us *go* down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

Thou art not able to *go* against this Philistine to fight with him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic.* v. 8.

16. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Mac.* ii. 22.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things *go* backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon.*

All *goes* to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.
Dryden, Virg.

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addison.*

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? 1 *Cor.*

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*

20. To shift; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*

Clothes they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

21. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. This sense is only in the participles *going* and *gone*.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

22. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryd.*

23. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.* xii. 24.

24. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

25. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

26. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Add. on It.*

27. To pass; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 12.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

28. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon.*

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Otway.*

'Tis with our judgements as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.*

Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings*, xx. 9.

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden, Æn.*

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*;
This is not fair, not profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden, Pers.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*

Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes.
Milton, Ep. M. of W.

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges*, xvi. 19.

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick.
Shakspeare, K. John.

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton on the Classicks.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts, Logick.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions *go* no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden, Ovid*, Pref.

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate, Juv.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* towards acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldness of your speech. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tob.* x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts, Logick.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job*, xx.

He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
— The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she *goes* down at twelve. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton, P. L.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. *To* Go *about*. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go about*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went about*
His father's business. *Milton, P. R.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To* Go *aside*. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb.* v. 12.

53. *To* Go *between*. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* Go *by*. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she liv'd now. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

What's that to us? The time *goes by*; away. *Shakspeare.*

55. *To* Go *by*. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton, S. A.*

He's sure to *go by* the worse that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Est.*

56. *To* Go *by*. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

57. *To* Go *down*. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Ps.*

59. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty.

He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture. *St. John*, x. 9.

60. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to decease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd:
Some must *go off*; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shaks. Mac.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

62. *To* Go *off*. To fire.

As a goose
In death contracts her talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The tricker of his pistol draw:
The gun *went off*. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

63. *To* Go *on*. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

64. *To* Go *on*. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall *go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Bp. Taylor.*

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions; if they *go on*, the only poultice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Bp. Berkeley.*

65. *To* Go *over*. To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go over*. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

66. *To* Go *out*. To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

67. *To* Go *out*. To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shaks. Hen. V.*

Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison, Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night.
Pope, Dunciad.

68. *To* Go *out*. To proceed formally; still an academical phrase; as, to *go out* grand compounder.

Now heaven be praised, Silvio;
Thy all-destroying arrows and thy bow
Thou hast plied so well about these woods, that now
Thou art *gone out* thy arts-master.
Fanshaw, Past. Fido, p. 146.

69. *To* Go *through*. To perform throughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it.
South, Serm.

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence,
Addison on the War.

70. *To* Go *through*. To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

71. *To* Go *upon*. To take as a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison.*

72. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to *come*. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that *go* before and that *come* after: to-day *goes* away, and to-morrow *comes*.

Go to.† *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the three poetical examples. It is sometimes also a phrase of exhortation or encouragement, as in the example from Genesis; and of preparation required, as in that from the book of Kings.

They said to one another, *Go to*, let us make brick, &c. And they said, *Go to*, let us build us a city and tower, whose top may reach unto heaven. *Gen.* xi. 3, 4.

One went in, and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the king of Syria said, *Go to*, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel.
2 *Kings*, v. 4, 5.

Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow.
St. James, iv. 13, 14.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale.
Rowe.

Go-by. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go-cart. *n. s.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are tried in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

Goad.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝoðe, ȝaðe, ȝað; Icel. *gadda*, to prick.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the *goad*, that driven oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of *bullocks*? *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 25.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To Goad.† *v. a.* [Icel. *gadda*.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shaks. All's well.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

Goal. *n. s.* [*gaule*, Fr. a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton, P. L.*

And the slope sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden, Virg.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal*;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole.
Pope.

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail*.

To Goam.* See *To* Gaum.

Goar.† *n. s.* [*goror*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.—*Geir*, Icel. a shred. "*Goor* of a cloth, *lacinia*." Prompt. Parv.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it, according to Skinner; but rather a slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. A *goar-coat* was, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a gown or petticoat so cut, as to be very broad at the bottom, and narrow at the upper end; as may be observed in the pictures of that period. See Suppl. to Grose's Gloss.

A seint she wered, barred all of silk,
A barme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her lendes, full of many a *gore*.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

Go'arish.* *adj.* [from *goar*.] Patched; mean; doggerel.

May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bonds; and may they write that false, and lose their debts.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

Goat.† *n. s.* [ȝat, Sax. and Scottish; *geit*, Icel. *gaitin*, Goth. See the 5th sense of Gate.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

We Cyclops care not for your *goat*-fed Jove,
Nor other blest ones; we are better farre.
Chapman.

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper mills upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nursing *goat*'s repaid
With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid.
Creech.

Goa'tbeard. *n. s.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

Goa'tchafer. *n. s.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

Go'atfish.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *fish*.] The name of a fish, caught in the Mediterranean; called also by some *caper*.

Goa'therd. *n. s.* [ȝat and hỳrd, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Wotton.*

Goa'tish. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality; as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal.
More against Atheism.

Goa'tmarjoram. *n. s.* The same with Goatsbeard.

Goa'tsmilk. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more properly two words.

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses and *goatsmilk* may be necessary.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Goa'tmilker. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

Goat's *Rue*. *n. s.* [*galega*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

Goa'tskin. *n. s.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with sable wine.
Pope, Odyssey.

GOA'TSUCKER.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *sucker.*] A name by which the bird *caprimulgus* is called in some parts of England.

GOA'TS-THORN. *n. s.* [*goat* and *thorn.*] An herb.

GOB.† *n. s.* [*gob*, old Fr.]

1. A quantity; a lump: a low word, but still in use in the North. Craven Dialect.

Dost think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money? *L'Estrange.*

2. A mouthful, in some parts of England; whence a *gob-string* also for a *bridle*, and *gob-stick* for a *spoon.* [Irish, *gob.* See GAB.]

GO'BBET.† *n. s.* [from *gob*, the mouth. See GAB. Old Fr. *gob*, a gulph; *gober*, to swallow.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once; originally a morsel, a small quantity of any thing.

A litil sour-dow apeireth all the *gobet.*
Wicliffe, Galat. v. 9.

He saide, he hadde a *gobbet* of the sayl
That scinte Peter hadde. *Chaucer, C. T.* Prol.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw.
Spenser, F. Q.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The cooks, slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.
Sandys, Travels.

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd.
Addison.

To GO'BBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Estrange.*

GO'BBETLY.* *adv.* [from *gobbet.*] In pieces. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

To GO'BBLE.† *v. a.* [from *gob*; whence *gober*, to swallow, old Fr. See GAB and GOB.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estrange.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

To GO'BBLE.* *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does. Dr. Johnson confounds this word with the verb active.

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

As a male turkey straggling on the green —
Urg'd by enkindling wrath he *gobbling* goes.
Crabbe.

GO'BBLEGUT.* *n. s.* [*gobble* and *gut.*] A greedy feeder. A low expression.
Sherwood.

GO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BETWEEN.† *n. s.* [*go* and *between.*] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense.

Even as you came into me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I say, I shall be with her between ten and eleven.
Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

They only are the internuncios, or the *gobetweens*, of this trim devised mummery.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

The broker has his countenance ready to laugh with the merchant, though the abuse is to fall on himself, because he knows that, as a *gobetween*, he shall find his account in being in the good graces of a man of wealth. *Tatler*, No. 225.

GO'BLET.† *n. s.* [*gobelet*, Fr.; from the Gr. κύπελλον, a sort of cup; Lat. *cupellum*; hence *cupelet*, as it were; and so *gobelet*, *goblet.*] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

Like a round *goblet*, which wanteth not liquor.
Cantic. vii. 2.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denh.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryden.

GO'BLIN.† *n. s.* [French, *gobelin*, which Spenser has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other; but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eilff uilhon* are *phantoms of the night*; and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Goboldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived. Dr. Johnson. — The word is probably from the Gr. κόβαλος, a kind of demon, according to the scholiast on the Plutus of Aristophanes; whence also the low Latin *gobelinus*. "Dæmon enim, quem de Dianæ phano expulit, adhuc in eâdem urbe degit, et in variis frequenter formis apparens neminem lædit. *Hunc* vulgus *gobelinum* appellat." Orderic. Vitalis, lib. 5. p. 556. Du Cange represents the goblin as delighting more in mockery than mischief. V. GOBELINUS.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shakspeare.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton, P. L.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spens. F. Q.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thoms.*

GOD. *n. s.* [306, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good.* The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *St. John*, iv. 24.

God above
Deal between thee and me. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. *Pears.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed.
Exod. xxii. 20.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.*

I am not Licio,
But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakspeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GOD'S *Penny.** An old expression for an earnest-penny; and used in the north of England.

Young Lo. Come, strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings.

More. There's a *God's penny* for thee.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

GO'DCHILD. *n. s.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER.† *n. s.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

How doth my cousin, your bedfellow? and your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

GO'DDESS. *n. s.* [from *god.*] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father!
Shakspeare.

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthly, thou a heav'nly love. *Shaks.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden, Fab.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden, Fab.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.
Addison.

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train.
Pope, Odyssey.

GO'DDESS-LIKE.† *adj.* [*goddess* and *like.*] Resembling a goddess. Mr. Malone

thinks this epithet not common, and Dr. Johnson has cited only an example from Pope. The following examples will prove the frequency and the propriety of its use.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most *goddess-like* prank'd up. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

More *goddess-like* than wife-like. *Shaks. Cymb.*

She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As *goddess-like* to her admired lays. *Shaks. Peric.*

In comelie garments, like some virgin maid
Of Dian's troope, she trimlie was arraid;
Save, *goddesse-like*, her globe-like head around
With verdant wreath of sacred bay was crown'd.
Mir. for Mag. p. 782.

With *goddess-like* demeanour forth she went.
Milton, P. L.

She — Delia's self
In gait surpass'd and *goddess-like* deport.
Milton, P. L.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd.
Pope, Odyssey.

Go'DFATHER.† *n. s.* [*god* and *father*. Sax. ȝoꝺpæꝺep. See also GODMOTHER.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand *godfather* to his child.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

Go'DHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

The *Godhead* of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is all one; the glory equal, the majesty coeternal. *Athanas. Creed.*

Be content;
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

At the holy mount
Of heaven's high-seated top, the imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

So may thy *godhead* be confest,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device. *Acts*, xvii. 29.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Æn.

Go'DLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝoꝺleaꝛ.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

My lords, he bade me say, that you may know
How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought)
Defies base, indirect, and *godless* treacheries.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

That *godless* crew
Rebellious. *Milton, P. L.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

Go'DLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *godless*.] The state of being wicked.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness; to a lawless course of *godlessness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 87.

Go'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild.
Milton, P. L.

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milt. P. R.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

Go'DLILY.* *adv.* [from *godly*. This is the true word, though the repetition of the syllable is certainly harsh. See the adverb GODLY.] Righteously; piously.

Enjoining them upon the severest penalties to live *godlily*, holily, and righteously in this present world. *Hen. Wharton, Serm.* (1697,) i. 114.

Go'DLING.† *n. s.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, Juv.

He preserved a young plump *godling* called Bacchus, after the death of his mother Semele.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 241.

Go'DLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience *godliness*, and to *godliness* brotherly kindness. *2 Pet.* i. 5, 6, 7.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker.*

Go'DLY.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝoꝺlic.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Ps.* xii. 1.

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Pearson.*

Go'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

Go'DLYHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word, Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Spenser, in which, however, the true word is *goodlyhead*. See GOODLYHEAD.

Go'DMOTHER.† *n. s.* [*god* and *mother*. Sax. ȝoꝺmoꝺep.] A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two godfathers and one *godmother*; and for every female, two *godmothers*, and one godfather.
Rubrick, Comm. Prayer.

The duchess of Norfolk, *godmother*, bearing the child [the princess Elizabeth] richly habited in a mantle; the marchioness of Dorset, the other *godmother*, and ladies. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

Go'DSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. Perhaps not used in a serious sense.

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Venus —
Trudg'd it away to Jove's high court,
And there his *godship* did entreat
To look out for his best receipt.
Swift, ed. Barret, p. 95.

Go'DSIB.* See GOSSIP.

Go'DSMITH.* *n. s.* [*god* and *smith*.] A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests devise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

Go'DSON.† *n. s.* [*god* and *son*. Sax. ȝoꝺrunu.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar?
Shakspeare.

Go'DWARD.† *adv.* To *Godward* is *toward God*. So we read, *Hac* Arethusa *tenus*, for *hactenus* Arethusa.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. *2 Cor.*

What the eye of a bat is to the sun, the same is all human understanding to *Godwards*.
Howell, Lett. ii. 11.

Go'DWIT.† *n. s.* [ȝoꝺ, good, and pihꝺ, an animal. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *god*, good, and *veide*, prey taken in hunting, or *vist*, food. Serenius.] A bird of particular delicacy.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons,
Knots, lampreys, *godwits*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown'd his board.
Cowley.

Go'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God*
Go'DYIELD. } *shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare, Mac.*

GOEL.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝeolepe, yellow; Su. Goth. *gul*. This word must be pronounced *gool*; and is of the same family as *gold*. *Goel* or *gole* is used in Suffolk and Essex for *yellow*.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.
Tusser.

Go'EN.* *part. preter.* of *go*; formerly so written, and indeed rightly.

Go'ER.† *n. s.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Wotton.*

3. One that transacts business between two parties. In an ill sense. See Go-BETWEEN.

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name, call them all Pandars. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

4. A term often applied to a horse; as, he is a good *goer*, a safe *goer*.

Is the rough French horse brought to the door? They say he is a high *goer*. I shall soon try his mettle. *Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.*

5. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac't
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

Go'ETY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *goetie*; Gr. γοητεία, enchantment.] A kind of magick; an invocation of evil spirits.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 51.

GOFF.* *n. s.* [old French, *goffe*, rude, blockish, clownish.]

1. A foolish clown. North. Grose. Sometimes pronounced *gaff*.
2. A game. See Golf.
3. A mow of hay or corn. Essex. Grose. Of uncertain etymology.

He was in his labour stacking up a *goff* of corn. *Fox, cited by Wood, Ath. Ox.* i. 592.

Go'FFISH.* *adj.* [from *goff*.] Foolish; indiscreet.

Beware of *gofishe* peplis speche,
That dremen thingis, which that nevir were. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iii. 585.

Goo.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Goth. *gagg*, the way. See Agog.] Haste; desire to go.

You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

To GO'GGLE.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; Junius derives it from the Lat. *cocles*, having one eye only; and Wicliffe uses *gogil yghed* for *having one eye*, St. Mark, ix. 47. Serenius offers the Icel. *gagr*, prominent, which is not improbable, the meaning of *goggle* being not to look asquint, which is the definition given of the word by Dr. Johnson; but rather to have full eyes, a kind of prominent look. See both the substantive and adjective.] To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes.

A hugye giaunt stiffe and starke,
All foule of limbe and lere,
Two *goggling* eyen like fire. *Sir Cauline, Percy's Rel. of Anc. Poetry.*

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. ii.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scoul,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

Go'GGLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stare; a bold or strained look.

Do ye stare *goggles*? I hope to make winter boots of thy hide yet. *Beaum. & Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous. *Lord Halifax.*

2. In the plural only, both blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, and glasses worn by persons to defend the eyes from dust or the heat of the sun. Both these senses are modern, and rather vulgar.

Go'GGLE.* *adj.* Staring; having full eyes.

Frowning he enters ——
And louring on me with the *goggle* eye. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 427.

Give him admonition to forsake his sawcy glavering grace, and his *goggle* eye. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

That rolls one *goggle* eye in its vast brow,
Like a grim Cyclop. *Fenshaw, Past. Fid.* p. 113.

Go'GGLE-EYED† *adj.* [from *goggle* and *eye*. See the etym. of *To* Goggle.] Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed, — bald, *goggle-eyed*, blear-eyed, or with staring eyes, heavy, dull, hollow-eyed, black or yellow about the eyes, or squint-eyed. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 524.

Go'GGLED.* *adj.* [from *goggle*.] Prominent; staring.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 50.

Go'ING. *n. s.* [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors' tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches' suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacr.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Proceeding; series of conduct. In colloquial language we say, *goings-on*.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. *Job*, xxxiv. 21.

To Goke.* To stupify. See *To* Gowk.

Go'LA. *n. s.* The same with Cymatium.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli make a noble show. *Addison, Spect.* No. 415.

GOLD.† *n. s.* [ȝolb, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as Scaliger says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. Peacham on Drawing. Dr. Johnson. — Others, noticing the Icel. *guld*, gold, consider *gul*, yellow, as the origin. See Goel. Serenius and Wachter deduce it from the Icel. *gilde*, value, price.]

1. *Gold* is the most valuable of all metals, more malleable and ductile than any other, exceeding all in weight except platina, and of a bright yellowish colour; assuming, when melted, that of a bluish-green.

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The *gold* fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden, Tyran. Lov.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thou that so stoutly hast resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakspeare, Hen VI.*

The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and "animamque moresque *aureos* educit in astra." Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. A flower.

Jalousie,
That wered of yelwe *goldes* a gerlond. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

The crimsin darnell flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*,
Which, though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hews
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose use. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

Gold *of Pleasure. n. s.* [*myagrum*.] A plant.

Go'LDBEATEN.* *adj.* [*gold* and *beat*.] Gilded; covered with gold.

In many gay garments that weren *goldbeaten*. *Pierce, Ploughman's Crede.*

Go'LDBEATER. *n. s.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

Go'LDBEATER'S *Skin. n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Go'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Gol'DEN.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝolden.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

The *golden* image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Dan.* iii. 5.

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.
Dryden.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shaks.*
'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw.*
To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden russeting hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*
Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with others, as we would have others deal with us.
Watts, Logick.

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN *Number*. *n. s.* The number, which shews the year of the moon's cycle.

This was invented, long before our Saviour's nativity, by Meton the Athenian, from whence it was styled the Metonic cycle; till afterwards it changed its name, being either from its great usefulness in ascertaining the moon's age, or else from its being written in letters of gold, called the *golden number*; though sometimes, for the first of these reasons, it is called the cycle of the moon.
Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

GO'LDEN *Rod*.* *n. s.* [*virga aurea*.] A plant.

GO'LDEN *Rule*.* *n. s.* In arithmetick, the Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage*. *n. s.* [*chrysoplenium*.] An herb.

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

GO'LDFINCH. *n. s.* [ȝolðfinc, Saxon.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud taylor*.

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

GO'LDFINDER. *n. s.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittals through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders*. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GOLDHI'LTED.* *adj.* [Sax. ȝolðhilteð.] Having a golden hilt; a phrase applied to a sword.

GO'LDLEAF.* *n. s.* [Saxon, ȝolðlæf.] Beaten gold.

GO'LDNEY. *n. s.* A sort of fish, otherwise called *gilthead*. *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDPROOF.* *adj.* [*gold* and *proof*.] Able to resist the temptation of gold.

This is most strange: Art thou *goldproof?*
There's for thee. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

GO'LDSIZE. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldsize*, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝolðmið.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shaks.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

They [bankers] were a tribe that had risen and grown up in Cromwell's time, and never were heard of before the late troubles, till when the whole trade of money had passed through the hands of the scriveners: they were for the most part *goldsmiths*, men known to be so rich, and of so good reputation, that all the money of the kingdom would be trusted or deposited in their hands. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 597.
The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*
Borrowed 500l. of a *goldsmith* upon my ticket.
Spectator, vol. ix. (1715,) No. 14.

GO'LDYLOCKS.† *n. s.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant.

Fair ox-eye, *goldylocks*, and columbine.
B. Jonson, Masques.

GOLF.* *n. s.* [Dutch and Sw. *kolf*, a club; *kolf* is also a Dutch game played in an enclosed area with clubs and balls.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat; formerly called *bandy-ball*. It consists in driving the ball from one hole to another; and he who drives his ball into the hole with the fewest strokes, is the winner. It is a common game in Scotland: See Dr. Jamieson's Etym. Scot. Dict. in V. GOLF. Strutt says, that it is also used in the north of England.

Golf was a fashionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it was one of the exercises with which prince Henry, eldest son to James the first, occasionally amused himself.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of the People of Eng.
Golf and foot-ball appear to have been prohibited in Scotland by king James the second in 1457. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

GOLL.† *n. s.* [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealðan, to handle or manage. Dr. Johnson.—May it not be a more easy corruption of the Greek γύαλον, (*gualon*,) the palm of the hand?] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence.
Sidney.
Make 'em hold up their spread *golls*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.
Wish her
To wash her hands in bran or flour;
And do you, in like manner, scour
Your dirty *golls*. *Cotton, Virg.* B. 4.

GOLO'RE.* *n. s.* [Irish, *gleire*, plenty, a great deal; Gael. *leor*, *go leoir*, enough; Shaw; *gelore*, Scottish; Jamieson in V. GELORE.] Abundance. Still used in many parts of England. See also GLORE.

GOM.* *n. s.* [Goth. *guma*, Sax. ȝuma; Germ. *gomo*, a man.] A man. Obsolete.

I Gloton, quod the *gome*, giltye me yelde,
That I have trespassed with tong.
P. Ploughman's Vision.
This term remained on the English stage till the time of Charles the first. It occurs in *The Widow*, which was acted in that reign with much applause.
Rich. Say you, sir? —
I'll try your ladyship, faith. — Lady, well met.
Fran. I do not think so, sir.
Rich. A scornful *gom*.
On which passage the commentator observes, (Old Pl. vol. xii. p. 245.) that Junius in his Etymologicon says, that *gom* or *gome* signifies a man. Richardo therefore means, that Francisco, in his assumed character of a woman, acts not with the softness and delicacy of a female, but with the scorn and haughtiness of a male.
Whiter, Etymolog. Mag. p. 355.

GO'MAN.* *n. s.* [from *gom*.] A man, simply; not a goodman, an householder, a master of a family, as Verstegan, Bailey, and others have asserted. Obsolete.

From this name for man under the form of *gm*, *gom*, *gome*, &c. the etymologists have rightly derived *gomman*, which some have idly conceived to be quasi *goodman*. *Whiter.*

GOME.† *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel. Dr. Johnson thus gives this word, without any etymology, from Bailey. It is probably a corruption of *coom*. See COOM.

GOMPHO'SIS.† *n. s.* [Gr. γόμφωσις, from γόμφος, a nail; old French, *gomphose*. Cotgrave.] A particular form of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

GO'NDOLA.† *n. s.* [*gondole*, French; *gondola*, Ital. and low Lat. κουντελὰς, Græcobarb. a kind of little vessel, "ex idiomate Italico, *gondola*." Meursius. Some derive it from the Gr. κόνδυ, a sort of vase.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly.
Spenser, F. Q.
In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*
As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *gondolier*, Cotgrave; *gondoliere*, Ital.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.
Shakspeare, Othello.

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See *To* GO.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lies and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister: we are *gone* else. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

3. Past.

I'll tell thee the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts*, xvi. 19.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addison on Italy.*

GO'NFALON.† } *n. s.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.
GO'NFANON. } *gunfana*, Icelandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. Lye. Dr. Johnson. — Our old word is *gonfanon*, which Chaucer uses. Milton introduced *gonfalon* into our language immediately from the Italian *gonfalone*, which is a chief standard, the name of the pope's standard, and often occurs in Ariosto. The *gonfanon* is described by the French as a little square flag, or penon, at the end of a lance.] An ensign; a standard.

He that bare the enseigne
Of worship, and the *gonfanoun*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1201.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton, P. L.*

GONFALONI'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gonfalonier*, and *gonfanonnier*; Ital. *gonfaloniere*.] A chief standard-bearer.

Had she not [Florence] her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation too provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*?
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, (1659,) ch. 10.

GONG.* *n. s.*

1. A draught, or privy; a jakes. [Sax. ȝanȝ, ȝonȝ, a passage.] Obsolete.

Huloet.

A commune *gong*, whereas men purge their ordure. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

2. An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiaticks strike with a large wooden mallet; the sound of which is heard at a great distance. It has been introduced into this country in some of the entertainments of the stage and of country fairs.

The Chinese believe that during eclipses of the sun and moon these celestial bodies are attacked by a great serpent, to drive away which they strike their *gongs* or brazen drums.
Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 29.

GONIO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *goniomètre*, from the Gr. γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles.

GONIOME'TRICAL.* *adj.* See GONIOMETER. *Goniometrical* lines are lines used for measuring or determining the quantity of angles. Such are sines, tangents, secants, &c. *Chambers.*

GONORRHOE'A. *n. s.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhœas*.
Woodward on Fossils.

GOOD.† *adj.* comp. *better*, superl. *best*. [ȝoð, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch; *gods*, *goda*, *gotha*, Gothick; ἀγαθός, Greek. The Saxon is also written ȝoob or ȝoobe.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad; not ill.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.

A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton, P. L.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect.
Dryden, Fab.

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison.*

The very foundation of poetry is *good* sense, if we may allow Horace to be a judge of the art.
Addison, Tatler, No. 240.

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Sussex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone.
Gen. ii. 18.

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction.
Bp. Smalridge, Serm.

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb which is sweet. *Prov.* xxiv. 13.

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

8. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*.
Atterbury.

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation.
Smith.

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good* as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb.* xi.

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good* as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The master will be *as good* as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had *as good* a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where e'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.

[He] on the other side did so farre
From malicing or grudging his *good* hour,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 39.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.
Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
— *Good* morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring.
Shakspeare.

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton, L'All.*

Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace.
Addison.

18. Honourable.

They cast to build
A city and tower, whose top may reach to heaven;
And get themselves a name; ——
Regardless whether *good* or evil fame.
Milton, P. L.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 *Mac.* xi. 26.

There was but one who kept up his *good* humour to the Land's-end. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 192.

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so *good* humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small, though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.
Acts, xv. 7.

The plant having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mirtle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a *good* space one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet, Theory.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate; with *breeding*.

If the critick has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his raillery. *Addison, Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good breeding*. *Addison, Spect.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earnest, nor no further in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I'm call'd for now in haste by master Meercraft,
To trust master Fitz-dottrel, a *good* man;
I have enquir'd him, eighteen hundred a year, &c.
B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Rom.* v. 7.

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *St. Matt.*

All man's works on me,
Good or not *good*, ingraft my merit, these
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay. *Milton, P. L.*

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the rest what punishment. *Milton, P. L.*

The only Son of light
In a dark age, against example *good*,
Against allurement. *Milton, P. L.*

Such follow him, as shall be registred
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger scroll. *Milton, P. L.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope.*

Why drew Marseilles' *good* bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than *good*,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourse with heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, *good* will towards men. *St. Luke*, ii. 14.

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion strive
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natur'd to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

Good sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Sprat.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy, Serm.*

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit *good* natur'd. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 192.

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with so stern an air? *Addison, Cato.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15.

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalm* lxxiii. 1.

You have *good* remembrance of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. 1 *Thess.* iii. 6.

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

If he be not fellow with the best king, thou shalt find [him] the best king of *good* fellows. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

Tell me true,
Even in the soul of sound *good* fellowship. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Excellent sir, I know you use to sip
Much of the Muses' fair *good* fellowship. *Jordan's Poems.*

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowship. *Locke.*

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow, in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill, Dr. Johnson says. Yet both the examples imply merely an *husband*. See GOODMAN.

My *good* man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison, Spect.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies;
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden, Fab.*

31. *In* GOOD *sooth*. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, *good sooth*, are too too light. *Shakspeare.*

32. *In* GOOD *time*. Not too fast.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason.*

33. *In* GOOD *time*. Opportunely.

Pr. Fye, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not
To tell us whether they will come or no.

Buck. And *in good time* here comes the sweating lord. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

34. *In* GOOD *time*. A colloquial expression for time enough; as, we are *in good time* for the occasion.

35. GOOD [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this household. *Sprat.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger choose,
So still he *makes* it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

36. GOOD [*To make.*] To confirm; to establish.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to receive a constant and perpetual accession. *Pearson.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalridge.*

37. GOOD [*To make.*] To perform.

While she so far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller.*

38. GOOD [*To make.*] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to *make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD.† *n. s.*

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us.
Tit. Andronicus.

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me.
Shakspeare, Mids. Night Dr.

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton, P. L.*

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great *good*
Presaging. *Milton, P. L.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*: the lessening or loss of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.
Locke.

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us: or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin, of the state.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil, and do *good*.
Psalm xxxiv. 14.

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify; but no *good*, no not a purposed *good*, can make evil good. *Holyday.*

O sons, like one of us is man become,
To know both *good* and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of *good* lost, and evil got,
Happier had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all. *Milton, P. L.*

Empty of all *good*, wherein consists
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise.
Milton, P. L.

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called, *bonum honestum* ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure, the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*.
Dryden.

5. Property. See Goods. Not now in use.

Farewel my *good*, for it is all ago.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper *good*, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house, even three thousand talents of gold. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 3.

6. That which is right and fit. See the second sense of the adjective.

In word and deede that shew'd great modestee,
And knew his *good* to all of each degree.
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 7.

7. Good placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See Good, *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society.
L'Estrange.

Good.† *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. Reasonably; as, *good* cheap. See Cheap.

Victuals shall be so *good* cheap upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.
2 *Esdr.* xvi. 21.

3. *As* Good. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib.
Milton, P. L.

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons?
L'Estrange.

Good. *interj.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

To Good.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *goeda.*] To manure.

A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace: nature was like itself in it, in the world: God hath taken it from the barren downs, and *gooded* it. *Bp. Hall, Fast Serm.* (1628.)

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded*, and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for an harvest? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 121.

Good-bre'eding.* *n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education. See the nineteenth sense of the adjective Good.

Good-by.* *adv.* [a contraction of *God*, or *good be with you.*] A familiar way of bidding farewell. It should be written, properly, *good-b'ye.*

Good-condi'tioned. *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned.*
Sharp, Surgery.

Good-den.* *adv.* A form of wishing, a compliment, which has been generally considered a corruption of *good even*; but Mr. Pegge says that it is a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day*. *Good-den* or *good-e'en*, however, is, in the provincial Glossary of Yorkshire words, the *wish of a good evening.* The phrase *good den* is frequent in our old language.

Good-e'ven.* See the seventeenth sense of the adjective Good, and Good-den.

Good-fe'llow.† *n. s.* A jolly companion. See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective Good.

Good-fe'llowship.† *n. s.* Merry or jolly society. See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective Good.

To Good-fe'llow.* *v. a.* To make a jolly companion; to besot.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one: Some laugh at me for being sober; and I laugh at them for being drunk. *Feltham, Res.* i. 84.

Good-hu'mour.† *n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See the nineteenth sense of the adjective Good.

Good-hu'moured.† *adj.* Cheerful. See the nineteenth sense of Good.

Good-hu'mouredly.* *adv.* [from *good-humoured.*] In a cheerful way.

Johnson *good-humouredly* and sarcastically replied. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 27.

Good-ma'nners.* *n. s.* [*good* and *manners.*] Habitual propriety of manners; polite and correct behaviour, derived from a good education.

Good-manners is such a part of good sense, that they cannot be divided; but that which a fool calleth good-breeding is the most unmannerly thing in the world. *Lord Halifax.*

Good-mo'rrow.† See the seventeenth sense of the adjective Good.

Good-na'ture.† *n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence: the most pleasing quality that man or woman can possess. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective Good.

Good-na'tured.† *adj.* Habitually benevolent. See the twenty-fifth sense of Good.

Good-na'turedly.* *adv.* [from *good-natured.*] In a kind, benevolent manner.

She very *good-naturedly* answered, she had received that paltry fellow we just parted from, merely because he had a superior share of ease and freedom! *The Student*, i. 114.

They *good-naturedly* invited me to their party.
Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone, p. 16.

Good-now. *interj.*

1. In good time; *à la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this same watch? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Good-sense.† *n. s.* See the first definition of the adjective Good.

Good-speed*. *n. s.* [from *good* and *speed.* "And so *good-speed* me!" Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.] An old form of wishing success; success itself.

I know, downe I must;
And *good-speed* send me. *Middleton's Witch.*

Good-will.† *n. s.*

1. Benevolence; kindness. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective Good.

2. Earnestness; heartiness. See the thirtieth sense of the adjective Good.

Goo'ding.* *adj.* To go a *gooding*, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c. to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of ever-greens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent, the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival.

Goo'dless.* *adj.* [*good* and *less.*] Without goods or money.

Goodles for to ben it is no game.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

GOO'DLIHOOD.† See GOODLIHEAD.

GOO'DLINESS. *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

GOO'DLY. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Patience and sorrow strove
Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he. 1 *Sam.* ix. 2.

Both yonger then they were; of stature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before.
Chapman.

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars. *Knolles.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.
Milton, P. L.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.
Waller.

Not long since walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind.
Dryden, Fab.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

GOO'DLY. *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, F. Q.

GOO'DLYHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

For this, and many more such outrage,
Craving your *goodlyhead* to asswage
The ranckorous rigour of his might.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

So be your *goodlihead* do not disdaine
The base kindred of so simple swaine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

GOO'DMAN.† *n. s.* [*good* and *man*.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
— With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,
I'll flesh ye. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.
Gay, Pastorals.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*

3. A familiar term for husband. See the twenty-eighth sense of the adjective GOOD.

Let us solace ourselves with loves: for the *goodman* is not at home. *Prov.* vii. 19.

The vow she made unto her *goodman*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 622.

4. The master of a family. *Huloet.*

The *goodman* of this house was Dolon hight.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 32.

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 43.

The *goodman* himself must draw the liquor.
Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) p. 222.

GOO'DNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝoðneȝ, ȝooðneȝ.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical: kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.
—— Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

There's no *goodness* in thy face.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*.
Perkins.

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose. *Tillotson.*

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.
Clarendon.

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*

GOODS.† *n. s.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house.

That giv'st to such a guest
As my poore selfe, of all thy *goods* the best.
Chapman.

2. Personal or moveable estate: formerly used in the singular number. See the fifth sense of the substantive GOOD. Cattle are called *goods* in some parts. See CATTLE.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and *goods*. *Leslie.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Sallee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

GOO'DSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *good*.] Favour; kindness. Obsolete.

For the *goodship* of this dede
They granten him a lustie mede.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

GOO'DY.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *goodwife*. This is obvious from a passage in B. Jonson's Magnetick Lady: "Her mother *goodwy*' Polish has confess'd it."] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king so rash you may not go.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd.
Gay, Pastorals.

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GOO'DYSHIP. *n. s.* [from *goody*.] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

GOO'DWIFE.* *n. s.* [*good* and *wife*.] The mistress of a family. *Huloet.*

Which is an ordinary passion amongst our *goodwives*; if their husband tarry out a day longer than his appointed time, or break his hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 161.

By this had chanticleer the village cocke
Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to knocke.
W. Browne.

There is many a *goodwife* that understands very well all the intrigues of pepper, salt, and vinegar, who knows not any thing of the all-powerfulness of aqua-fortis! *Echard, Gr. Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 66.

It serves the maiden female crew,
The ladies and the *good-wives* too. *Sir J. Suckling.*

GOODWO'MAN.* *n. s.* [*good* and *woman*.] The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still the *goodwoman*'s province) was never reputed a tolerable huswife. *Evelyn, Acetaria.*

Goody, *good-woman*, gossip, n'aunt, forsooth,
Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

GOOSE.† *n. s.* plural *geese*. [ȝor, Sax.; *goes*, Dutch; *gaas*, Dan. and Icel.; *gus*, Russian. See also GANZA.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look? *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace.
Dryden, Fab.

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*.
Shakspeare.

GOO'SEBERRY.† *n. s.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young geese as sauce. Dr. Johnson. — This may surely be termed a ludicrous etymology. Yet Mr. Pegge, noticing the Latin word for a gooseberry, viz. *grossula*, (and he might have added our northern word *groser*,)

says, it is certainly *big*, or *great*, in comparison with the currant or currant-berry, as they call it in Kent; *wherefore* it may be a corruption of *grosberry*, which would be more easily received on account of its use as *the sauce* already named! Anonym. Cent. viii. 79. — I think the goose-sauce may be easily given up, if it be only observed that *goss* is another word in our language for *gorse*, or *furze*, which has prickles like the gooseberry-tree; ȝorꝛ, Saxon, the blackberry bush; and thus *gooseberry* may be *goss berry* or thorn berry. See Goss.] A berry and tree. The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Miller.*

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay.*

GOO'SEBERRY *Fool.** See FOOL.

GOO'SECAP.† *n. s.* [from *goose* and *cap*.] A silly person.

Why what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me! *Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

GOO'SEFOOT. *n. s.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GOO'SEGRASS. *n. s.* Clivers; an herb.

Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer.*

GOO'SEQUILL.* *n. s.* [*goose* and *quill*.] A pen made of the quill of a goose.

Yet think these Jesuits, with a *goosequill*, within four distinctions to remove the crown from the head of any king christened.

Proc. against Garnet, &c. (1606,) sign. F. i. b.

Many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of *goosequills*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

GO'PPISH.* *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Proud; testy; pettish; apt to take exceptions. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

GO'RBELLY.† *n. s.* [from ȝor, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand* or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man. *Sherwood.*

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, v. 2.

GO'RBELLIED.† *adj.* [from *gorbelly*. It is sometimes written *gorrel-bellied*; and in Derbyshire *gorrel-bellied* is spoken for *pot-bellied*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell. *Old Song of Tom of Bedlam.*

GORCE.* *n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *gors*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. Obsolete. It occurs in the Statutes, 25 Edw. III. ch. 4.

GO'RCOCK.* *n. s.* [perhaps from *gorse*, furze or heath.] The moor-cock, or red game; grouse.

GO'RCROW.* *n. s.* [*gore* and *crow*.] The carrion crow.

Vulture, kite,
Raven, and *gorcrow*, all my birds of prey,
That think me turning carcass, now they come. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

GORD. *n. s.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from Beaumont and Fletcher. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for *gourd* and Fulham holds. *Shakspeare.*

GO'RDIAN.* *adj.* [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot, should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. The Latin *nodus gordianus*, or *gordian knot*, was hence adopted to express any difficult matter; and has passed into our language.] Intricate; difficult.

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The *Gordian* knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

As slippery as the *Gordian* knot was hard. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The binding knot of the late *Gordian* conspiracie. *Proc. against Garnet*, &c. sign. S. s. 3.

Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms,
And *Gordian*-twined knot, dost thou enchain me! *P. Fletcher, Poesies.*

What power, what force, what mighty spell, if not
Your learned hands can loose this *Gordian* knot? *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with *Gordian* twine
His braided train. *Milton, P. L.*

GORE.† *n. s.* [ȝor, Saxon, *gór*, Welsh, sanious matter; *gorr*, Swed. the same; *gar*, Goth. blood.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grisely wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore*-blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Their veins, after forty days' burial, extended with blood, being opened with a lancet, have yielded a *gore* as plentiful, fresh, and thick, as that which issues from the vessels of young and sanguine persons. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 278.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*. *Milton, P. L.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

3. Dirt; mud. The Saxon and Swedish words have also the same meaning. *Gor* is used in the north of England for miry or dirty.

As a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge *gore* pytte, or in the puddell. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 18.

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebopian, Sax.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commission takes his brother swine to *gore*. *Tate, Juv.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toss'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in ev'ry knotty trunk. *Thomson, Spring.*

GORGE.† *n. s.* [*gorge*, Fr.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* rises at it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This mighty sail-winged monster, that menaces to swallow up the land, unless her bottomless *gorge* may be satisfied with the blood of the king's daughter of the church. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. Not in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. A meal or gorgeful given unto birds, especially hawks. *Cotgrave.*

No lure will cause her stoop, she bears full *gorge*. *Watson, Sonnets.*

Because the vultures had but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*? *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

4. In architecture, a kind of concave moulding.

5. In fortification, the entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or other outwork.

To GORGE. *v. a.* [*gorger*, Fr.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakspeare.*

He that makes his generation messes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison, Cato.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addison.*

2. To swallow: as, the fish has *gorged* the hook.

To GORGE.* *v. n.* To feed.

The very garbage that draws together all the fowls of prey and ravin in the land, to come and *gorge* upon the church.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

GO'RGED.† *adj.* [from *gorge*.]

1. Having a gorge or throat.
Look up a height, the shrill *gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*

2. In heraldry, denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

GO'RGEFUL.* *n. s.* [*gorge* and *full*.] A meal for birds. See the third sense of GORGE. Not now in use.

GO'RGEOUS.† *adj.* [*gorgias*, old Fr. Skinner.—Our own word at first was *gorgiouse*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.
The houses be curiouslye builded after a *gorgiouse* and gallant sorte.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, ii. 2. (1551.)
They make themselves believe that they are faire and *gorgeous*.
Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov. xi. 22. (1580.)
O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakspeare, Rom. & Jul.*
As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
He bad them look upon themselves and upon their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*
The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L.
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,
The two contending princes make their way.
Dryden, Virg.

GO'RGEOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.
They which are *gorgeously* apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.
St. Luke, vii. 25. *Transl. of* 1578.
Most precious stones, *gorgeously* and cunningly set in divers manners. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.
Crown'd with embroider'd banks, and *gorgeously* array'd
Will all th' enamell'd flowers of many a goodly mead. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.
The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show. *Huloet.*
They ought to be diligently admonished to flye *gorgiousnesse* and sumptuousnesse.
Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov. xi. 22. (1580.)
In that day shall the Lord take away the *gorgeousness* of their apparel.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 7.
What *gorgeousness* of shews with the vulgar and simple, what multitude of ceremonies with the superstitious! *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

GO'RGET.† *n. s.* [from *gorge*.]

1. The piece of armour that defends the throat.
He with a palsy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shaks. Troil. & Cress.*
He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson.
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

2. It is now a small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty.

3. Formerly it was used for that part of the female dress called a ruff. It is in our old lexicography, and is so used by Cleaveland in his poems; but is now obsolete; though Dr. Johnson explains *neckerchief* by *gorget*. See NECKERCHIEF.

GO'RGON. *n. s.* [γοργὼ, Gr.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.
Milton, P. L.
Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*

GORGO'NIAN.* *adj.* Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horrour.
Gorgonian scolds, and harpyes.
B. Johnson, Epigr. 134.
Medusa with *Gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton, P. L.*

GO'RHEN.* *n. s.* The female of the gorcock.

GO'RING.* *n. s.* [from *gore*.] Puncture; prick.
His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel
The clinking lash, and *goring* of the steel.
Dryden, Æn.

GO'RMAND.† *n. s.* [*gourmand*, French. See GOURMAND.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.
The *gurmond*'s paunch is fed.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) i. 4.
That great *gormond*, fat Apicius.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.
Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom, that were not so by nature. *Locke.*

GO'RMANDER.* *n. s.* [*gourmand*, French.] A great eater. *Huloet.*

GO'RMANDIZE.* *n. s.* [from *gormand*.] Voraciousness. See GOURMANDIZE.

To GO'RMANDIZE.† *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.
Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace;
Leave *gormandizing*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.
He that censures the good fellow, commonly makes no conscience of gluttony, and *gormandizing* at home. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 3.
No scene of it must pass without an eating and *gormandizing* parasite.
Hales, Serm. at the end of his Rem. p. 29.

GORMANDI'ZER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
Not fit that you should be the sheriffs' tasters;
It were enough, you being such *gormandisers*,
To make the sheriffs, henceforth, turn arrant misers! *Cleaveland, Poems*, &c. p. 113.

GO'RREL-BELLIED.* See GORBELLIED.

GORSE.† *n. s.* [ȝorȝt, Sax.] Furze; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.
And for fair corn-ground are our fields surcloy'd
With worthless *gorse*.
Kyd, Trag. of Cornelia, (1594.)
I see thee breathing on the barren moor,
That seems to bloom, although so bleak before;
There if beneath the *gorse* the primrose spring,
Or the pied daisy smile below the ling,
They shall new charms, at thy command, disclose.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.
When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.
Why dost thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou canst not say I did it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

GO'SHAWK.† *n. s.* [ȝoȝ, goose, and hafoc, a hawk. It is said to prey on wild geese.] A hawk of a large kind.
Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* sight aghast.
Fairfax.
Here are also ayeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as, *goshawks*, lannars, hobbies, &c.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

GO'SLING. *n. s.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.
Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*
Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL.† *n. s.* [ȝoȝer ȝpel, Sax. God's or good tidings; εὐαγγέλιον, Greek; *soskel, skeal suach*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ.
What the word εὐαγγέλιον in Greek, which we render *gospel*, signifies among authors, is ordinarily known, viz. from εὖ and ἀγγέλλω, good news, or good tidings. Thus the angel speaks of the birth of Christ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΖΟΜΑΙ ὑμῖν χαρὰν μεγάλην, I bring you good tidings of great joy, i. e. very joyful good tidings. Only in this sacred use of it, there seems to be a metonymy, or figure very ordinary, whereby the word which signifies good news, is set *to denote the history of that good news, the birth, and life, and resurrection of Christ*, which all put together is *that joyful news* or *good tidings*.—And so this word ȝoȝpel, or by euphony *gospel*, in Wicliffe's translation, and ever since, notes these good tidings delivered; as first by an angel; and after that, by the apostles by word of mouth; so here in writing, by way of history also; and in brief signifies that blessed story of the birth, life, actions, precepts, and promises, death, and resurrection of Christ; which, of all other stories in the world, we Christians ought to look on with most joy, as an εὐαγγέλιον or good word, i. e. a *gospel*.
Hammond on the Gospels, Annot. 1.

2. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.
Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun.
Waller.
All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation.
Hammond.
How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*!
Bentley.

3. Divinity; theology.
Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw.
Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.

4. Any general doctrine.
The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked.
Burke.

To Go'spel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in Shakspeare, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you so *gospell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakspeare.

Go'spellary.* *adj.* [from *gospel.*] Theological.

Let any man judge, how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.
The Cloak in its Colours, (1679,) p. 8.

Go'speller.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝoðspellere, evangelista. Sax. Chron.]

1. An evangelist. This is the primary sense, of which Dr. Johnson takes no notice, but assigns the use of this word merely to the name of the followers of Wicliffe. Wicliffe himself uses it for an evangelist.

Matheu that was of Judee, as he is sett first in order of *gospellers,* so he wroot first the gospel in Judee. *Wicliffe, N. Test. Prolog. on St. Matt.*
Men maie in the gospel rede
Of sainct Mathewe the *gospellere.*
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6887.

2. A name of the followers of Wicliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

Our new *gospellers* do spurne and kicke against it. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) sign. Q. iii. b.
What, is Juventus become so tame,
To be a new *gospeller?*
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.
The blynde papiste, the weake papiste, and simple *gospeller,* as you terme them.
Bp. Hooper on the Ministers' Apparel.
That as well the catholicks with the *gospellers,* as they again with the catholicks, be and remain in true and unfeigned peace.
Accord of Ulm, (1620,) *Wotton's Rem.* p. 533.
How much have we declined from that zeal and love, which our fathers bore to the Reformation! There were two things that were visible in the practice of those who first embraced it among us: the one was the great pleasure they took in reading the Scriptures, from whence they were in derision called *gospellers.*
Bp. Burnet, Fast Sermon, (1680.)
These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

3. He who reads the Gospel at the altar. See Epistler.

These be my *gospellers,*
These be my pistillers,
These be my queristers. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 113.
The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler.
Const. and Can. Ecc. 24.

To Go'spellize.* *v. a.* [from *gospel.*] To form according to the gospel.

This command, thus *gospellized* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

Goss.* *n. s.* A kind of low furze or gorse. See Gorse. *Gorse* is called *goss* in Kent.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss,* and thorns. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

GO'SSAMER.† *n. s.* [*gossipium,* low Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Skinner and Mr. Nares offer the French *gossampire.* "The true etymon of this word is obvious to many illiterate peasants, however, in Craven. This down, or rather exhalation, is well known by the name of *summer-goose,* or *summer-gauze;* hence *gauze o' th' summer, gauzamer,* alias *gossamer.*" Craven Dialect, 1824.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn; or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather. Craven Dial.

A lover may bestride the *gossamers*
That idle in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere.*
Drayton, Nymphidia.
The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore.
Dryden, Virg.

Go'ssamery.* *adj.* [from *gossamer.*] Light; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Filmy, gawzy, *gossamery* lines,
With lucid language, and most dark designs.
Pursuits of Lit. P. 1. ver. 85.

GO'SSIP.† *n. s.* [ȝoð and ƿyb, relation, affinity, Saxon; i. e. relation by a religious obligation. Our own word was accordingly at first *godsib,* as in Chaucer; then *godsip,* as in Campion's Hist. of Ireland; and lastly, *gossip.* It is now commonly understood of the *godmother.* Chaucer uses it for *godfather.*]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Our christian ancestors, understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib,* which is as much as to say, that they were *sib* together, that is *of kin* together through *God.* And the child, in like manner, called such his God-fathers, or God-mothers. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.*
Go to a *gossip*'s feast, and go with me;
After so long grief, such nativity. *Shakspeare.*
At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips.* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion. From the familiarity of conversation, or merry making, at some christenings, this sense of *gossip* perhaps arose.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip*'s bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob.
Shakspeare.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*
'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet.
Dryden.

4. In a good sense, as a friend or neighbour.

One mother, whenas her foolhardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talons play,
Half dead through feare, her little babe revil'd,
And to her *gossibs* gan in counsell say;
How can I tell, &c. *Spenser, F. Q.*
A woman said to her neighbour, alas, *gossip,* what should we now do at church, since all our saints are taken away?
Homil. of Place and Time of Prayer, P. ii.

5. In modern conversation, mere tattle; trifling talk.

To Go'ssip.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast, and go with me. —
— With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shak.*
His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossip'd* by my side. *Shaks.*
Such swarms of men that had renounced their virility, and led an idle life, &c. went gadding and *gossiping* up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children.
More on the Sev. Churches, Pref.
He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conversation. *Law.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune other than at feasts,
Fullwarm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping.*
Shakspeare, K. John.

Go'ssiping.* *n. s.* [from *gossip.*] A going about to collect or report mere tattle; a meeting of gossips.

Let not customary sluggishness make us unwieldy for any thing but *gossipings.*
Bp. Rainbow, Serm. (1635,) p. 40.
'Tis possible to go into a masculine company, where 'twill be as hard to edge in a word as at a female *gossiping.* *Gov. of the Tongue,* p. 73.
The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking, and *gossipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

Go'ssipred. *n. s.* [*gossipry,* from *gossip.*] *Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent.
Davies on Ireland.

Gosso'on.* *n. s.* [Fr. *garçon.*] A lad, a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families in the Irish. The Scotch use *garson* as an attendant.

In most Irish families there used to be a barefooted *gossoon,* who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers. *Castle Rackrent,* p. 93.

Go'sting. *n. s.* [*rubia.*] An herb.
Ainsworth.

Got. *pret.* of *get.*

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Thersites *got* thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden, Juv.*
These regions and this realm my wars have *got;*
This mournful empire is the loser's lot.
Dryden, State of Inn.
When they began to reason about the means how the sea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Got. *part. pass.* of *get.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.
Knolles, Hist.
A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is *got,* will most times do. *Locke.*
If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above the world?
Arbuthnot, John Bull.
Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born.
Pope.

GOTE.* *n. s.* A water-passage; a channel for water. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dial. See GUTTER.

GOTH.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Gothus*; old French, *Goth*; Sax. Loca; from *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.]

1. One of the people in the northern parts of Europe, first called *Getes*, afterwards *Goths*.

There are considerable reasons to persuade us, that the Getes and *Goths*, who were of Aramaan original, made their incursions out of the northern parts of Asia, through Sarmatia, into Scandia and other regions of Europe, where they settled themselves. *Bibliott. Bibl.* i. 307.

Not very solicitous whether originally a *Goth* or a Celt. *Campbell, Lit. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 72.

The *Goths* [spoken of by Hickes, in his remarks on the Mœso-Gothick language,] were those who inhabited Mœsia, not far from the northern borders of Greece, a vast tract of country now comprehended in Turkey; *whose language, with different dialects, probably extended over all the north of Europe*, nearly in the same latitude, from the coast of Norway to the Black Sea.

Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.

2. One not civilized; one deficient in general knowledge; a barbarian.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry. *Addison, Spect.* No. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits? *Lord Chesterfield,*

GO'THAMIST.* *n. s.* [from the old saying, "As wise as a man of *Gotham*;" a place in Nottinghamshire formerly, it is feigned, noted for some pleasant blunders; whence a man of Gotham denoted a simple person. See Grose's Local Proverbs.] One who is not wise.

As those scholars in their tales, even so the Romish writers have been so defective in uttering of their meaning concerning the same speech of Christ, that they have merited, like to the former *Gothamists*, to be dismissed with laughter for speaking so foolishly.

Bp. Morton, Disch. of Imputat. &c. (1633,) p. 123.

GO'THICAL.* } *adj.* [old Fr. *gothique*, from
GO'THICK. } *Goth.*]

1. Respecting the country or language of the Goths.

In which box were certain scrolls of parchment written with *Gothical* characters, but containing Castilian verses, which comprehended many of his acts. *Shelton, Don Quix.* iv. 24.

Francis Junius published those precious fragments of the ancient Teutonick language, [the fragments of the *Mœso-Gothick* gospels,] under the name of Uphil, a *Gothick* bishop in Mœsia.

M. Shelton, Tr. of Wotton's View of Hickes, p. 200.

Dr. Hickes points out a very striking feature of resemblance in the similar pronunciation of *gg* when in contact, by observing that, in this situation, the first *g* had, in the *Mœso-Gothick*, the sound of *n*, as it has in the *Greek*. This he exemplifies in the *Gothick* verb *gaggan*, to go, which, he tells us, from such pronunciation produced the Saxon verb *gangan*.

Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

2. Denoting a particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light; the former being that which the Goths brought with them from the north in the fifth century, which is very coarse and massive; the latter being introduced about the tenth century, which runs into the other extreme of delicacy and lightness, and is sometimes called *arabesque*. See ARABESQUE.

There is nothing in this city [Sienna] so extraordinary as the cathedral, which — can only be looked upon as one of the master-pieces of *Gothick* architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

York-minster I look upon to be the criterion, according to which the beauties or defects of every *Gothic* church are to be estimated.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

3. Rude; uncivilized.

Ah! rustic ruder than *Gothic*. *Congreve.*

GO'THICK.* *n. s.* The Gothick language.

Besides Wormius, Verelius, and Gudmundus Andreæ, there are very few that have professedly treated the ancient *Gothick*.

Pref. to Serenius's Swed. and Eng. Dict. 2d ed. 1757.

GO'THICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Gothick*.]

1. A Gothick idiom.

This peculiarity Mr. Sibbald, the chronicler of the Scottish poetry, in his zeal for *Gothicism*, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (Θ) in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, which were written in the fourth century.

Chalmers on the Language of Sir D. Lyndsay.

2. Conformity to Gothick architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it. *Gray, Letters.*

3. The state of barbarians.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again. *Shenston.*

To GO'THICIZE.* *v. a.* [from *Gothick*.] To bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized*. *Strutt, Queen-Hoo Hall.*

GO'TTEN. *part. pass.* of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold.

Job, xxviii. 15.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. s.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n. s.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair, *Gove* just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tusser.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, *govern* all things in times of peace. *Davenant.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax; as, amo *governs* the accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before. *Manger, Fr. Gram.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. s.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas. 1 *Mac.* ix. 31.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
Till through wise handling, and *fair governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's *governance?*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He likest is to fall into mischance
That is regardless of his *governance*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

GO'VERNANT.† *n. s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses.

L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo's Vis. p. 38.

GO'VERNESS. *n. s.* [*gouverneresse*, old Fr., from *gove*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakspeare.*

2. A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower. *Sidney.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutoress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More against Atheism.*

GO'VERNMENT. *n. s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*

No *government* can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute. *Lesley.*

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall found
Their *government*, and their great senate choose
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

Those *governments* which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes' windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakspeare.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR. *n. s.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Ps.* xxii. 28.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience; as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their *governours* and courtiers. *Lesley*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *Ja.* iii. 4.

GOUGE. n. s. [French.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

To GOUGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scoop out as with a gouge or chisel.

I will save in cork,
In my meer stop'ling, 'bove three thousand pound,
Within that term; by *googing* of 'em out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing. *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

GO'UJEERS.† *n. s.* [from *gouge*, French, a camp trull.] The French disease. *Hanmer.*

The *goujeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

GO'ULAND.* *n. s.* A flower.

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

GOULA'RD.* *n. s.* An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, used as a remedy for inflammations, bruises, sprains, and the like.

GOURD.† *n. s.* [*gouhorde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton, P. L.*

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. Skinner.] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors; from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by Chaucer. *Hanmer.*

3. An instrument of gaming. See GORD.

GOU'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *gourd.*] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GO'URMAND. *n. s.* [French. See GORMAND. Written also *gurmand*, as are also the derivatives, *gurmandize.*] A glutton; a greedy eater.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

With difficulty I return to what remains of this ignoble task, for the disdain I have to change a period more with the filth and venom of this *gourmand*, swelled into a confuter. *Milton, Colast.*

To GO'URMANDIZE.* *v. n.* [from *gourmand.*] To play the glutton. See *To* GORMANDIZE. *Cockeram.*

GO'URMANDIZE.* *n. s.* [from *gourmand.*] Gluttony; voraciousness.

A tiger forth out of the wood did rise,
That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandize*,
And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,
Did run at Pastorell, her to surprize. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. x. 34.

Lacedemon, whence *gourmandize*, drunkenness, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished.

Summary of Du Bartas, (1621,) P. ii. p. 54.

GO'URNET. *n. s.* [*cuculus.*] A fish.

GOUT. *n. s.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the lowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By the sure physician death. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swinges his own vices in his son. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still;
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

GOUT. n. s. [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *goût* for the like studies. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOUT-SWOLLEN.* *adj.* [*gout* and *swollen.*] Inflamed with the gout.

The best lies low ——
Quoth old Eudemon, when his *gout-swolne* fist
Gropes for his double ducats in his chist. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 1.

GO'UTWORT. *n. s.* [*gout* and *wort*, *podagraria.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY.† *adj.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Huloet.*

The sickly ladie, and the *gowtie* peere,
Still would I haunt, that love their life so deare. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 4.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden, Pers.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood-spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Boggy; as, *gouty* land.

4. Swelled.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous. *Spenser on Prod.* p. 105.

GO'UTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *gout.*] The pain of the gout. *Sherwood.*

GOWD.* *n. s.* A gaud; a toy; whence *gowdies*, play-things. Used in the north of England. See GAUD.

GOWK.* *n. s.* [Teut. *gauch.*] A foolish fellow; and also a cuckoo. See GAWK.

Such giddy-headed *gowks*. *Dalrymple's Mem.* 1766, p. 27.

To GOWK.* *v. a.* [Teut. *gauch*, a fool; whence a *goke*, or *gawky*. See GAWK.] To stupify.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gok'd!* *B. Jonson, Mag. Lady.*

To Gòwl.* *v. n.* [Icel. *goela.*] To howl. Used by Wicliffe. Obsolete. See *To* Howl, and *To* Yell.

GOWN. *n. s.* [*gonna*, Ital; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground.
Abbot, Description of the World.

If ever I said a loose bodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat.
Dryden, Æn.

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the commonweal.
Young.

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

Go'wned.† *adj.* [from *gown.*] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Well might the *gowned* Romans fear when Pompey fled. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 215.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden.

Go'wnman. *n. s.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*.
Rowe.

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

Go'wnsman.* *n. s.* An academical phrase of modern times for a member of the university, at least of Oxford; formerly *gownman*.

These were all the *gownmen* that I knew above 80 years old in Oxford.
Bp. Lloyd to Dr. Charlett, (1710,) *Aub. L.* i. 208.

If townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must we *gownsmen* be ourselves!
The Student, (1750,) i. 56.

Go'zzard.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *goose-herd.*] One who tends geese: used in the north of England, and perhaps elsewhere, Mr. Malone says: In Lincolnshire, Mr. Pegge says, but in the meaning of a fool.

Grab.* *n. s.* A vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes three.

To Gra'bble. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple.*]

1. To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

2. To lie prostrate on the ground.
Ainsworth.

3. To grapple, in the west of England.
Grose.

GRACE.† *n. s.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God.
Shakspeare.

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanced by *grace*.
Daniel.

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately passed?
King Charles.

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind.
Milton, P. L.

He received all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden, Fab.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryd.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the *grace* of God, we have had our conversation in the world. *2 Cor.* i. 12.

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the publick profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned.
Pearson.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit.
Pope.

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*.
Waller.

Bow and sue for *grace*,
With suppliant knee. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chearful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryd.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has said
The loves delighted, and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reason of good *grace* in what I do?
Temple.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

One lilac only, with a statelier *grace*,
Presum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.
Dryden, Æn.

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*

To some kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face.
Dryden, Æn.

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.
Spenser.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryd.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short-liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*.
Dryden.

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*.
Dryden.

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life.
Rogers.

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shakspeare.

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

According to the usual proceedings of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat. [from the first word of the Latin

prayer, "*Gratias* Tibi agimus." Wicliffe uses *graces* for thanks, St. Mark, xiv.]

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Our excess of modesty makes us shamefaced in all the exercises of piety and devotion. This humour prevails upon us daily; insomuch, that at many well-bred tables the master of the house is so very modest a man that he has not the confidence to say *grace* at his own table; *a custom which is not only practised by all the nations about us, but was never omitted by the heathens themselves.* *Addison, Spect.* No. 458.

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace.* *Pope.*

GRACE-CUP. *n. s.* [*grace* and *cup.*] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold, is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd.* *Dryden.*

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

Dispose all honours to the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.
Dryden, Juv.

3. To favour.

Please it your highness
To *grace* us with your royal company.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host, saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*

4. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall, Works,* ii. 50.

GRA'CED. *adj.* [from *grace.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL.† *adj.* [from *grace.*]

1. Full of grace and virtue. Not now in use.

You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman, against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

2. Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms, the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught. *Young.*

GRA'CEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode superadded to that action. *Watts, Logick.*

GRA'CEFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *graceful.*] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

Petrarch's Tuscan *gracefulness*,
Or Theban Pindar's lofty strain.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 256.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in *gracefulness*, and beauty, stand
To breathing figures. *Dryden, Ovid.*

He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Ovid,* Pref.

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

GRA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Void of grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so *graceless* be to be ingrate. *Shaksp.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey. *Dryd.*

GRA'CELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *graceless.*] Without elegance.

The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two called antepenultima; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

GRA'CELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *graceless.*] Want of grace; profligacy.

It were loathsome to run over what has been before said of our adversary's insolency and unmannerliness, impudency and *gracelessness* against the Scriptures.
Dr. Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Nov. (1619,) p. 165.

GRA'CES.† *n. s.* *Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods, and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person, up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account in being in the *good graces* of a man of wealth. *Tatler,* No. 225.

GRA'CILE. *adj.* [*gracilis,* Lat.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus,* Lat.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*gracilité,* old French; *gracilitas,* Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; leanness. *Cockeram.*

GRA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*gracieux,* French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them. 2 *Kings,* xiii. 23.

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I finde receipt so *gracious.* *Chapman.*

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food. 1 *Esd.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Excellent. Obsolete.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming; pleasing. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Camden. There is no usage of this word more ancient than in the present sense; and it has been employed, in our own time, by one of our ablest writers.

A knave childe she bare by this Waltere
Ful *gracious*, and fair for to behold.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.

There was not such a *gracious* creature born.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Being season'd with a *gracious* voice.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

Sallust's expression would be shorter and more compact: Cicero's more *gracious* and flowing. *Bp. Hurd.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirm'd, that it was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Mercifulness.

Their enemies shall laugh, when themselves shall have cause to weep, unless the *graciousness* of God

stir up some worthy princes of renown, and reputation, with both sides to interpose their wisdom.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

2. Kind condescension.
The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

3. Possession of graces or good qualities.
The acts derive their *graciousness* from the habits.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 437.

4. Pleasing manner.
He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

GRADA'TION. *n. s.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all.
L'Estrange.

2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.
'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.
Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *n. s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church.
Ainsworth.

GRA'DATORY.* *adj.* [from *gradation*.] Proceeding step by step.
Could we have seen his [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress, till they attain the direct excess of human depravity; could this *gradatory* apostacy have been shewn us; could the noble and useful moral, which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities [of time and place?] *Seward, Lett.* iii. 243.

*GRADE.** *n. s.* [French.] Rank; degree. This word is of modern introduction into our language. And yet the Sax. ȝraðe, ȝraþ, *ordo*, was in use. See GRADELY.

GRA'DELY.* *adv.* Well; handsomely. Lancashire Dialect. Decently; orderly. Craven Dial. In Cheshire, the word is an adjective, denoting a decent, orderly, good sort of man; perhaps, Mr. Wilbraham says, from *gradus*, Latin. Others cite the Saxon ȝraðe, ȝraþ, *ordo*. See Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

GRA'DIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps.
Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.
Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton, P. L.
Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest. *South.*

GRA'DUAL.† *n. s.* [*gradus*, Latin.]

1. An order of steps.
Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd.
Dryden.

2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. [Fr. *graduel*.] See GRAIL.

GRADUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.
This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.
When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once.
Newton, Opticks.
The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*
Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.
Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr.; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.
John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.
The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term.
The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.
Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To GRA'DUATE.* *v. n.*

1. To take an academical degree; to become a graduate: as, he *graduated* at Oxford.

2. To proceed regularly, or by degrees.
A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

GRA'DUATE.† *n. s.* [*gradué*, Fr. *graduatus*, low Latin, from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.
I know the arts
And sciences do not directlier make
A *graduate* in our universities,
Than an habitual gravity prefers
A man in court. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
An oath taken by Oxford *graduates* [was] that they should not profess at Stamford.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 8.
Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And choose a female doctor for the gout.
Bramston.

GRA'DUATESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *graduate*.] The state of a graduate.
An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*.
Milton, Areopagitica.

GRADUA'TION.† *n. s.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.
The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole.
Grew.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.
Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.
The ministers are now reconciled to distinction; and as it must always happen, that some will excel others, have thought *graduation* a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions.
Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

GRAFF. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.
Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep.
Clarendon.

GRAFF.† } *n. s.* [*greffe*, Fr. Dr. John-
GRAFT. } son. — Rather from the Sax. ȝraþan, as Lye long since observed, which signifies to dig, to excavate. So also Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 376. And see *To* GRAFF.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.
God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Ralegh.*
It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree.
Dryden, Virg.
If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heal the sooner. *Mortimer.*
Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.
Pope.

To GRAFF.† } *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr. Dr. John-
To GRAFT. } son. — It is the Saxon verb ȝraþan, to dig; Goth. *graban*, the same; and Iceland. *grafa*.]

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine.
Dryden.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.
And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans*, xi. 23.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*
May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. *v. n.* To practise insition.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow:
From moon being changed, till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time.
Tusser.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRA'FFER.† } *n. s.* [from *graff* or *graft*.]
GRA'FTER. } One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Huloet.*

Or that the *grafter* and waterer be nothyng — without whose work there should be no increase.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 378.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the insition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL.† *n. s.* [*grêle*, Fr. from *gracilis*, Lat. Menage.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
And, lying down upon the sandy *grail*,
Dronk of the stream as clear as crystal glass.
Spenser, F. Q.

The bottom yellow, like the golden *grayle*,
That bright Pactolus washeth with his streams.
Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

GRAIL.* *n. s.* [low Latin, *graduale*, *gradale*; old French, *greel*.] A book containing some of the offices of the Roman church.

The *greyle* is not sayd. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 33.

Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many *grayles*, and forty missals, which undoubtedly belonged to the choir of the church. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* vol. 1. Diss. 2.

GRAIN.† *n. s.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian; have all the following significations. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germinate, to grow.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not.
Shakspeare.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.
Mortimer.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain.
Dryden, Pastorals.

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

As to the other *grains*, it is to be observed, as the wheat ripened very late, the barley got the start of it, and was ripe first. *Burke on the Scarcity.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value.
Holyday.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisd.* xi. 22.

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.
Hammond.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance*. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He whose very best actions must be seen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addison.*

I would always give some *grains of allowance* to the sacred science of theology. *Watts on the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. [from the Teut. *graenen*.]

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibœan, or the *grain*
Of sarra, worn by kings and heroes old.
Milton, P. L.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton, P. L.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres. This and the next sense are adopted from the eighth.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him consul.
Shakspeare.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras.*

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire.
Dryden, Juv.

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton, Opticks.*

15. A tine; a spike.

A grain-staff is a quarter staff with a pair of short tines at the end, which they call grains.
Ray, E. and South Country Words.

The boatswain struck with a pair of *grains* out of the cabin window a most beautiful fish, about ten pounds' weight. *White's Journal*, p. 36.

To GRAIN.* *v. n.* [from the noun. Fr. *grainer*.] To yield fruit.

The londe began to *greyne*,
Which whilom had ben bareyne.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

To GRAIN, or GRANE.* *v. n.* [Sax. ȝpaman.] To groan. Yorkshire dialect, and more conformable to the original word than *groan*.

GRAI'NED.† *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

2. Dyed in grain.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Persons lightly dipt, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 9.

GRAI'NING.* *n. s.* [from *grain*.] Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake.*

GRAINS. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

GRAINS *of Paradise. n. s.* [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian spice.

GRA'INSTAFF.* *n. s.* A quarter staff. See the fifteenth sense of *grain*.

GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

To GRAITH.* *v. a.* [Sax. ȝeræðian.] To prepare; to make ready; to furnish with things suitable, in the north of England.

These clerkes bete him well, and let him lie,
And *griethen* hem, and take hir horse anon,
And eke hir mele, and on hir way they gon.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

GRAITH.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝeræðe; Germ. *gerath*.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches. North.

GRAM.* *adj.* [Sax. ȝram; old Fr. *grams*, "faché, en colere." Lacombe.] Angry. In our old lexicography, *grame*. See GRIM and GRUM.

GRAME'RCY.† *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*. Dr. Johnson. — This is a mistake: It is the French *grand merci*, great thanks. Our old lexicography thus explains it: "*Gramercy* to thee; which is a manner of thankes geving among the vulgares." Huloet. Chaucer writes it after the original, "*Grand mercy*, lord, God thank it you, quoth she." Clerk's Tale.] An obsolete expression of obligation.

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight,
For so great grace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weet
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Spenser.

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news?
Shakspeare.

We have our several psalms for several occasions, without *gramercy* to your liturgy.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

Madam, quoth he, *gramercy* for your care.
Dryden, Cock and the Fox.

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharpe, Surgery.*

GRA'MMAR.† *n. s.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματικη.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

Varium et mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

To speak and write without absurdity the language of one's country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary; and to this purpose, I would recommend above all things the having a *grammar* of our mother tongue first taught in our schools, which would facilitate our youths learning their Latin and Greek *grammars*. *Tatler*, No. 234.

GRA'MMAR *School. n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traiterously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

To GRA'MMAR.* *v. n.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

I'll *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*grammarien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the *grammatical* construction unless born with a poetical genius.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetorick to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true.
Baker on Learning.

GRAMMA'TICASTER.† n. s. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does! *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

There would not then be so many fustian and unworthy preachers in divinity, so many pettyfoggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many *grammaticasters* in country schools.
Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 23.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*. *Rymer.*

To GRAMMA'TICISE.* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] To act the grammarian.

Grammaticising pedantically, and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek particles.
Bp. Ward on the Myst. of the Gospel, (1673,) p. 44.

To GRAMMA'TICISE.* *v. a.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English.
Johnson, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

GRAMMATICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] Rule of grammar.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*.
Dalgarno, Didascaloph. (Ox. 1680,) p. 52.

GRAMMA'TICK.* *adj.* [Lat. *grammaticus*.] Pertaining to grammar.

They having but newly left those *grammatick* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
Milton on Education.

We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that *grammatick* congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace.*

GRA'MMATIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *grammatista*. "Græci grammaticum à grammatista distinguunt; et illum quidem absolutè, hunc mediocriter doctum existimant." V. Sueton. de Gram. Illustr. cap. 4.] A grammaticaster.

The *grammatist* has misled the grammarian, and both of them the philosopher.
H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 328

GRA'MPLE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *grampelle*.] A crab-fish. *Cotgrave.*

GRA'MPUS.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Fr. *grand* and *poisson*, a large fish.] A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

Give me leave to name what fish we took; dolphins, porpice, *grampasse*, which Mr. Sands thinks is the right dolphin, none else being of that opinion. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 384.

GRANA'DO.* *n. s.* [Span. *granada de fuego*.] A grenade. See GRENADE.

GRANADI'ER.* See GRENADIER.

GRA'NAM.* See GRANNAM.

GRA'NARY. *n. s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our *granaries*. *Addison.*

The naked nations clothe,
And be the exhaustless *granary* of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

GRA'NATE.† *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.]

1. A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.
2. The gem called a garnet. See GARNET.

GRAND.† *adj.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord.
Ralegh, Hist.

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* design. *Young.*

There is generally in nature something more *grand*, and august, than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison, Spect.* No. 414.

3. Principal; chief. Hence, in composition, *grand-juror, grand-master, grand-signior*, and the like.

What cause
Mov'd our *grand* parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Eminent; superiour; very frequently in an ill sense.

Our *grand* foe Satan. *Milton, P. L.*

So clomb this first *grand* thief into God's fold.
Milton, P. L.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

Among colours, such as are soft or cheerful (except perhaps a strong red which is cheerful) are unfit to produce *grand* images.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam*, and as chaste
As may be in the world.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.
Dryden.

The tygress heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy *grandame*'s was the first by Pyrrha thrown.
Dryden.

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden.

GRA'NDCHILD.† *n. s.* [*grand* and *child*. There is something very absurd in this. *Grandfather* is properly the *great* or *greater father*; but the case seems to be just the contrary with *grand-child*, who is the *little* or *less child*. The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by *petit fils*. Pegge.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great *grandchildren* of thy praises grow.
Donne.

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and *grandchild* both! *Milton, P. L.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the shore his little *grandchild* led.
Denham.

GRA'NDAUGHTER.† *n. s.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

This *grandaughter* of a man, who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence.
Bp. Newton, Life of Milton.

GRANDE'E.† *n. s.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin. At first our word was *grandy*.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

In a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable *grandy*, 'tis not a venial sin; no, not a peccadillo! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

In this mercy-seat, it is observable, three *grandees* are met together; blessing, joy, and hope; and yet there is no strife for precedence.
Abp. Laud, Serm. p. 83.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroyalties for the *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDE'ESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *grandee*.] The rank, or estate, of a grandee; a lordship.

I think the conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centered in his person.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 42.

GRANDE'VITY.† *n. s.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

Dr. More for his function and *grandevity* sake handles Mr. Baxter so respectfully, and forbears all such juvenilities as he had used towards Eugenius. *Annot. on the Disc. of Truth*, (1683,) p. 185.

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South.*

2. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness.

Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another, which is a hundred times less than a mite; or to compare, in his thoughts, a length of a thousand diameters of the earth with that of a million; and he will quickly find that he has no different measures in his mind adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of *grandeur* or minuteness.
Addison, Spect. No. 420.

3. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

To want little is true *grandeur*; and very few things are great to a great mind. *Tatler*, No. 170.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great.
Swift.

GRANDI'FICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRANDI'LOQUENCE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *grandis*, great, and *loquor*, to speak. In our old lexicography, the word is *grandiloquy*.] High, lofty, big speaking.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words, and enthusiastic *grandiloquence*.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 271.

GRANDI'LOQUOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*.] Using lofty words. *Cockeram.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. s.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness.
Camden, Rem.

GRA'NDLY.* *adv.* [from *grand*.] Sublimely; loftily.

I now saw what I never saw before, a prodigious sea, with immense billows, coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible to escape. There was something *grandly* horrible in the sight. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 348.

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.
1 *Tim.* i. 5.

GRA'NDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *grand*.] Greatness.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabrick of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun. *Wollaston, Rel. of Nat.* § v. 14.

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandsire* and my father sat?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster?
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets drest.
Pope.

GRA'NDSON. *n. s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more.
Dryden.

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes.
Swift.

To GRANE.* To groan. See *To* GRAIN.

GRANGE.† *n. s.* [*grange*, French; low Lat. *grangia*; probably from *grana gerendo*, the *grange* being in former times the place where the rents of monasteries were paid in *grain*, which was there stored up; the custody of which was assigned to one of the monks, who was called *grangiarius*; and hence *grange* means simply a *granary* also, though Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the distinction. The *grange*, in Lincolnshire, and other northern counties, signifies any lone house; and, in some places, bears with it the name of the village or town to which it is near.]

1. A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; — the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

It is only the poor *grange*,
The patrimony which my father left me,
I would be tenant to.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

2. A granary. [Fr. *grange*, a barn. Cotgrave.]

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,
Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds;
When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton, Comus.*

GRA'NITE. *n. s.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANI'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *granite*.] Consisting of granite.

Viewed at a distance, this enormous mass of stone has the appearance of a human figure; and its gigantic form has given rise to a variety of fables. On approaching it, we find that it consists of several ledges of granite, piled one upon another in the rudest manner. If, however, we bow down to this *granitical* god, we shall meet deities at every step.
Polwhele, Hist. of Devonsh. vol. i. P. i.

GRANI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRA'NNAM.† *n. s.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in ludicrous or low language. *Granny* is still the northern word.

Her mother goodwy' Polish has confess'd it
To *grannum* Keep, the nurse, how they did change
The children in their cradles. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *grannam*. *Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

I stripped again, as well to find what ailed me, as to satisfy my *grannam*'s farther curiosity. *Tatler*, No. 15.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

GRA'NNY.* See GRANNAM.

To GRANT.† *v. a.* [from *garantir*, Fr. Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as Minsheu thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*. Dr. Johnson. — It is directly from the old French verb, *graanter*, or *graaunter*, to promise, to satisfy. V. Roquefort, Gloss. in V. GRAANTER. Probably from the Latin *gratum*, what is agreeable. Our word at first, like the French, was *graunt*, and so continued to be late in the seventeenth century.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearson.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden, Æn.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts*, xiii. 18.

Didst thou not kill this king?
—— I grant ye.
— Dost grant me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers justle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE.† *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

I will inquire therefore in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.
Bp. of London's (Sherlock) Charge, 1759, p. 6.

GRANTE'E. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abby-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Sprat.*

To GRA'NULATE.† *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

Most of the Schemnitz silver ore holds some gold, which they separate by melting the silver, then *granulating* it. *Brown's Travels*, p. 59.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *n. s.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*
2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp, Surgery.*

GRA'NULE. *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. s.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*
Here are the vines in early flow'r descry'd,
Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side.
Pope, Odyss.

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*. *n. s.* A flower.

GRAPE *Shot*.* *n. s.* In artillery, a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, the diameter of which is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon. *Chambers.*

To GRAPE. See *To* GROPE.

GRA'PELESS.* *adj.* [*grape* and *less*.] Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.
The entertainment consisted of cold fish, lean chickens, rusty hams, raw venison, and *grapeless* wines. *Jenyns.*

GRA'PESTONE. *n. s.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.
When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL.† *adj.* [γράφω.] Well delineated.
Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
In this so *graphical* a description of the Son of God, clothed in all the pomp and majesty of his Father, the attitude is most observable: "His right foot was on the sea, and his left on the earth." *Warburton, Serm.* xx.

GRA'PHICALLY.† *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.
After it, succeeded their third dance; than which a more numerous composition could not be seen; *graphically* disposed into letters, and honouring the name of the most sweet and ingenious prince, Charles duke of York.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.
Very rhetorical delineations follow their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, *graphically* as in a map described.
Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. p. 419.
The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

GRA'PHICK.* *adj.*
1. Graphical.
He can
Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;
Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace
Each line, as it were *graphick*, in the face.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.
2. Relating to engraving.
Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 157.

GRAPHO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *graphomètre*, from the Gr. γράφω, to write, and μέτρον, a measure.] A surveying instrument.
As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with a *graphometer*.
Drummond, Trav. (1749,) p. 244.

GRA'PNEL.† *n. s.* [*grappil* and *grappin*, Fr. the grapple of a ship. Cotgrave.]
1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.
With grisly soune out goeth the grete gunne—
In goth the *grapinel* so ful of crokes.
Chaucer, Leg. of Cleopatra.

To GRA'PPLE.† *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German. Dr. Johnson.—It is from the M. Goth. *griepan*, to seize, to lay hold of any thing; Su. Goth. *gripan*; Sax. ȝnipan.]
1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.
Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.
They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or *grapple*, and to close.
Milton on Education.
Living virtue, all atchievements past,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller.*
Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings?
South.
Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live.
Addison.
2. To contest in close fight.
I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend.
Dryden.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*
1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.
Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.
For hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharsis. *Heylyn.*

GRA'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestler's hold.
As when earth's son, Antæus, strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell.
Milton, P. R.
Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.
2. Close fight.
In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.
But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd.
Dryden.

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.
They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisely *grapplement*.
Spenser, F. Q.

GRA'PY.* *adj.* [Fr. *grappu*.]
1. Full of clusters of grapes. *Cotgrave.*
The *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
Addison, Ovid.
2. Made of the grape.
And on the marble altar's polish'd frame
Pours forth the *grapy* stream. *Gay, Ovid.*

GRA'SHOPPER.† *n. s.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The *cicada* of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.
Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries.
Bacon.
While *cicada* is rendered a *grashopper*, we commonly think that which is so called among us to be the true *cicada*; wherein, as we have elsewhere declared, there is a great mistake; for we have not the *cicada* in England, and indeed no proper word for that animal, which the French nameth *cigale*: That which we commonly call a *grashopper*, and the French *saulterelle*, being one kind of locust, so rendered in the plague of Egypt, and in old Saxon named *gersthop*.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 109.
Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chilness all around;
The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there.
Addison.
The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appeared as *grashoppers* before them.
Addison, Spect.

GRA'SIER.† *n. s.* One who feeds cattle. See GRAZIER.
He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a *grasier* and a poet, with equal success.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 299.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspare*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.
O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney.*
In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton, P. L.*
Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Denham.
Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand.
Dryden, Ind. Emperor.
2. To seize; to catch at.
This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the summer before.
Clarendon.
For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.
So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*
2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.
See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp't*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
3. To gripe; to encroach.
Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

GRASP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly.
Addison on Italy.

2. Possession; hold.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Power of seizing.
Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.
Milton, Comus.
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER.† *n. s.* [from *grasp.*] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at. *Sherwood.*

GRASS.† *n. s.* [ȝpæȝ, Sax. *gras*, Goth. *graes*, Icel. from *gro*, to germinate, to sprout.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bellow as bulls. *Jer.* l. 11.
The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt. *Temple.*
You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grass*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnassus. n. s.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant.
This plant is called *parnassia* from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become pasture.
Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to *grass*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass.
Tusser.

GRASS-GREEN.* *adj.* [*grass* and *green.*] Green with grass.
He is dead and gone, lady,
He is dead and gone;
At his head a *grass-green* turf,
At his heels a stone. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
He hyed him to the fatal place,
Where Margaret's body lay;
And stretch'd him on the *grass-green* turf,
That wrapt her breathless clay.
Mallet, William and Margaret.

GRASS-GROWN.* *adj.* [*grass* and *grown.*] Grown over with grass.
Desolating Famine, who delights
In *grass-grown* cities, and in desert fields.
Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.
Desolation o'er the *grass-grown* street
Expands his raven wings.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.
If a friend my *grass-grown* threshold find,
O, how my lonely cot resounds with glee!
Shenstone, Eleg. 7.

GRASS-PLOT. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot.*] A small level covered with short grass.
Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
The part of your garden next your house should be a parterre for flowers, or *grass-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and *grass-plots*. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. *n. s.* A species of WILLOWWORT.

GRASSA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *grassatio.*] A ranging about to do wrong.
If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.
Feltham, Res. ii. 8.

GRA'SSLESS.* *adj.* [*grass* and *less.*] Wanting grass.
The wintrie snow had covered all their greene,
Nought else upon the *grassless* ground but winter's waste was seene. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 556.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *grass.*] Covered with grass; abounding with grass.
Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round.
Milton, P. L.
The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. s.* [*crates*, Lat.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the *grate*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakspeare.*
Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*
A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

To GRATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up with bars. *Sherwood.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*grater*, Fr.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.
Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.
Spenser.
Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*
If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.
Thereat enraged, soon he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.
Spenser.
They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which should less *grate* and disturb them.
Decay of Piety.
Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.
The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.
On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton, P. L.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity.
Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or else you had looked through the grate. *Shakspeare.*
Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*
This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men.
South.
I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.
Locke.

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.
We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*.
Hooker.

GRATE.* *adj.* [Fr. *grate*, "grateful," Cotgrave; Lat. *gratus.*] Agreeable. Not now in use; but if *ingrate*, as Dr. Johnson asserts, be proper for what is unpleasing to the sense, *grate* for what is the contrary seems also to be proper.
It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 311.

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Lat.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.
A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton, P. L.*
When some degree of health was given, he exerted all his strength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it.
Fell, Life of Hammond.
Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last.
Dryden, Fab.

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.
Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are most *grateful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*
This place is the more *grateful* to strangers in respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood here. *Brown, Travels.*
Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful.*]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.
He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* replied.
Milton, P. L.
Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.
Dryden, Virg.
In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil she *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.
Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *grateful.*]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing Sidney and Herbert. The authority of others, especially of Pope, might have been added to defend the usage of the world. Nor is it yet, perhaps, disused.

A Laconian knight having sometime served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

I am pitch'd so high,
To such a growth of full prosperities,
That, to conceal my fortunes, were an injury
To *gratefulness*, and those more liberal favours
By whom my glories prosper.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

He [Fenton] died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies, except of a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, *gratefulness*, and mutual esteem.
Pope, Lett. to Broome.

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *n. s.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently, they rebel;
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*gratification*, Fr. *gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has been long used to place his happiness! *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, comeliness; rage, valour; bribery, *gratification*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 233.

GRA'TIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *gratify*.] One who gratifies, or delights.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons amongst the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 169.

To GRA'TIFY.† *v. a.* [*gratifier*, old Fr.; *gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to sooth.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe?
Dryden, Fab.

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. } *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast.
Pope.

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *grate*.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; as, the iron *gratings* of a prison.

2. In a ship, *gratings* are small ledges of sawed plank on the upper deck.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly, offensively.

GRA'TIS. adv. [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.
Shakspeare.

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakspeare.*

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still *gratis* both to friends and strangers.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*.
L'Estrange.

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities.
Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

GRA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ,
A sullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*.
Milton, P. L.

Gratitude is properly a virtue, *disposing* the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.
South, Serm.

GRATU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter; this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

GRATU'ITY. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*.
Broome on the Odyssey.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE.† *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires.
Titus Andronicus.

Whither away so fast?
—— No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Envy itself cannot but *gratulate* the church of England that is so furnished with learned bishops.
Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Church, p. 10.

Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore.
Dryden, Fab.

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *B. Jonson.*

3. To reward. Not now in use.

A thanks to ev'ry one; and to *gratulate*
So great a service done at my desire,
Ye shall have many floods fuller and higher
Than you have wish'd for.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

I could not chuse but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.
Heywood, Apol. for Actors.

GRATULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill.
Milton, P. L.

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance.
South, Serm.

GRA'TULATORY.† *adj.* [from *gratulate*.]

1. Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

After a short preamble *gratulatory*, and signifying his majesty's summons.
Conference at Hampton Court, (1603,) p. 23.

There is a *gratulatory* gift, when one sendeth to another to testify their love and joy.
Willet, Treat. of Solomon's Marriage, p. 31.

2. Expressing thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.
L. Addison, on the State of the Jews, p. 125.

Formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with *gratulatory*, after the Protestant way.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 54.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝpæf, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE.† *n. s.*

1. The place in the ground in which the dead are reposited. [ȝpæf, ȝpaf, Sax. from ȝpaꝛan, to dig; *grafa*, Icel. *graban*, Goth. and thus the Germ. *grab*, a grave: and perhaps all may be referred to the Heb. *kaber*, a grave. *Graves* were formerly called by the English *pits*.]

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*.
Milton, P. L.

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham, Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those

fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs: there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

2. In the plural only, *graves* is a word used to signify the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles. It means also this refuse made into cakes as food for dogs.

3. [*graf*, Germ. A count; low Lat. *gravio*, and *graphio*.] A ruler; usually in composition, as *landgrave*, *margrave*.

GRAVE-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [*grave* and *clothes*.] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-clothes* were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-clothes*. *St. John*, xi. 44.

GRAVE-DIGGER.* *n. s.* [*grave* and *digger*.] One who digs graves.

Shakspeare, who was a great copier of nature, whenever he introduces any artisans, or low characters, into his plays, never fails to dash them strongly with some distinguishing stain of humour; as may be seen more remarkably in the scene of the *grave-diggers* in Hamlet. *Guardian*, No. 144.

GRAVE-MAKER.* *n. s.* [*grave* and *maker*.] A grave-digger.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-maker*; the houses that he makes last till doomsday. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If you would hear more of this rare physician, and his feats, (for I am sick of him,) enquire of sad families, and merry *grave-makers*. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 100.

GRAVE-STONE.† *n. s.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The *grave-stone* of Christ's tomb was sealed. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 132.

To GRAVE.† *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*.

1. To dig. [Sax. ȝpaꝑan. See GRAVE. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.] To grave is our northern expression for to break up ground with a spade.

He hath *graven* and digged up a pit. *Ps.* vii. 16. *Comm. Prayer.*

2. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. [ȝpaꝑan, Sax.; *graven*, Dutch; *graver*, Fr.; γράφω, Gr.]

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton, P. L.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,—
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

3. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Heb.* ii. 18.

4. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not now in use, but formerly common in this sense, among our writers, from Gower to Shakspeare.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakspeare, Timon.*

6. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex.* xxviii. 36.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr.; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To the more mature,
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *More against Atheism.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among Christian philosophers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*gravier*, French; *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward.*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *More.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator.*

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terrasses; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter, you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakspeare.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Howell.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity! And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas! *Glanv. Scepsis.*

Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Tost up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRA'VELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelletted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

GRA'VELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consump.*

GRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt whether to hold them wise. *Milton, P. L.*

A girl longs to tell her confident that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Spect.*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*

Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But must he wisely look, and *gravely* plead? *Young.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER. *n. s.* [*graveur*, French; from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden, Dufres.*

2. The stile or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, Fan.

GRA'VID.* *adj.* [Lat. *gravidus*.] Pregnant. The word is old in our language.

A careful husband over his *gravid* associate.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 25.

GRA'VIDATED.* *part. adj.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] Great with young.

Her womb is said to bear him, to have been *gravidated*, or great with child.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 24.

GRAVIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *gravidatio*.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

As ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν expresseth a proper *gravidation*, so doth ἐν γαστρὶ συλλαβεῖν a proper conception. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 3.

GRAVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING.† *n. s.* [from *grave*.]

1. Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; — also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

2. Impression.

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings*, or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolveable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity*, is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd.
Dryden, Æn.

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRA'VY.† *n. s.* [*krav*, Cambro-Brit. *grav*, Germ. cruor, blood, Serenius.] The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumption.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

GRAY.† *adj.* [ȝræȝ, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graw*, Germ. and Dutch. Mr. H. Tooke thinks that it is from the Sax. ȝeþeȝnan, to dye, to colour.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* hooded even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.
Milton, Comus.

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisley, and many others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton, P. L.*

The restoration of *gray* heirs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden, Juv.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison, Spect.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark, like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæsilia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden, Rem.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shakspeare.

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies.
Gay, Trivia.

GRAY.† *n. s.* A gray colour. The *gray* of the morning is common in many places for the *break* of day.

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*.
Parnel.

GRAY.† *n. s.* [from its colour.] A badger.
Ainsworth.

This fine
Smooth bawson's cub, the young grice of a *gray*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

GRAY.* *n. s.* A kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides: probably the same as the *gilse*.

GRA'YBEARD.† *n. s.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man; in contempt.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
— *Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

A dull relation of the acts of grave *graybeards* to a young prince might grow fastidious.
Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Church, p. 35.

GRA'YFLY.* *n. s.* [*gray* and *fly*.] The trumpet-fly.

We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the *grayfly* winds her sultry horn.
Milton, Lycidas.

GRA'YISH.* *adj.* [from *gray*.] Approaching to a gray colour. *Sherwood.*

On either side did shine a *grayish* eye.
Warner, Albion's England.

GRAYLE.* See GRAIL.

GRA'YLING. *n. s.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton, Angler.*

GRA'YNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

To GRAZE.† *v. n.* [Sax. ȝpapian.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakspeare.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house.
Dryden, Fab.

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed.* *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *raser*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

A bullet *grases* on any place, when it gently turns up the surface of what it strikes upon. *Cowel, in V. Grass-Hearth.*

The shot —
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight A surgeon cried, a surgeon! *Hudibras*, i. iii.

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shaksp.*

O happy man, saith he, that lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low.
Milton, P. L.

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Some *graze* their land till Christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden, Virg.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

4. To strike lightly. [Fr. *raser.*]

Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze*, nor pierce. *Shaksp. Othello.*

We still say, the skin is *grased*, or slightly hurt. *Cowel, in V. Grass-Hearth.*

GRA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *graze.*] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. s.* [from *graze.*] One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which fillest the husbandman's barns, the *grazier*'s folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howell.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. s.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*.
Dryden, Juv.

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

To GREASE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

A treatise — never to be thumbed or *greased* by students, nor bound to everlasting chains of darkness in a library. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, Pers.

GRE'ASILY.* *adv.* [from *greasy.*]

1. With an appearance, as if smeared with grease.

His sweaty neck did shine right *greasily*.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 77.

2. Grossly; indelicately.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

GRE'ASINESS. *n. s.* [from *grease.*] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY.† *adj.* [from *grease.*]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith. *Shakspeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otway.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakspeare.*

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnam'd divine.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. i. 3.

GREAT.† *adj.* [ȝpeat, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to encrease.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas, one of the twelve came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 47.

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Deut.* iii. 5.

Elemental air diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this *great* round. *Milton, P. L.*

And God created the *great* whales. *Milton, P. L.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* ammiral. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having any quality in a higher degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Psalm* xiv. 5.

Their power was *great*. *Milton, P. L.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Charms such as thine, inimitably *great*,
He only could express. *Broome.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sam.* vii. 19.

5. Important; weighty.

Make sure
Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take
With which the blessed gods assurance make. *Chapman.*

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What is low raise and support,
That to the height of this *great* argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to men. *Milton, P. L.*

On some *great* charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton, P. L.*

By experience of this *great* event,
In arms not worse. *Milton, S. A.*

After silence then,
And summons read, the *great* consult began. *Milton, P. L.*

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first are wont God's *great* authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heaven to bring. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Then the king made Daniel a *great* man. *Dan.* ii. 48.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Worthiest by being good,
Far more than *great* or high. *Milton, P. L.*

The fantastick complaisance, which is paid to them, may blind the *great* from seeing themselves in a just light. *Tatler*, No. 196.

Of all the *great*, how few
Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true!
Pope, Odyss.

Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despise the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wise and *great*. *Pope.*

The marble tombs that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;
These, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*. *Parnel.*

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour, softening all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive.
Milton, P. L.

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer.* x. 6.

The *great* Creator thus replied. *Milton, P. L.*

The *great* Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton, P. L.*

Fair angel, thy desire which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The *great* Work-master, leads to no excess
That reaches blame. *Milton, P. L.*

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power! what thought can measure thee, or tongue
Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: Thee that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

The *great* luminary
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

Here Cæsar grac'd with both Minervas shone,
Cæsar, the world's *great* master, and his own.
Pope.

Scipio,
Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope.*

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*.
Dryden, Virg.

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories. *Milton, P. L.*

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables and festival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea. *Milton, P. L.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Knolles.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word, Dr. Johnson says. It is used in this sense in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson thinks it not the adjective *great* improperly used, but as immediately formed from the Saxon ɣriðe, peace, ɣriðian, to agree, to be in a state of agreement.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.
Sidney.

Because he slew me not from the womb; or that my mother might have been my grave, and her womb always *great* with me. *Jerem.* xx. 17.

Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away.
May, Virgil.

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsires tongue came out of Persia. *Camden, Rem.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthafader. *Camden, Rem.*

Your *great* uncle, Edward the black prince of Wales. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He has crack'd the league
Between us and the emperor, the queen's *great* nephew. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Their holyday-clothes go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Bp. Taylor, Devotions.*

GREAT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day with dispatch. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Ralegh, Essays.*

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*.
Dryden.

Carpenters build a house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *adj.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press.
Shakspeare.

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

To GRE'ATEN.† *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used, Dr. Johnson says; yet it is found in the writings of some of our best authors.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Ralegh.*

Whither doth he bend all his powers but to attain his own ends, to cross another's, to *greaten* himself, to supplant a rival?
Bp. Hall, Sermon on Man.

The popes are accustomed to do the like, in consideration of their nephews whom they would *greaten*. *Dryden, Def. of the Duchess of York.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Bp. Ken.*

To GRE'ATEN.* *v. n.* To increase; to become large.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit. *South, Serm.* x. 336.

GREATHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply.
Milton, P. L.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance?
Addison, Cato.

GRE'ATNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ɣreatneꝛꝛe.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

By *greatness* I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view, considered as one entire piece.
Addison, Spect. No. 412.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.
Sidney.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness*.
Shakspeare.

So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw.
Dryden, Æn.

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.
Pope.

GREAVE.† *n. s.*

1. A grove. [Sax. ɣræf. This is a very ancient form of our word *grove*.]

Phebus — with his stremes drieth in the *greves*
The silver droppes, hanging on the leves.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

She fled into that covert *greave*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 43.

Some hid among the leaves,
Some in the taller trees, some in the lower *greaves*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the sirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *Drayton.*

2. A groove. [Icel. *groof*, from *grafa*, to dig.]

Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 42.

GREAVES. *n. s.* [from *greves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 6.

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets such
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman, Iliads.*

GRE'CIAN.* *n. s.* [Latin, *Græcus*, from *Græcia*.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

The children also of Judah, and the children of Jerusalem, have ye sold unto the *Grecians*.
Joel, iii. 6.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins
A *Grecian*'s life hath sunk.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

2. A Jew who understood or spoke Greek.

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews. *Acts*, vi. 1.

He—disputed against the *Grecians*. *Acts*, ix. 29.

3. One skilled in the Greek language; as, he is a good *Grecian*. A colloquial expression.

GRE'CIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the country of Greece.

The royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by *Grecian* kings.
Milton, P. L.

Look upon Greece under its free states, and you would think its inhabitants lived in different climates, and under different heavens from those at present; so different are the geniuses which are formed under Turkish slavery and *Grecian* liberty.
Addison, Spect. No. 287.

GRECIAN *Fire.** [Fr. *feu Gregeois*.] Wildfire; such as will burn within water.

To GRE'CIANIZE.* *v. n.* [from *Grecian*; Fr. *grecanizer*.] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek; to use phrases borrowed from the Greek.
Cotgrave, in V. Grecizer.

To GRE'CISE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *grecizer*.] To translate into Greek.

The name—is *grecised*, with many other German words. *Warton, Hist. E. P.*

GRE'CISM.† *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language. This word was in use early in the seventeenth century. It is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor, 1656.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as *grecisms*, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem. *Addison, Spect.*

That the present Latin Dictys had a Greek original, now lost, appears from the numerous *grecisms* with which it abounds. *Warton, Hist. E. P.*

Literal renderings of hebraisms and *grecisms* should be given in the margin.
Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Tr. of the Bible, p. 378.

GRE'DALIN.* See GRIDELIN.

GREE.† *n. s.*

1. Good will; favour; good graces. [*gré*, French; probably from the Lat. *gratia*, or *gratus*. Ital. "Prendi in *grado*;" and so our old phrase, "to take in *gree*," i. e. in good part, favourably; frequent in Spenser.]

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Rank; degree. [Lat. *gradus*.]

He is a shepherd great in *gree*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

3. A step. [Lat. *gradus*; Fr. *grez*. Dr. Johnson gives *greece*, which he says is also written *greeze* or *grice*, and is corrupted from *degrees*; and he defines it "a flight of steps." But the word, thus varied, seems to be nothing more than the plural of *gree*, a step; whence, in the north of England, *grees* are stairs, steps. *Grees* has been also used in the singular number, and *greeses* in the plural. See GREES.]

And when he suffride, Paul stood in the *grees*, [on the *stairs*, present translation.]
Wicliffe, Acts, xxi. 40.

By many a *gree* ymade of marbyll graye.
Lydgate, cited by Warton, H. E. P. ii. 89.

To GREE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *greer*.] To agree. It is common in our old poetry, but in modern editions is printed with an elision *'gree*, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *agree*.

Ludgate—for free-men debtors, free
From hurt, till with their creditors they *gree*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 116.

We have *'greed* so well together,
That upon Sunday is the wedding day.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

The meane that *grees* with country musicke best.
Greene, Farewell to Folly, (1617.)

GREECE.† *n. s.* [a corruption of *grees*. See GREE.] A flight of steps.

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

GREED.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝræ̆dıȝ; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger; Icel. *graed*, voracity; probably from the Gr. γράω, to devour.] Greediness. I find it so used by Scottish writers; and Chaucer once mentions a "rich *grede*," meaning a greedy person, Rom. R. 6002.

Whose avarice and *gread* of geare is such, that they care not whom with they joine.
Graham, Anat. of Humours, (Edinb. 1609.)

His insatiable *greed* of money and power.
Bruce, Trav. iv. III.

GRE'EDILY.† *adv.* [Sax. ȝræ̆delıce.]

1. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

He coveteth *greedily* all the day long.
Prov. xxi. 26.

Greedily she ingorg'd without restraint.
Milton, P. L.

He swallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence; with desire.

In the primitive churche was the gospell *gredylye* receyved of the universall worlde.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 96. b.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the errour of Balaam for reward.
St. Jude, ver. 11.

GRE'EDINESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝræ̆dıȝnesse.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Let not the *greediness* of the belly, nor lust of the flesh, take hold of me. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 6.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Denham.

GRE'EDY.† *adj.* [ȝræ̆dıȝ, Sax. *graadig*, Dan. *gretig*, Dutch. See also GREED.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.
Psalm xvii. 12.

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29.

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.
Fairfax.

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.
Prov.

Stern look'd the fiend, as prostrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.
Dryden, Virg.

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune! *Law.*

GRE'EDY-GUT.* *n. s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give this word; and it is yet retained in low conversation.

GREEK.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Græcus*.]

1. A native of Greece. [Sax. Ꝼreca; Fr. *Grec*.]

Titus, who was with me, being a *Greek*.
Gal. ii. 3.

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the *Greek*, and Cytherea's son.
Milton, P. L.

He [Homer] makes his countrymen and favourites, the *Greeks*, move forward in a regular determined march, and in the depth of silence.
Addison, Spect. No. 13.

2. The Greek language.

Paul said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? who said, Canst thou speak *Greek*?
Acts, xxi. 37.

When thou taught'st Cambridge, and king Edward *Greek*. *Milton, Sonnet.*

3. A term applied to a merry person. [supposed to be from the Lat. *græcor*, to play the Greek, to use their exercises; or, as some take it, to drink and revel as they used to do. Sherwood has the phrase, "a merry *Greek*," which he renders into the French *gale-bon-temps*; and Cotgrave renders that by "a merrie *grig*." However, see CRICK and GRIG.]

She's a merry *Greek* indeed.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

GREEK.* *adj.* Belonging to Greece; relating to that country.

In the *Greek* tongue he hath his name Apollyon.
Revel. ix. 11.

I shall publish, very speedily, the translation of a little *Greek* manuscript. *Addison, Spect.* No. 227.

GRE'EKISH.* *adj.* [Sax. Greciꝛc.] Peculiar to Greece; pertaining to Greece.

He forthwith brought his own nation to the *Greekish* fashion. 2 *Macc.* iv. 10.

I'll heat his blood with *Greekish* wine to-night. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

They allege their numbers, and the promis'd help of Assaracus, a noble *Greekish* youth. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 1.

GRE'EKLING.* *n. s.* [from *Greek.*] An inferiour Greek writer. A contemptuous word.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

GREEKRO'SE.* *n. s.* [*lychnis.*] The flower campion.

Thy beauty, Campion, very much may claim; But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name? *Tate, Tr. of Cowley.*

GREEN.† *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is the Saxon adjective ꝛpene. Junius derives *green* from the verb ꝛpopan, *frondere, virere;* Mr. H. Tooke represents it as the past participle of ꝛpenian, *virescere.*]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with *green*, rather than with any other colour, as being such a mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye, instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a *green* cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon, after too great an application to their colouring. *Addison, Spect.* No. 387.

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is Sappho's χλωροτέρη ποίας.

Was the hope drunk,
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseless arms the unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakspeare.*

Griefs are *green;*
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies festering in his blood. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of errour have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragile than metal, and so dry wood is more fragile than *green*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted. *Watts, Logick.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.

My salad days,
When I was *green* in judgement, cold in blood! *Shakspeare.*

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;
So many graces, in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference
Between the promise of his *greener* days,
And these he masters now. *Shakpeare, Hen. V.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King, Cookery.*

GREEN.† *n. s.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakspeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton, Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakspeare.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton, Arcades.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths; herbs; plants.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden, Virg.*

The fragrant *greens* I seek my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

The vineyard seems to have been a plantation distinct from the garden; as also the beds of *greens* mentioned afterwards at the extremity of the inclosure, in the nature and usual place of our kitchen garden. *Addison, Guard.* No. 173.

To GREEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. ꝛpenian.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson, Spring.*

GRE'ENBROOM. *n. s.* [*cytiso genista*, Latin.] A shrub. *Miller.*

GRE'ENCLOTH. *n. s.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

GRE'ENCOLOURED.* *adj.* [*green* and *colour.*] Pale; sickly.

At your foul name
Green-colour'd maids would have turn'd red with shame. *Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.*

GRE'ENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealousy. *Shakspeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *n. s.* [*chloris.*] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFISH. *n. s.* [*asellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GREENGA'GE. *n. s.* A species of plum.

GREENGRO'CER.* *n. s.* [*green* and *grocer.*] A retailer of greens, i. e. fruit and the productions of the kitchen garden. It is a word common in the metropolis, and perhaps in other large towns.

GRE'ENHOOD.* *n. s.* [*green* and *hood.*] A state of immaturity; childishness.

In her is beautie withouten pride,
Youthe, withouten *grenehed* or folie. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.*

GRE'ENHORN.* *n. s.* [from *green.*] A raw youth, easily imposed upon, unacquainted with the world. A low expression.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *n. s.* [*green* and *house.*] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Spect.*

GRE'ENISH. *adj.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton, Opticks.*

GRE'ENLY.* *adj.* [from *green*.] Of a green colour.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, (1577.)

GRE'ENLY.† *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.

We have done but *greenly*,
In hugger-mugger to inter him. *Shaksp. Haml.*

4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

GRE'ENNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝpennýꝛꝛe.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Jonson.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South, Serm.*

4. Newness.

GREENSI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbuthnot.*

GREENSI'CKNESSED.* *adj.* [from *greensickness*.] Having a sickly taste.

Thy works [Sir R. Steele's] will be a medicine of the mind, and cure all the *greensicknessed* appetites that will seize on the gay and young, without so friendly a cordial.
Bp. Rundle, in Hildesdley's Life by Butler, p. 165.

GRE'ENSTALL.* *n. s.* [*green* and *stall*.] A stall on which fruit and greens are exposed to sale.

GRE'ENSWARD.† } *n. s.* [*green* and *sward*:
GRE'ENSWORD. } of the same original with *swath*.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensword*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Dance them down on their own *greenswarth*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

The very *greenswart*, as we call it.
Hammond, Works, iv. 471.

After break their fast
On *greensword* ground, a cool and grateful taste.
Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greensward*, and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *n. s.* [*green* and *weed*.] Dyers' weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. s.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade.
Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

GREES.* *n. s.* [Fr. *grez*; Lat. *gradus*.] A stair. See GREE. *Sherwood.*

Ascending from this picture by two or three *greeses* or steps, until you come to the rails that compass in the high altar, you there behold that noble and most glorious inlaid floor.
Keepe, Monument. Westm. (1683,) p. 32.

To GREET.† *v. a.* [*grator*, Lat.; ȝpetan, Saxon; *grit*, Su. Goth.; ȝnið, Saxon, peace; "Gud *groete* ju," God *bless* you, Pomer. Germ. Serenius. So *greet* is explained in the margin of our present version of the Bible, "*Ask him* in my name *of peace*." 1 Sam. xxv. 5.]

1. To address at meeting.

Go to Nabal, and *greet* him in my name.
1 *Sam.* xxv. 5.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves.
Donne.

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

All the brethren *greet* you. *Greet* ye one another with an holy kiss. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 20.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
— God bless your grace with health and happy days.
Shakspeare.

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song.
Milton, P. R.

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton, Epit. M. W.*

The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.
Waller.

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *greets*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,
Approacht in haste to *greet* his victorie.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shaksp. Macb.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
—— We will *greet* the time. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakspeare.*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more.
Pope, Odyssey.

To GREET.* *v. n.* To weep; to lament. See *To* GREET.

GRE'ETER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝpetinȝ. St. Luke, xi. 43. ȝpetinȝa on ꝛcpætum.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

GREEZE.† *n. s.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See GREE, GREES, GREECE, GRIEZE, or GRICE.] A flight of steps; a step.

GRE'FFIER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *greffier*; Lat. *graphiarius*; from the Gr. γράφω, to write.] A recorder; a registrar.

A short but memorable story the *grephier* of that town, though of different religion, reported to more ears than ours.
Bp. Hall, Epist. Dec. 1. Ep. 5.

GRE'GAL. *adj.* [*greg*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *gregarius*.] Of the common sort; ordinary.

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him. *Howell, Lett.* (1646,) iii. 1.

GREGA'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*gregarius*, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*.
Ray on the Creation.

Without intelligence, man is not social, he is only *gregarious*. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

GREGA'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *gregarious*.] In a flock, or company.

GREGA'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gregarious*.] The state of being in herds or companies.

GREGO'RIAN.* *adj.* [from a pope named *Gregory*.] Belonging to the style or method of computation instituted by pope Gregory in 1582; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.

To GREIT.* *v. n.* [Goth. *greitan*, to weep.] To cry; to lament. Pronounced *greet*, and common in our northern dialect.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee *greete?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

To GREITH.* To prepare. See *To* GRAITH.

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE. *n. s.* [Fr. from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRENADI'ER. *n. s.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment:

such men being [formerly] employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay, Pastorals.*

GRENA'DO. *n. s.* See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenadoes* can suffice.
Cleaveland.

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed.
Watts.

GREUT. *n. s.* A kind of fossile body.

A sort of tin ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of baysalt, and of a brown shining colour, immersed therein. *Grew, Museum.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow*.

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*.
Dryden, Fab.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his *grey* beard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Our green youth copies what *grey* sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryd.*

GRE'YHOUND.† *n. s.* [ȝpiȝhunð, Saxon. Serenius calls the animal ȝpiphunð, from ȝpipan, to seize. Caius de Canibus derives the name from the Lat. *gradus*, implying a dog of the first order, or *degree*. Minsheu from *Græcus*, as if the word were *Greek-hound*; the Greeks being the first, he says, who used such dogs for hunting. Blount calls them *gyre*-hounds. Mr. Pegge follows Blount's opinion; and observes, that "*gyre*-falcon, according to Phillips, is the largest sort of falcon, next in size to the eagle. So, I conceive, the *greyhound* was originally *gyrehound*, as being the largest, tallest, and swiftest species of hound. The letter *r*, being transposed into the place of the *y*, will produce *gyre*-hound." Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. 2d edit. p. 350.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First, may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a tiger? *Sidney.*

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A hast'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go.
Sidney.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare.
Dryden.

GRICE.† *n. s.*

1. A little pig. [Su. Goth. *grys*, the same. Formerly it meant a young wild boar. *Grise* in the north of England is used for swine.]
2. A step or *grees*.

No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

One shewed how fruitfully they had watered his head, as he stood under the *grices*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not now in use.

His poynant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*.
Spenser, F. Q.

So sore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton, P. L.*

GRI'DELIN.† *adj.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, gray of flax, q. d. gray with a purple hue. Our word is also written *gredaline*. It was probably a fashionable colour among the ladies.] Of a purplish colour.

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.
Dryden, Fab.

His love fades, like my *gredaline* petticoat.
Killigrew, Pars. Wedding.

GRI'DIRON.† *n. s.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, from the Su. Goth. *graedda*, to bake; as Dr. Jamieson also observes.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*.
Spectator.

GRIEF.† *n. s.* [from *grieve; griff*, Welsh, probably from the English. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is the Fr. *grief*, which may be from the Lat. *gravo*, to weigh down. *Grief* had formerly, for the plural, *grieves* or *greeves*.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout.
Shakspeare.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. Not in use.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

He being at that time griped, sore, and having *grief* in his lower bellie.
Treatise of Sundry Diseases, (1591.)

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery then? No.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

GRIE'FFUL.* *adj.* [*grief* and *full*.] Full of sorrow or grief. Obsolete.

The day renews my *griefful* plaint.
Sackville, Trag. of Gorbodue, (1561.)

Which when she sees with ghastly *griefful* eyes,
Her heart does quake. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 40.

GRIE'FLESS.* *adj.* [*grief* and *less*.] Sorrowless; without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIEFSHO'T.* *adj.* [*grief* and *shot*.] Pierced with grief.

A discontented friend, *griefshot*
With his unkindness. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

GRIE'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *grieve*.] Lamentable.

There is a vice full *grievable*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

GRIE'VANCE.† *n. s.* [*grevance*, old Fr.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE.† *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr.; *grieven*, Flemish; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Luke*, iii. 33.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Psal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart.
Gen. vi. 6.

Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembereth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

3. To lament.

The beholders believed his [lord Stafford's] words, and *grieved* his destiny.
Reresby, Mem. p. 112.

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve at* this. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring end so sad.
Milton, P. L.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much *for* things beyond our care. *Dryden, Fab.*

GRIE'VER.* *n. s.* [from *grieve*.] The person or circumstance which causes grief.

A *griever* and quencher of the Spirit, a more perfect piece of atheism. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

GRIE'VOUS.† *adj.* [*grevoux*, old Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die.
Prov. xv. 10.

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgements, and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.
Shakspeare.

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. With discontent; with ill will.
Grittus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.
Hooker.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Sorrow; pain; calamity.
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Is.* xxi. 15.
That the *grievousness* of the penalty in many statutes be mitigated.
Bacon, Prop. on the Laws of England.

2. Atrociousness.
Deferring of time, or *grievousness* of sinners, do not prejudicate his grace.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 709.

GRI'FFIN.† } *n. s.* [It should rather be
GRI'FFON. } written *gryfon*, or *gryphon*; Lat. *gryphus* and *gryps*; Gr. γρὺψ; Icel. *griffon* or *griffun*; Goth. *greip*, from *gripan*, to seize; and so, in our old language, this fabled animal is termed the *gripe*. See GRIPE.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient.
Peacham on Blazoning.
Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRI'FFONLIKE.* *adj.* [*griffon* and *like.*] Resembling the rapacity of a griffon.
Citations and processes to be served by a corporality of *griffonlike* promoters and apparitors.
Milton, Of Reformat. B. I.

GRIG.† *n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel. [Some derive this appellation from the Sax. cpecca, the bank of a river, because these animals are fond of harbouring under it. But, from the contortions of this fish, the name may be a corruption of *crook*, Su. Goth. *krok*, *kroka*, to bend. And thus Serenius gives the Iceland. "*krokaell*, anguilla contorta, à *hrokwa*, Su. *kroekas*, corrugari, item contorqueri."]
There be several sorts or kind of eels; as the silver eel; and green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds; and those are called *grigs*. *Walton, Angler*, ch. 13.

3. A merry creature. [supposed from *Greek;* the Lat. *græculus* denoting festive, Dr. Johnson says; rather perhaps, trifling, silly. But see the third sense of GREEK. *Grig* may be thus adopted from the old Fr. *Grigois*, which means *Greek*. Yet the French have not this proverbial expression. "A merry *grig* or *Greek*" is, in that language, rendered *gale-bon-temps*. V. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Some pretend, that the origin of this expression is from the *nimble* and *lively* motion of the *small eel*. I find a "merry *cricke*," however, to be an expression of at least two centuries' date in our language, and of that word *grig* may be a corruption. See the third sense of CRICK.]
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

4. Health. Shropshire. *Grose.*

To GRILL.† *v. a.* [Fr. *griller*, from *gril*, a gridiron; *grille*, an iron grate.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILL.* *adj.* [*gryl*, horridus. Pr. Parv. The Lat. *horridus* is used in a similar sense, "cold through fear;" and the Teut. *grouwel* is *horrour.*] Causing to shake through cold. Obsolete.
They han suffrid cold ful stronge
In wethers *grille*, and darke to sight.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 73.

GRI'LLADE. *n. s.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man*, for *to teaze him.*
For while we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝpim, sour, savage, furious; ȝpimman, to rage; Germ. *grimm*, furious; *grimmen*, to rage; Su. Goth. *gram*, enraged, angry; all which, perhaps, may be referred to the Celt. *grim*, war, battle. "Nothing is so common through the whole compass of language, as to find a word, which was originally applied in an appropriate sense, afterwards converted into some other term with a different meaning, though with a kindred idea. — *Grim*, which originally meant *war* in the dialects of the Celtic, still continued among our ancient poets to be attached to the same subject, though from its accidental similarity to *grim*, in the sense of *fierce-looking*, it was used as an epithet of *war*, and oftentimes with a metaphorical application derived from the idea of a *furious countenance* or *menacing form.*— In a celebrated passage of Shakspeare we have the addition of the *countenance*, to which *grim* was imagined to belong, and the metaphorical imagery arising from this notion: *Grim-visag'd* War hath smooth'd his wrinkled brow." Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 368. See also GRIM-VISAGED.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim.*
Spenser, F. Q.
Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Drayton.*
Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?
Milton, P. L.
Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton, P. L.*
Here we have him in the *grimmer* dress of a revenging judge. *South, Serm.* viii. 204.
Whether it would not be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befel him, to be thrust out of the world with his sins about his ears.
South, Serm. ix. 185.
He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.
Denham, Sophy.
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim.* *Addison, Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with lookes exceeding grave and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim.* *Shakspeare.*

GRIM-FACED.* *adj.* [*grim* and *face.*] Having a stern countenance.
Like the *grim-fac'd* god of war.
Mir. for Mag. p. 863.

GRIM-GRINNING.* *adj.* [*grim* and *grin.*] Grinning horribly, as Milton expresses it, a ghastly smile.
Hateful divorce of love, (thus chides she Death,)
Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm, what dost thou mean
To stifle beauty, and to steal his breath?
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.
He, *grim-grinning* king,
Who caitiffs scorns, and doth the blest surprise,
Late having deck'd with beauty's rose his tomb,
Disdains to crop a weed, and will not come.
Drummond, Madrigal.

GRIM-VISAGED.* *adj.* [*grim* and *visage.*] Grimfaced. Apparently a favourite expression of our old poets; one of whom Gray has literally followed, in the fine application of it to Despair.
Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Death-darting pestilence did seem to slide,
Grim-visag'd, like the grizly dreaded night.
Mir. for Mag. p. 777.
I, for my part, *grim-visaged* goblin, do no more fear death than I fear my best bliss.
Stafford's Niobe, P. ii. p. 85.
Grim-visaged Despair.
Yarrington, Two Tragedies in One, (1601.)
Grim-visag'd comfortless Despair.
Gray, Ode on Eton Coll.

GRIMA'CE.† *n. s.* [French, from *grim.* Dr. Johnson. — Serenius, and Lye in his additions to Junius, refer the word to the Icel. *grima*, the skin of the face; but the former also says, that the Icel. *gryma*, a mask or hood, in which pilgrims concealed the face so as not to be known, affords the best root of *grimace.* Bishop Hurd says, that *grimace*, in the time of Addison, meant, simply, such a turn of the countenance as expressed acquaintance or civility; but because this air of complaisance was assumed, or was taken by our surly countrymen to

be assumed, without meaning, the word came to be used, as it is now, in an ill sense, for any *affected distortion of features*. Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. iii. p. 170. note.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces!* *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South, Serm.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. s.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*] Gray little woman; the name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

To GRIME.† *v. a.* [from the Icel. *gryma*, the mask, already noticed in *grimace*. See also Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. GRYMING. "Our peasants call him *grimug*, whose face is covered with spots of dirt, as if he used this as a mask." Ihre. Lex. Su. Goth. — Belg. *griemen*, to daub with spots.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shaks.*

GRIME.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dirt deeply insinuated; sullying blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? she sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakspeare, Com. of Errours.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GRI'MLY.* *adj.* [from *grim.*] Having a frightful or hideous look.

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.

GRI'MLY.† *adv.* [Sax. ȝꝑimlice.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies.
Addison, Cato.

2. Sourly; suddenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

GRI'MNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝꝑimneſſe] Horrour; frightfulness of visage.

The *grimness* of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearful enough. *Bp. King, Thanks. Serm.* (1619,) p. 26.

GRI'MY.* *adj.* [from *grime.*] Dirty; cloudy.

Mines of *grimy* coal low-hid. *More, Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds.* st. 73.

To GRIN.† *v. n.* [ȝꝑennian, ȝꝑinnian, Saxon; *grinnen, grinden*, Dutch; *grina*, Su. Goth. undoubtedly of the same origin with *grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French. At first our own word was *gren*. "They *grennyden* with teeth on hym." Wicliffe, Acts, vii. 54. See also *To* GIRN.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakspeare.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakspeare.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth. *Stilling fleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden, Æn.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden.*

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter and to frantic mirth. *Prior.*

Fools *grin* on fools, and Stoiclike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

GRIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him; in's face too.
— O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryd.*

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What lords are those saluting with a *grin?*
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. s.* [ȝyꝑene, ȝꝑyn, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like a birde that hasteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. *Job*, xviii. 9.

To GRIND.† *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground.* [ȝꝑinban, ȝeȝꝑunben, ground, Saxon; *grenna*, Icelandick; *grincer*, French. Our own word at first was *grint* or *grinst*. "There shall be wepinge and *gryntynge* of teeth." Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiii. "*Grynstyng* of teeth." St. Matt. viii. "*Grint* with his teeth." Chaucer, C. T.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *St. Matt.* xxi. 44.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley, Serm.*

2. To comminute by the teeth or grinders.

Fierce famine is your lot for this misdeed,
Reduc'd to *grind* the plates on which you feed. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy sithe is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And count'nance stern, upstanding, gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addison.*

6. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for *griding*, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of *grinding* pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝꝑinbere.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

Those manacles put upon him were exceedingly inconvenient for a *grinder* in a mill. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 115.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. [ȝꝑinb-toðar.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders;* and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey.
Sandys.

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* tried.
Dryden, Juv.

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught.
Dryden.

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *n. s.* [from *grind* and
GRI'NDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindlestones*. *B. Jonson.*

Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a *grindstone* till bright. *Moxon.*

GRI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *grin.*] One that grins.

The frightful'st *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addison, Spect.* No. 173.

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝræp, from ȝrapan, to dig.] A little ditch, or trench. Not peculiar to the north of England, as Ray states; but of general use.

Another will make the *grip* or foss of the ditch serve for the area of his habitation.
Phil. Survey of the South of Ireland.

To GRIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into ditches; to drain. "*Gripped* is *delved* to draw away water." Yorkshire Glossary.

GRIP, or GRIPE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gryps.* See GRIFFIN.] The fabulous animal called the griffon, as Barret defines it; and, as Huloet the older lexicographer explains it, "the *grype bird.*" This squares with the old Gothick *greip*, used for a bird of prey, probably a vulture.

An horrible cage for every foule byrde and fylthie *gryppe.*
Anderson, Expos. upon Bened. (1573,) fol. 45. b.

Like a white hind under the *grype*'s sharp claws.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

To GRIPE.† *v. a.* [*greipan*, M. Goth.; *gripa*, Su. Goth.; ȝripan, Sax.; *grijpen*, Dutch; old French, *grip* or *gripe*, both plunder and the hand; and thus Ihre deduces *gripa* from *grip*, an old Gothick word also for the hand.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.
Dryden, Æn.

3. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

4. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope.

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Spens.*

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that sought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood.
Dryden, Fab.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryd.*

7. To afflict. This would now be considered a ludicrous usage of the word; but it was formerly not so. See the fourth sense of the substantive GRIPE.

Griefe *gripte* me so, I pin'd away, and died.
Mir. for Mag. p. 292.

Whom *griping* sorrow doth so sore attaint.
Ibid. p. 447.

Grief *gripes* my heart, when I think that the Mars of men received his death's blow from a pen-maker, a pedagogue.
Stafford's Niobe, (1611,) p. 145.

To GRIPE.† *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *griping*, made them less, and grew stark beggars. *Fell.*

3. [In naval language.] When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to *gripe.*

GRIPE.† *n. s.* [ȝripe, Sax.; *grip*, old Goth. and French. See *To* GRIPE.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenser, F. Q.

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakspeare.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Free from the *gripes* of sorrow every one.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 3.

Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton, P. L.*

Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the *gripes* of smarting poverty? *Otway.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ache; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great sourness and *gripes*, with windiness. *Floyer.*

6. [In naval language.] The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have said the *stern* instead of the *stem.*

7. [In naval language.] *Gripes* is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, hooks, and dead eyes; and used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Chambers.*

GRI'PER. *n. s.* [from *gripe.*] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers*, monsters of men, and harpies.
Burton on Melancholy.

GRI'PING.* *n. s.* [from *gripe.*]

1. Pain arising from colick.

After certain *gripings*, the wind and vapours, issuing forth, — distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 8.

2. Distress; affliction.

Whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate for the acute tortures and *gripings* of mind. *Killingbeck's Serm.* (1730,) p. 361.

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

GRI'PPLE.* *adj.* [from *gripe*, in the sense of pinching, meanly grasping or hoarding money. Dr. Johnson barely mentions *gripple* as a substantive, and defines it "a greedy snatcher; a *griping* miser;" to which he adds, without an example however, the name of Spenser. Spenser uses the word as an adjective, but not as a substantive. And there are few words better authorized than this adjective; but as a substantive I have no where found it.]

1. Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive.

He gnash'd his teeth, to see
Those heapes of gold with *gripple* covetyse.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 31.

It is easy to observe, that none are so *gripple* and hard-fisted as the childless.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

The insatiate slave—
That thrusts his *gripple* hand into her golden maw.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

The *gripple* wretch, who will bestow nothing on his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an

infidel, having none at all or very heathenish notions of God. *Barrow, Works*, i. 438.

To bestow aught in good earnest on the magistrate, we know your classick priestship is too *gripple*; for ye are always begging.

Milton, Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. & Irish.

2. Grasping fast; tenacious.

On his shield he *gripple* hold did lay,
And held the same so hard, that by no wise
He could him force to loose. *Spens. F. Q.* vi. iv. 6.

GRI'PPLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *gripple*.] Covetousness.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *grippleness*, techiness, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse. *Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repelled*, iii. § 10.

GRIS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gris*; low Lat. *grisium*, "pellis animalis cujusdam, quod vulgò *vair* Galli appellant." Du Cange.] A kind of fur; one of the better sorts of fur. See MINEVER.

I saw his sleves purfiled at the hond
With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

GRIS-A'MBER. *n. s.* Used by Milton for ambergrise.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris-amber steam'd. *Milton, P. R.*

GRISE.† *n. s.*

1. A swine. See GRICE.
2. A step, or scale of steps. See GREE and GREES. Barret writes it "*grises* or steps."

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

*GRISE'TTE.** *n. s.* [French.] The wife or daughter of a tradesman.

She was the handsomest *grisset* I ever saw.
Sterne, Sentim. Journey.

GRI'SKIN.† *n. s.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish. Dr. Johnson.—This etymology may apply to a beef-steak when dressed, or to any other, as well as a griskin; and therefore, notwithstanding Lye endeavours to support it by adding that *grisgin* may be from *gris*, fire, the etymon must be sought elsewhere; and there can be no question that it is from *gris*, *grise*, or *grice*, a swine.] The vertebræ of a hog *broiled*, Dr. Johnson says; in any way, it may be added, raw, fried, or roasted. It is not the cookery that confers the name.

GRI'SLED.* See GRIZZLED.

GRI'SLY.† *adj.* [ȝꝛꝛlıc, Sax.; aȝꝛıꝛan, to affright; *griselig*, Goth. horrible; *grislega*, Iceland. horribly. Bullokar defines *grisly* also adverbially, viz. abominably, fearfully. Expos. ed. 1656. But I find no usage of it.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *grisly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser, F. Q.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The *grisly* face of a convicting conscience.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 41.

Back stepp'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
Milton, P. L.

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron. *Milton, Comus.*

The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* sight.
Dryden, Fab.

In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again. *Dryd. Fab.*

Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly* wound. *Dryden.*

So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear. *Addison.*

GRI'SONS.* *n. s.* Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy.

There is the noblest summer-prospect in the world from this walk, for you have a full view of a huge range of mountains that lie in the country of the *Grisons*, and are buried in snow.

Addison on Italy.

GRIST.† *n. s.* [ȝꝛıꝛt, Saxon; the past participle of ȝepıꝛan, to crush. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack water. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall.
Miller of Trompington.

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*. *Swift.*

3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist to the mill*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

GRI'STLE. *n. s.* [ȝꝛıꝛcle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little *gristles*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the œsophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *gristles* of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures.
More against Atheism.

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans.
Ray on the Creation.

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore.*

GRIT.† *n. s.*

1. The coarse part of meal. [ȝꝛut, ȝꝛıttа, Sax.; *gritze*, Teut.; *grut*, German; from ȝꝛıꝛt.]
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. [*grit*, Welsh; ȝꝛeot, Sax.; *griot*, *gryt*, Goth.]

Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap. *Grew.*

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marble.
Philips.

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with saltwater, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocolla* of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy. *Hill on Fossils.*

GRITH.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝꝛıð, peace; Goth. *grid*; hence a *grithstole* was a sanctuary.] Agreement; union. Obsolete.

He bade his priestis pece and *grith*.
The Plowman's Tale.

GRI'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton, Opticks.*

GRI'ZELIN. *adj.* [more properly *gridelin*. See GRIDELIN.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate.
Temple.

GRI'ZZLE. *n. s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
Shakspeare.

GRI'ZZLED.† *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.

In the fourth chariot, *grisled* and bay horses.
Zech. vi. 3.

To the boy Cæsar, send this *grizzled* head.
Shakspeare.

His beard was *grizzled?* — No,
It was as I have seen it in his life.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

His hair just *grizzled,*
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asses' ears to hide.
Dryden, Juv.

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris,* gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon.*

To GROAN.† *v. n.* [ȝpanian, Saxon; *gronen,* Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was at first used in the sense of *grunt.* To *groin* was the same. So the Iceland. *grenian* has the same meaning. "He *groaneth* as our boar." Chaucer, Somp. Tale. This will refer us to the Latin *grunnio.* The northern pronunciation of *groan* is according to the Sax. ȝpane. See *To* GRAIN, and *To* GROIN.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. *Job,* xxiv. 12.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisd.* v. 3.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning.* *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away.
Pope, Odyssey.

GROAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas poor country,
Where sighs and *groans,* and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive.
Dryden.

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play.
Young.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

GRO'ANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. Not used.

Adown he kest it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

GRO'ANING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝpanung.]

1. Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain.

To hear the *groaning* of the prisoner.
Psalm cii. 20.

He shall groan before him with the *groanings* of a deadly wounded man. *Ezek.* xxx. 24.

2. [In hunting.] The cry or noise of a buck. *Chambers.*

GROAT.† *n. s.* [*groot,* Dutch; *grosso,* Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence. It was first coined by Edward III. A silver penny was the largest coin of silver before. Chaucer writes it *grot.*

To give five pence, *grotes,* or shillings, to five poor men. *Fulke against Allen,* (1580,) p. 409.

Our piece of four-pence being formerly *great,* (even as great as a shilling now is, because then twenty pence, or five *grotes* weighed an ounce,) is called a *grot.* *Butler, Eng. Gramm.* (1633.)

It often costs them two pence or a *groat,* before they can convey them [letters] to my hands.
Taller, No. 164.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I dare lay a *groat,*
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden, Fab.*

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. [Sax. ȝpitta, ȝput. See the second sense of GRIT.] Oatmeal, Yorkshire; oats hulled, but unground, Lancashire; more generally speaking, culled oats, half-ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'ATSWORTH.* *n. s.* [*groat* and *worth.*] The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GRO'CER.† *n. s.* [This should be written *grosser,* from *gross,* a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus,* a fig, which their present state seems to favour. Dr. Johnson. — Though *grossus* means a *green* and not a *dried* fig; *grossers* or *grocers* were certainly dealers in foreign fruits and other foreign commodities. See the Paston Letters, ii. 210. The merchants, called *grossers,* were accused of engrossing merchandise of all kinds, Stat. 37 Edw. III. ch. 5. See Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 291. Our lexicography of more than two centuries since describes the *grocers* as those "*who sell by the great.*" Huloet.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices for gain. *Watts, Logick.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer*'s care, and brave the rage of Jove.
Garth.

GRO'CERY. *n. s.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers' ware, such as tea; sugar; raisins; spice.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery,* and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GROG.* *n. s.* [in the language of our seamen.] Gin and water, or any spirit and water; usually without sugar.

We stopped serving *grog,* except on Saturday nights. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

GRO'GGY.* *adj.* [from *grog.*] In the merry language of the seamen, to whom we are indebted for the word *punch* as well as *grog,* rather overflown with grog.

GRO'GERAM.† } *n. s.* [*gros, grain,* French;
GRO'GRAM. } *grossogranus,* low Latin.
GRO'GRAN. } Ainsworth.] Stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram.* *Donne.*

He shall ha' the *grograns* at the rate I told him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

I'll give you a new gown,
A new silk *grogoran* gown.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grogerams.* *Sandys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *grogram,* or the like. *Brown.*

Whether alum doth intenerate the hairs of wool, and hairstuff, as *grograins.*
Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 289.

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison, Spect.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN.† *n. s.* [probably from the Goth. and Icel. *grein,* distinctio.] The part next above the thigh.

Antipleus, a sonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the preasse, which went by him, and flew
On Leucus, wise Ulysses' friend: his *groine* it smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin;* the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.
Dryden.

GROIN.* *n. s.* [French, *groin de porceau,* the snout of a hog. Cotgrave.] The nose or snout of a swine. This is still a northern word.

Salomon likeneth a faire woman, that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

To GROIN.* *v. n.* [Sax. ȝpanian; Icel. *grenian;* old French, *groigner;* Lat. *grunnio.* See *To* GROAN.] To grumble; to growl; to grunt.

Whether so that he loure or *groine.*
Chaucer, Rom. R. 7099.

Bears that *groyn'd* continually.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 27.

GRO'MWELL. *n. s.* [*lithospermum,* Latin.] Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM.† *n. s.* [The original word, in all its senses, is *gome* or *gom,* a man; ȝuma, Sax.; *guma,* Goth. See GOM, BRIDEGROOM, and MAN. Dr. Jamieson considers the *r* as existing only in the Scottish and English *groom* or *grome;* but Kilian gives us the Teut. *grom,* a youth.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom,* that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom.*
Fairfax.

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room.
Donne.

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse. *Peacham.*

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms?*
Dryden, Don. Sebast.

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*
Thou that art
The prime of our young *grooms*, even the top
Of all our lusty shepherds.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

3. A man newly married.
By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.
Dryden.

To GROOVE.† *v. a.* [*grafa*, Iceland. ȝnapan, Saxon, to dig.] To cut hollow.
Of the box every joint was well *groov'd*. *Swift.*

GROOVE.† *n. s.* [*groof*, Iceland. from *grafa*, to dig; ȝnapan, Saxon.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.
He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.
The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them.
Moxon, Mech. Exer.

GROO'VER.* *n. s.* [from *groove*.] A miner. Derbyshire. *Grose.*

To GROPE.† *v. n.* [Saxon, ȝnapian, ȝnopian; and *grape* is our northern dialect for *grope*: the word has the same origin as *gripe*, to lay hold of. See *To* GRIPE. Our northern word is *grape*.] To feel where one cannot see.
My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Is.* lix. 10.
They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night.
Sandys.
A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*
This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*
He heard us in our course,
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grop'd*.
Addison.
O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way.
Arbuthnot.

To GROPE.† *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see. This appears to be the most ancient usage of the word.
Thyn enterdite, and thy sentence
Again thyn own conscience,
Hereafter thou shalt fele and *grope*,
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.
These curates ben so negligent and slow
To *gropen* tenderly a conscience.
Chaucer, Somyn. Tale.
How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.
Hayward.
They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER.* *n. s.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark. *Sherwood.*

GRO'SER.* *n. s.* Our northern word for a gooseberry. See GOOSEBERRY.

GROSS.† *adj.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital. *crassus*, Lat.]

1. Thick; bulky.
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.
He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker.*
They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*
So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin.
Hooker.
There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like *gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.
To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not. *Shakspeare, All's well.*
Examples *gross* as earth exhort me.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton, P. L.*
Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Sprat.*
It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*
But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.
The sun's oppressive ray the roseat bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.
It is manifest that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Of elements,
The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton, P. L.*
Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad.
Dryden, Fab.
Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.
If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?
Davies.
And, in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton, Comus.
Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate.
Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance.
Wotton, Architecture.

8. Thick; fat; bulky.
His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and meager. *Fell.*

9. Whole; having no deduction or abatement: as, the *gross* sum; the *gross* price.

10. Large; aggregate.
Another part in squadrons, and *gross* bands,
——————— bend
Four ways their flying march. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Heavy; oppressive.
Curs'd be the wit which cruelty refines,
Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins;
Your finger is more *gross* than the great monarch's loins.
Dryden, Hind and Panth. P. iii.

GROSS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one.
Dryden.
Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison, Freeholder.*
The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.
Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*
There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*
There is confession, that is, the acknowledging our sins to God; and this may be either general or particular: the general is, when we only confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular, when we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins. *Duty of Man.*
Remember, son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move.
Dryden, K. Arthur.
Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.
He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.
Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things.
Bacon, Essays.
The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*grosse*, French.]
It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSS-HEADED.* *adj.* [*gross* and *head*.] Stupid; dull; thick-sculled.
This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all, who are not prelatical, are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

GRO'SSLY.† *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, this matter is *grossly* pulverised.
The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat, so *grossly* impregnated, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen: both

cane and linen bent themselves on me, and in them I found another paper and a hundred ducats in gold. *Shelton, Don Quix.* iv. 13.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

And thine eyes
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakspeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it? — Speak not so *grossly*. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton, Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shaksp.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then, all this earthy *grossness* quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

GROT.† *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. ȝpæp, a ditch; *grop*, Su. from *groepa*, to excavate; whence *grot*, q. d. *groept*, hollowed. Serenius.—In like manner, Mr. H. Tooke considers *grot* as formed from ȝpapan, to dig. Menage derives it from the Gr. κρύπτη, a place of concealment, as *grot*, in our language, seems originally to have meant, from κρύπτω, to hide; whence also *crypt*. The low Lat. *grotta* was used in this sense. In French the word was also formerly *crot* or *crotte*, and *crotesque*. See Cotgrave.] A cave; a place of concealment; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

There is another *grott*, or cavern, lying low underneath; it is contrived into the fashion of a cross, and here some of the Holy Innocents lie buried. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 108.

God hath appointed a day wherein He will judge the secrets of men, that sin may not be the more secure for being close, but that it may be feared and shunned in *grots* as well as in most publick places. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 313.

My lord had many *grotts* about his house, cut in the sandy sides of hills, wherein he delighted to sit and discourse. *Aubrey's Anecd.* ii. 475.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE.† *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian. From the strange and extravagant figures which were painted in the *grottos* or *crypts* of the antient Romans.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

By rare artificers carved into story and *grotesco* work. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 138.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grottesque* and wild,
Access deny'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roof, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE.* *n. s.* A wild design of a painter or engraver.

Painters — sometimes do serve themselves of instances that have no existence in nature. — What indeed was more common and familiar among the Romans themselves than the picture and statue of Terminus, even one of their deities; which yet, if we well consider, is but a piece of *grotesca?* *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

Farce is that in poetry, which *grotesque* is in a picture. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Antony, were rather a sort of wild *grotesques*, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion. *Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.*

GROTE'SQUELY.* *adv.* [from *grotesque*.] In a wild, fantastical manner.

Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and *grotesquely* decorated himself therewith. *Expl. of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

GRO'TTA.* *n. s.* [Italian.] A cavern for coolness or pleasure.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade. *Bacon, Ess.* (1632,) p. 263.

She turned into another walk, which led to a *grotta*. *Moral State of Eng.* (1670,) p. 153.

GRO'TTO. *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grottos* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝpoue; Germ. *grove*; Goth. *grof.*] A small wood, or place set with trees.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving *grove*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy isles! *Milton, P. L.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson, Spring.*

To GRO'VEL.† *v. n.* [*grufde*, Icelandick, flat on the face. It may, perhaps, come by gradual corruption from *ground fell*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Icel. verb *gruva*, to lie prostrate on the ground. Lye.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *grovelling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Oke-mast and beech, and cornell fruit they eate,
Grovelling like swine on earth, in fowlest sort. *Chapman.*

Now they lie
Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go. *Milton, P. L.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
His *grovelling* sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *grovelling*. *Addison, Spect.*

GRO'VELLER.* *n. s.* [from *grovel*.] A person of a low, mean, grovelling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the *grovellers*. *Shenstone.*

GROVES.* *n. s.* pl. The northern word for what is elsewhere called *graves*. See the second sense of GRAVE. And Brockett's N. C. words.

GROUND.† *n. s.* [ȝpunb, Saxon; *grondt*, Danish; *grundus*, M. Goth. "consentientibus omnibus dialect. Scytho-Scandicis." Serenius.]

1. The earth considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We

never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or *land*, and water; again, we never say under *earth*, but under *ground*.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex.* xiv. 16.

Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton, P. L.*

A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*

And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jeremiah.*

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judges*, vi. 40.

They summ'd their wings, and, soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

On heavenly *ground* they stood, and from the shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Estate; possession.

Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Land occupied.

The rains o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Prior.*

7. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? 2 *Sam.* ii. 22.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. 1 *Sam.* v. 4.

A multitude sit on the *ground*. *St. Matt.* xv. 35.

Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake descends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown, Travels.*

8. Depth; bottom. [*af-grundith*, the deep, Goth. St. Luke, viii. 31.]

In the *grounde* of the sea. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 9. b.

9. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In the plural only.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or *grounds*. *Mortimer.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp, Surgery.*

10. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours. *Hakewill.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

11. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

O'er his head
A well wrought heav'n of silk and gold was spread.
Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shone bright. *Cowley.*

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

12. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

13. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

14. The first principles of knowledge.

The concords will easily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*

Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly. *Hammond.*

After evening repasts, till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton, on Education.*

15. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*

In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method shall be, to examine in the first place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roscommon.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

16. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel.*

17. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Condé a the battle of Seneffe. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

18. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from the river, o'er the marish glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton, P. L.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison, Spect.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison.*

19. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

20. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

21. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shaksp.*

22. Formerly the pit of a play-house; and hence *groundling*, in a contemptuous sense. See GROUNDLING.

Stage-keeper. The understanding gentlemen o' the *ground* here asked my judgement. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

To GROUND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place or set in the ground.

And friendship which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, dies like ill *grounded* seeds. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iv. 1.

2. To fix on the ground. A kind of military phrase; as, to *ground* arms.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command in course is to *ground* their fans.
Addison, Spect. No. 102.

3. To found, as, upon cause, reason, or principle.

Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious observation of the Lord's-day, and of other Christian holydays upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*

It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

4. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. *n. s.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew.
Dryden, Æn.

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GROUND-BAIT. *n. s.* [*ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish.
Walton, Angler.

GROUND-FLOOR. *n. s.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower part of a house.

GROUND-IVY. *n. s.* [*hedera terrestris*, Lat.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. *n. s.* [*ground* and *oak.*]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops either of hasel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *groundoak*, would outlast six of the best ash.
Mortimer.

GROUND-PINE. *n. s.* [*chamæpitys*, Lat.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine.* It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road-sides.
Hill, Mat. Med.

GROUND-PLATE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tennons of the joists, the summer, and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PLOT.† *n. s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground-plot* square five hives of bees contains;
Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice.
Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

GROUND-RENT. *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n.
Harte.

GROUND-ROOM. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GROUND-TACKLE.* *n. s.* In naval language, the anchor, cables, and whatsoever else is necessary, to make the ship ride safe at anchor in a proper *ground.*

GRO'UNDAGE.* *n. s.* [from *ground.*] A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port. *Blount.*

It is ordinary to take custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c. *Spelman.*

GRO'UNDEDLY.† *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles; upon good grounds.

Whether he performed hys former promyse — that can I not *groundedly* tell.
Bale, in Leland's N. Year's Gift, sign. H. 2.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject.
Glanville.

GRO'UNDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. ȝrunbleaf.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason; without cause; without just reason

This principle of feignedly or *groundlessly* conceiting. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

To doubt and deny thus *groundlessly*, and licentiously, or peevishly, is not so much properly to doubt, as plainly to show an unwillingness we have that the thing we dispute about should be true; which is cowardly and disingenuous.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

GRO'UNDLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason.

I shall close up this chapter with remarking the *groundlessness* of that tradition, which makes Mahumed to be put into an iron chest, that, by the force of loadstones, hangs in the air.
L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 81.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING.† *n. s.* [from *ground*: German, *grundel*; Teut. *gruendling.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the vulgar. See the last sense of the substantive GROUND.

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings.*
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

We tilers may deserve to be senators;
And there we must step before you thick-skin'd tanners,
For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. s.* [ȝrunb and rile, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *sella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

GRO'UNDSEL.† *n. s.* [*senecio*, Lat.; ȝrunbe-rpelȝe, ȝrunbe-rpulie, Saxon; and our old lexicography writes this word *groundswell*, as well as *groundsell.* See Sherwood's Dict.] A plant.

Groundsell leaves, laid to with fine powder of frankincense, heale wounded sinewes.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. s.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton on Education.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP.† *n. s.* [*grouppe*, French; *groppo*, Italian, a knot, or cluster.] An assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, fruit, or the like, which have some apparent relation to each other in painting or sculpture; hence, generally, a cluster; a collection; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

This *groupe* of isles is, to use Mr. Waller's expression, walled round with rocks, which render them inaccessible to pirates or enemies.

Bp. Berkeley, Prop. for Coll. in Berm. (1725.)

But here, thou say'st, the miseries of life
Are huddled in a *group*. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

To GROUP.† *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] To put into a distinct or separate collection.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *gorse*. See GORCOCK.] A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT.† *n. s.* [ɣput, Sax. See GRIT, and GROAT.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*:
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off; wort; sweet liquor. In Cheshire, poor small beer. Wilbraham.

Sweet *growte*, or whig, his bottle had, as much as it might holde. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Lat.]

4. In building, a very thin coarse mortar; when mixed with hair, called *hair-grout*.

GRO'UTNOL.* See GROWTHEAD.

GRO'VY.* *adj.* [from *grove*.] Belonging to groves, thickets, woods; also, frequenting groves. Cotgrave in V. BOCAGER. Sherwood also gives this word; and it is an useful one.

To GROW.† *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown*. [ɣpopan, Sax.; *groeyen*, Dutch; *gro*, Su. Goth. Some refer both *grow* and *green* to the Greek χρόα, colour.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to encrease by vegetation.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psalm* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton, P. L.*

In colder regions men compose
Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak, o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. To encrease in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* since I last saw him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb; which he had bought and reared up; and it grew up together with him and with his children. 2 *Sam.* xii. 3.

5. To come to manhood from infancy; commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden, Æn.* Dedic.

7. To encrease in bulk; to become greater or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 2 *Pet.* iii. 18.

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

As he *grew* forward in years, he was trained up to learning, under one Pronepides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts*, v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden, Virg.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon, Essays.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers, Serm.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakspeare.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissention. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden, Æn.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former self. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errours, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit has *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez.* iv. 22.

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven: the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Pearson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton, Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together, the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

16. To swell; a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Ralegh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to

another. It is always change, but not always encrease; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

To GROW.* *v. a.* To cause to grow; to raise by culture.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord.
Abp. Cranmer on the Sacr. (1550,) B. i. ch. 15.

They *grow* some very good tobacco. *Campbell.*

The best wheat in England is *grown* in this neighbourhood. *Entick.*

GRO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *grow.*]

1. An encreaser.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A considerable farmer; now common in many parts of England.

GRO'WING.* *n. s.* [from *grow.*]

1. Vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is Thy Word that preserveth them.
Wisdom, xvi. 26.

2. Progression of time.

Your patience this allowing,
I turn my glass; and give my scene such *growing*
As you had slept between. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To GROWL.† *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish; *grollen*, German, to murmur; *groll*, rancour.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours — how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

To GROWL.* *v. a.* To signify or express by growling.

They roam amid the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson, Spring.*
Aloof he bays, with bristling hair,
And thus in secret *growls* his fear.
Gay, Squire and his Cur.

GROWL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The murmur of an angry cur; figuratively, of an enraged or discontented person.

GROWN.† The participle passive of *grow.*

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.* xxiv. 31.

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.
Locke.

4. Become prevalent.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. s.* [from *To grow.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; encrease of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* their stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden, Æn.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason of the longest continuance.
Atterbury.

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood.
Milton, Comus.

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Waller.

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Encrease in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Encrease of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overta'en him in his *growth*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made.
Denham.

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn, deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives. *Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD.† } *n. s.* [from *gross* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head; capito*, Latin. A corruption of *great*, and Sax. hnol, the head; "a *grouthead*, or *groutnoll*, qui a grosse teste." Sherwood.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow; a blockhead. Obsolete.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long.
Tusser.

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*. *Beaum. & Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.*

To GROWSE.* *v. n.* [Sax. ᵹrɪꝑan; old Eng. *agrise*, to shiver. See *To* AGRISE.] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague-fit. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land
From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftiness. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Dryden.

The *grub*,
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

GRUB-AXE.* *n. s.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds, the roots of trees, and the like; sometimes called *grubbage.*

GRU'BBER.* *n. s.* [from *grub.*] One who grubs up underwood, or the like.

To GRU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*grubelen*, German, from *grub.*] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee.
Dryden.

To GRU'BBLE.* *v. n.* See *To* GRABBLE.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator*, No. 444.

GRU'BSTREET. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet.*

Χαῖρ' Ἰδακὴ, μεῖ' ἄεθλα, μεῖ' ἄλγεα πικρὰ,
Ἀσπασίως τέον οὔδας ἰκάνομαι.

The first part though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbuthnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.
Gay.

To GRUDGE.† *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly, *he chews it. Grwgnach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is from the old Fr. *grouchier*, to murmur, to grumble, to complain. See also *To* GRUTCH.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it. *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut of my train.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mothers's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface or the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE.† *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelson.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.
Dryden, Fab.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *James*, v. 9.

4. To feel compunction; to grieve. Obsolete.

We — *grudge* in our concyence, when we remembre our synnes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 32.

5. To wish in secret. A low expression. See the third sense of GRUDGING.

6. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve, Dr. Johnson says, citing the lines from Dryden which exhibit *grudging* as a substantive. See GRUDGING. *Grudging* in this sense, means the symptom or forerunner of a disease; not the remains.

GRUDGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, where thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
Shakspeare.

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Deep-fester'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son.
Tate, Juv.

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt ass's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

4. Envy: odium; invidious censure. *Ainsworth.*

5. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRU'DGEONS.* *n. s.* pl. [Cotgrave and Sherwood write it *grudgions*; Dr. Johnson, *grugeons*, in the fifth definition of the neuter verb *grudge*. The word is probably from the Fr. *gruger, esgruger*, to crumble, to break into small pieces.] Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

GRU'DGER.* *n. s.* [from *grudge*.] A murmurer; an envious or discontented person.

These ben *gruccheris*, ful of playntis.
Wicliffe, St. Jude, ver. 16.

Slanderers, railers, *grudgers*, persecutors, findfaults. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 42.

GRU'DGING.* *n. s.* [from *grudge*.]

1. Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others.

The murmurs, and the *grudgings*, that lie festering in many men's hearts. *South, Serm.* viii. 77.

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without *grudging*. 1 *Pet.* iv. 9.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the gallies. *Ralegh.*

3. A secret wish or desire.

Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.
Dryden, Medal.

4. A forerunner or symptom of disease.

The smart or feeling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostick of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit, or *grudgings*, are of fevers or other diseases.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 528.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever?
Dryden.

GRU'DGINGLY.† *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly: reluctantly.

Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 *Cor.* ix. 7.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.
Dryden.

GRU'EL.† *n. s.* [*gruau, gruelle*, French, from *grus*, corn-broth; ȝnuc, Saxon; *gruan*, Norw. pottage of oats and barley.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shakspeare, Mac.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF.† *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch; *grof*, Su. Goth.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled.
Garth.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the stocky, such an one the *gruff*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 433.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 49.

GRU'FFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.
Dryden, Fab.

GRU'FFNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

No *gruffness*, I beseech you; use them civilly, and stick to your point.
Lett. to Atter. (*sup. from Smald.*) *Ep. Cor.* i. 17.

GRUM.† *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*, and a low word, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Arbuthnot. It is no other, however, than *grim*; Sax. ȝpam. See GRIM.] Sour; surly; severe.

I found Sir Thomas Lee, who was very *grum*; and we had very little discourse,
Ld. Clarendon's Diary, p. 282.

Nick looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*grommelen, grommen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the old French, *gromelen*. Both may be referred to the Cimbr. *grem*, murmur.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find.
Shakspeare.

Thou *grumblest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Th' accurst Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due.
South.

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estrange.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Didst thou never see a drum? Canst thou make this *grumble*? *Beaum. & Fl. The Pilgrim.*

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice.
Motteux.

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson, Winter.*

GRU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shaks. Temp.*

GRU'MBLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *grumbling*.]

1. Discontentedly; sourly.

2 In a hoarse manner.

They speak good German at the court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*. *Brown, Trav.* p. 156.

GRUME. *n. s.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *adv.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly, morosely.

GRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *grumous.*] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GRU'NDEL.* *n. s.* Another name for the fish called a *groundling*.

GRU'NSEL. *n. s.* [More usually *grounsil*, unless Milton intended to preserve the Saxon ȝnunð.] The groundsil; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.
Milton, P. L.

To GRUNT.† } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Latin;
To GRU'NTLE. } ȝnunan, Saxon; *grenia*, Icel. *gronder*, *grongner*, Fr. See *To* GROAN. *Gront* in Chaucer is the pret. of *groan*, which Mr. Malone, in a note on the use of *grunt* by Shakspeare in Hamlet, has mistaken for the word before us. The sense of *grunt* for *groan*, however, which Dr. Johnson has here overpassed, is very ancient in our language.]

1. To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar, and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.
Shakspeare.

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle*, to each other's moan.
D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.

The brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chesnut shade.
Tickell.

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies:
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.
Swift.

2. To groan.

Those persones, I waraunt, as well pleased shall be all,
As wood Rome shall *grunte* at the rubbynge on the gall.
Defence of Peace, (1533,) *To the Boke.*

Who would fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

GRUNT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of a hog.

Swine's snowts, swine's bodies, took they, bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A groan.

Round about I heard
Of dying men the *grunts*.
Turbervile, Ov. Hyperm. to Lynceus.

GRU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *grunt.*]

1. One that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [χρομὶς.] *Ainsworth.*

GRU'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *grunt.*] The noise of swine. *Barret.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief.
Gay, Pastorals.

GRU'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *grunting.*] Murmuringly; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

GRU'NTLING. *n. s.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To GRUTCH.† *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme, from *grudge*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake. For *grutch* is the oldest form of our word *grudge*, and is used by Wicliffe in his translation of the New Testament, as also by Gower and Chaucer; and is regularly adopted from the old French *grouchier*. *Grutch* is yet used in colloquial language.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

Jesus witing at himself, that his disciples *grucchiden* of this thing, seide to them, this thing sclaundrith you. *Wicliffe, St. John*, vi. 61.

What aileth you to *grutchen* thus and grone?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue.

He knewe the names well of tho,
The whiche ageine him *grutched* so.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser, Husb.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *B. Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY.† *n. s.* [γρύ. Gr.] Any small thing; a thing of little or no value; a small measure.

A *gry* is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

GRY'PHON.* See GRIFFIN. Milton writes it *gryphon*, *P. L.* ii. 943.

GRYTH.* See GRITH.

GUA'IACUM.† *n. s.* A medicinal wood.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

The acid spirit in tar-water possesseth the virtues, in an eminent degree, of that of *guaiacum*, and other medicinal woods. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 47.

GUARANTE'E.† *n. s.* [*garant*, French. The substantive and the verb are indifferently written *guarantee*, and *guaranty*.]

1. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings: and he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Lesley.*

2. Engagement to secure the performance of articles.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhall. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

To GUA'RANTY.† *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

France hath always profited skilfully of its having *guarantied* the treaty of Munster. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Publick treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations. *Burke on French Affairs.*

To GUARD.† *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*. Dr. Johnson.—The French probably adopted it from the low Lat. *warda*, or *garda*. Goth. *varda*, and *wardian*. See *To* WARD.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

Who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The *guarded* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.
Waller.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

6. Minsheu says, that "the *gard* of a garment" is so called, "because it *gards* and keeps the garment from tearing." It is not, however, improbable that *gard* (for so our old authors write it) is, in this sense, another form of *gird*, to fasten by binding. See *To* GIRD. Yet Dr. Johnson makes no distinction.

How brave is he? in a *garded* coat?
B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

Some of you have not your rich suits *garded*.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Within this year or two, I hope we shall be called to be examiners, wear politick gowns

garded with copper lace, making great faces full of fear and office. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts, Logick.*

GUARD.† *n. s.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

Up into heaven, from paradise, in haste
The angelick *guards* ascended, mute and sad,
For man. *Milton, P. L.*

They miss'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

He put the ephod on him, which he girded with the broydred *garde* of the ephod. *Levit.* viii. 7. (*Transl. of* 1578.)

Priests' cloaks without *guards*. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* Can. 74.

The *guards* are but slightly basted on. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

6. In fencing, a posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent.

7. Any thing that protects or guards something else; as, a *guard* that keeps dress from dirt, a *safe-guard*, as it in some places is called.

GUARD-BOAT.* *n. s.* [*guard* and *boat*.] A boat appointed to row the rounds, in order to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

GUARD-CHAMBER.* *n. s.* [*guard* and *chamber*.] A guard-room.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the *guard-chamber*. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

GUARD-ROOM.* *n. s.* [*guard* and *room*.] A room or station in which those, who are appointed to watch and guard, assemble. See COURT OF GUARD.

The court of guard was the common phrase of the time [Shakspeare's] for the *guard-room*. *Malone, Note on Shaksp. Othello.*

GUARD-SHIP. See GUARDSHIP.

GUA'RDABLE.* *adj.* [from *guard*.] Capable of being protected.

This house was *guardable* without battery. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low-Countr.* (1618,) p. 58.

Pacheco and his men quitted Zericksea, some seven days before, as a place not *guardable*. *Ibid.* p. 76.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. s.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

GUA'RDANT.* old particip. of *guard*.

1. Exercising the authority of a guardian.

You shall perceive that a Jack *guardant* cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. In heraldry, having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard *guardant*.

GUA'RDANT.* *n. s.* A guardian; a protector. Obsolete.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. I.

GUA'RDEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *guarded*.] Cautiously.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author. *Sheridan, Life of Swift*, p. 210.

GUA'RDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *guarded*.] Caution; wariness.

GUA'RDER.† *n. s.* One who guards.

The unarmed *guarders* softly meet. *Sandys, Eccles.* p. 16.

Pages, chambermaids, and *guarders*. *Beaum. and Fl. Noh. Gentlemen.*

GUA'RDFUL.* *adj.* [*guard* and *full*.] Wary; cautious.

I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions. *A. Hill.*

GUA'RDIAN. *n. s.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?
—— Carried to Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift. *Dryden, Ded. to Cleomenes.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope, Messiah.*

Meanwhile Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUA'RDIANESS.* *n. s.* [from *guardian*.] A female guardian; a duenna.

I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*,
For fear some poor earl steal her. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettlewell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger, in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South, Serm.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. s.*

1. Care; protection. [from *guard*.]

How bless'd am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

To GUA'RISH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *guerir*.] To heal. Obsolete.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

GUA'RY-MIRACLE.* [Cornish, *guare-mirkl*.] A miracle-play.

The *guary*-miracle (in English a miracle-play) is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish out of some Scripture-history, with that grossness which accompanied the Romans' *vetus comedia*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall*

GUAIA'VA. } *n. s.* An American fruit.
GUA'VA. } The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

To GUBE'RNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *guberno.*] To govern. *Cockeram.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation.* *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

GUBE'RNATIVE.* *adj.* [from *gubernate.*] Governing; ruling.

He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams,* (1693,) p. 39.

GU'DGEON.† *n. s.* [*goujon*, French. Our own word was formerly *gogeon*, or *googeon.* Huloet's Dict.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

2. A man easily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly used as baits for pike, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakspeare. The old phrase, it may be added, was "to swallow a gudgeon," i. e. to be deceived, *estre befflé.* Sherwood's Dict.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest, and withal credulous, and trusting others, *swallowed many a gudgeon.*
Favour, Antiq. over Noveltie, (1619,) p. 96.

Buchanan would not *swallow that gudgeon* of a British consul.
Bp. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Gov. in Gr. Brit. (1684,) Pref.

4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.

Many times the iron *gudgeons* grow hot for want of greasing.
Hist. of making Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 281.

GUE'LDER-ROSE.* See GELDER-ROSE.

GUELFS.* *n. s.* pl. The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the Gibellines. See GIBELLINES.

Italy was long torn in pieces by the *Guelfs* and *Gibellines.* *Addison, Spect.* No. 125.

GUE'RDON.† *n. s.* [*guerdon*, French; from the Teut. *werd*, or *wurth*, price, value.] A reward; a recompence, in a good and bad sense. A word now rarely if at all used.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misfeigning her true knight to be.
Spenser, F. Q.

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the abhorred sheers,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

To GUE'RDON.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *guerdonner*; and one of our own oldest verbs. Chaucer uses it.] To reward. Obsolete.

We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,
As shall become our bounty, and thy place.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

GUE'RDONABLE.* *adj.* [from *guerdon.*] Worthy of reward. Obsolete.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 75.

GUE'RDONLESS.* *adj.* [*guerdon* and *less.*] Unrewarded. Obsolete. *Bullokar.*

Guerdonless he past.
Chaucer, Compl. of the Bl. Knight, ver. 400.

To GUESS.† *v. n.* [*ghissen*, Dutch; *ghissen*, German. Junius refers to the Danish *giette*, to make conjecture; Serenius, to the Saxon ȝæcan, to divine, from the Goth. *gaeta*, whence the Icel. *giska*, q. d. *gaetska.* Lye, however, prefers the Irish *geasam*, to conjecture, to divine.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgement.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.
Shakspeare.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
— Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?
Ralegh, Hist.

Their issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess.*
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.
Stillingfleet.

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgement.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgement without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shakspeare.

His *guess* was usually as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy *guess.* *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*;
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *guess.*] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser.* *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

GUEST.† *n. s.* [ȝæſt, ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon; *gast*, Goth. *giestr*, Icel. *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner.
St. Luke, xix. 7.

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request.
Dryden, Æn.

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakspeare.*

To GUEST.* *v. n.* To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.

A young man at that time *guested* in her father's house. *Heywood, Hierarch. of Angels,* 1635, p. 479.

GUE'STCHAMBER. *n. s.* [*guest* and *chamber.*] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *St. Mark,* xiv. 14.

GUE'STRITE. *n. s.* [from *guest* and *rite.*] Offices due to a guest.

Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *guest-rite* to the war.
Chapman.

GU'ESTWISE.* *adv.* [*guest* and *wise.*] In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourn'd.
Shakspeare, Mid. Night Dream.

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUI'DABLE.* *adj.* [from *guide.*] That may be governed by counsel.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.
Sprat, Serm. before the King, (1676,) p. 11.

GUI'DAGE. *n. s.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. s.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men. *Spenser.*

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural

light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. *Atterbury.*

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

This to the young — but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former sage. *Sewell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE.† *v. a.* [*guider*, French; *guier*, *guyer*, old French; whence our ancient word *gie* for *guide*. See *To* GIE. Serenius traces *guide* to the Icel. *gaeta*, the diminutive of *gae*, to take heed.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the Spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *St. John*, xvi. 13.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South.*

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Psalm* xxxi. 3.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. s.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd.* xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wish for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than led by a false *guide* to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment of God, by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden, Fab.*

GUI'DELESS.† *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governour or superintendant.

Thus leave this *guideless* realm an open prey
To endless storms, and waste of civil war. *Sackville, Gorboduc*, v. 2. (1561.)

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

GUI'DEPOST.* *n. s.* [*guide* and *post*.] A post, where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state. *Burke, Sp. on Americ. Taxation.*

GUI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, meaning as to the preceding sense. But *guiders* are still applied to the word *tendons* in the north of England. Craven Dialect.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakspeare.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUI'DERESS.* *n. s.* [from *guider*.] She who guides or directs. Obsolete.

In earthe alone to be theyr *guydresse*.
Caxton, Pilgrimage of the Soul, (1482.)

Ah! fickle and blind *guidress* of the world,
What pleasure hast thou in my misery?
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

GUI'DON.† *n. s.* [French; from *guider*, to direct, to shew.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

On the east wall hangs his target, coat of arms and crest, and near unto them a *guidon* of the Order of the Bath. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 377.

GUILD.† *n. s.* [Saxon, ȝilð, tribute, from ȝilðan, to pay; fraternities originally contributing sums towards a common stock; ȝilðrcipe, a fellowship, a corporation. The word is found in various tongues; old French *gilde*, societé, Lacombe; Teut. *gilde*, societas contributionum, Kilian; Icel. *gilde*, convivium, symposium, Serenius. The last as perhaps a disorderly meeting, deviating from the original plan of sober combination into the extravagancies of unrestrained festivity.]

1. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *guild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. A townhall.

The room was longe and wyde,
As it some *gyeld* or solemn temple were.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 43.

GUI'LDABLE.* *adj.* [from *guild*.] Liable to tax.

By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*. *Spelman, Adm. Jur.*

GUILDHA'LL.* *n. s.* [from *guild*.] The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Towards three or four o'clock,
Look for the news that the *guildhall* affords. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

GUILE.† *n. s.* [*guile*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. ȝiȝhan, ȝe-ȝiȝhan, to conjure, to divine; *consequently*, he says, to practise cheat and imposture. Div. of Purley, ii. 324. — The Dutch *gylen*, the low German, *begigeln*, to beguile, and the Su. Goth. *gilia*, to deceive, to entrap in snares, must be also remembered; Icel. *viel*, deception. Barbazan says, that the old French word is derived from the Arabick, and that it was anciently written *ghilé*. Diss. sur la Langue Fran. Our word is rarely used in the plural, but it occurs in Shelton's Transl. of Don Quixote, P. iv. ch. vi. "If his *guiles* be not at the beginning detected."] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. *St. John*, i. 47.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milt. P. L.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

To GUILE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *guiller*, *guiler*; which Barbazan deduces from the Lat. *velare*.] To disguise cunningly; to conceal.

For who wotes not that woman's subtiltyes
Can *guylen* Argus? *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ix. 7.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs? *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

GUI'LED.* *adj.* [from *guile*.] Treacherous; deceiving. Not proper.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

GUI'LEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*

The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shrowd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay.
Titus Andronicus.

GUI'LEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *guileful.*] Insidiously; treacherously.
He cannot be excused, in that he caused not his friends to restore the money which they had *guilefully* borrowed. *Hakew. on Providence*, p. 311.
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd.
Milton, P. L.

GUI'LEFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
Sherwood.

GUI'LELESS.† *adj.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.
And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended? *Thomson, Spring.*
I chas'd the *guileless* daughters of the plain,
Nor dropp'd the chase, till Jesse was my prey.
Shenstone, Eleg. 26.

GUI'LELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *guileless.*] Freedom from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

GUI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *guile.* Norm. Fr. *gylour.*] A deceiver; one that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
In the laste times there schulen come *gilours*, wandering after their own desires.
Wicliffe, St. Jude, ver. 18.
Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were.
Spenser, F. Q.
But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.
Spenser, F. Q.

GUI'LLOTINE. *n. s.* [French. Said to be the invention of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of the French democratical revolution, viz. in 1792, who himself suffered under the machine. It was, however, nothing more than a slight improvement on an ancient instrument, formerly used both in Scotland and England, for beheading criminals.] A machine for separating, at one stroke, the head of a person from the body.
A bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving their homage, is measuring them with his eye, and fitting to their size the slider of his *guillotine.*
Burke on a Regicide Peace.
Yes; to my country's justice I appeal,
Nor dread the press, the *guillotine*, nor wheel.
Pursuits of Literature, P. ii.

To GUI'LLOTINE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decapitate by the guillotine.
Had you been *guillotined* by Robespierre.
Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bib. in Lett. to T. Paine, L. 7.

GUILT.† *n. s.* [ȝylt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself. Dr. Johnson.—*Guilt* is ȝe-pizleb, *guiled, guil'd, guilt;* the past participle of ȝe-pizlian. And to find *guilt* in any one, is to find that he has been *guiled*, or, as we now say, *beguiled;* as *wicked* means *witched*, or *bewitched.* To pronounce *guilty* is indeed to pronounce *wicked.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 324.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
2. A crime; an offence.
Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

GUILT-SICK.* *adj.* [*guilt* and *sick.*] Diseased by guilt.
Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking, and rise in the morning
Secure in being innocent.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

GUI'LTILY.† *adv.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.
Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
The satire should be like the porcupine,
That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line,
And wounds the blushing cheek, and fiery eye,
Of him that hears, and readeth *guiltily.*
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 3.
This leprous soul, that attends *guiltily*, but yet comfortably, your determination upon it.
Donne, Devot. p. 215.

GUI'LTINESS. *n. s.* [from *guilty.*] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.
He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness.
Sidney.
The last was I that felt thy tyranny;
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltiness.*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness.* *Shaks.*

GUI'LTLESS.† *adj.* [from *guilt.*]
1. Innocent; free from crime.
I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity.
Numb. v. 31.
Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never willest aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryd.*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name.
Pope.
2. Unpolluted.
Such gardening tools as Art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd. *Milton, P. L.*
This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,
Which from my birth inviolate I bear,
Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous crop, reserv'd for thee.
Dryden, Fab.
3. Having no experience.
Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope, Iliad.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltless.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *guiltless.*] Innocence; freedom from crime.
A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY.† *adj.* [ȝylȝ, Saxon, condemned to pay a fine for an offence. But see the etymology of GUILT.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear. *Gen.* xlii. 21.
Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakspeare.*
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*
Farewell the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.
Dryden.
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson.*
2. Wicked; corrupt.
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thoms.*
3. Conscious.
I'll give out all he does is dictated from other men, and swear it too, if thou'lt ha'me; and that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be *guilty* of no such thing.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
When we are not *guilty* to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

GUI'LTY-LIKE.* *adv.* [*guilty* and *like.*] Guiltily.
Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,
That he would steal away so *guilty-like*
Seeing you coming. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

GUI'MPLE.* See WIMPLE.

GUI'NEA.† *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold. "They [the ships belonging to the African company] brought home such store of gold that administered the first occasion for the coinage of those pieces, which from thence had the denomination of *guineas;* and what was afterwards made of the same species, was coined of the gold that was brought from that coast by the royal company." Lord Clarendon's Life, vol. ii. p. 376.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*
Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *n. s.* [*guinea* and *drop.*] One who cheats by dropping guineas.
Who now the *guineadropper*'s bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gay.

GUI'NEAHEN. *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea.*

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *n. s.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from *Africa*.

GUI'NIAD.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *gwyn*, white.] A name for the fish called whiting.

GUISE. *n. s.* [The same with *wise; guise*, French; ɒɪza, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own sire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant, and beguile the wise.
Fairfax.

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton, P. L.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God aright. *Milton, P. L.*

Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *More.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunke wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wise. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *B. Jonson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUI'SER.* *n. s.* [from *guise*, dress; or from the Teut. *guyse*, a scoff.] Mummers, who go about at Christmas; persons in disguise. Used in Derbyshire, according to Pegge. See MUMMER.

GUITA'R.† *n. s.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guitare*, French; *guitarra*, Spanish; *kitar*, Arab.; *cithara*, Lat.; κιθάρα, Gr. whence *gittern*, and *cithern*, old English. "The *shesta* has six strings, and is of the same species with the *kitar*; whence our *guitar*, from the Spanish *guitarra*, seems to have been borrowed; as it was a favourite instrument with the Arabian conquerors of Spain." Richardson on the Languages, &c. of Eastern Nations, ch. 3. sect. 6. The ancient κιθάρα is said to have had four strings; and the Persian *ciar*, four, and *tar*, a string, has been mentioned as the etymon of this instrument in that language. See Bp. Chandler's Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, vol. i. p. 51.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Prior.*

To GULCH.* *v. n.* [Icel. *gule, gula*, bucca; *gulpa*, buccis vorare diductis; Su. Vulg. *goelka*, avidè deglutiendo devorare. Serenius. Teut. *gulsigh*, voracious.] To swallow voraciously.

Convayes his burden and the waves
To *gultching* seas doth cast.
Turbervile, Mant. Ecl. 2.

GULCH.† } GU'LCHIN. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A glutton. A word of contempt.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Appet. You muddy *gulche*, dar'st look me in the face? —

Crap. Good Appetitus —

Appet. Peace, you fat bawson.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

2. The act of devouring.

Then he has me most cruelly upon the hip, and brings me over with a most deadly *gulsh*.
Echard, Gr. Cont. of the Clergy, Obs. p. 41.

GULES.† *adj.* [Fr. *gueule*; generally supposed to be from the Lat. *gula*, the throat, the colour of which is usually red. The word has been little noticed beyond the jargon of heraldry; though one of our old dramatists introduced *guled* for *made red*. Milton also uses "*guly* dragons" for *red* dragons, in his first book of Reformation in England. But this again is heraldick language.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground; *gules, gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

He whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now is he total *gules*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Come, sons of honour,
True virtue's heirs; thus hatch'd with Britain blood,
Let's march to rest, and set in *gules* like suns.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

GULF.† *n. s.* [*golfe*, Fr.; *gwlf*, bas Bret.; *golfo*, Ital.; κόλπος, Greek.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole.
Spenser, F. Q.

I know thou'd'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description.
Addison on Italy.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shaks. Macb.*

GU'LFY.† *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticosus*

Whoso had seene them on the *gulphie* flood,
He would have thought some Delos now againe,
Some towne, some citie, or some desert wood,
Or some new unknowne world from shores of Spaine,
Launcht off to seas. *Mir. to Mag.* p. 816.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or *gulfy* Dun.
Milton, Vac. Ex.

At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And 'scap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main.
Pope, Odyssey.

High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile.
Pope, Odyssey.

GU'LIST.* *n. s.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A glutton. An unusual word, as *gulosity* also is, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into the dictionary.

The gluttonous satiety of our swelling *gulist*, argues the necessity of their offending by forgetfulness. *Featly's Hon. of Chastity*, (1632,) p. 12.

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Yet love these sorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be *gulled* twice with the same trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation.
Dryden.

By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god.
Dryden.

GULL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention play'd on? *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

His very touching ought that is learned, soils it, and lays him still more and more open, a conspicuous *gull*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

3. A sea-bird. [*mergus*. Probably from *gulo*, as the bird is a voracious feeder.]

I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phœnix. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. s.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher.*
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

GU'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impostor. *Sherwood.*

GU'LLERY.† *n. s.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; imposture.

Leo Decimus, that scoffing pope, took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.

There hath been not long since, within the compass of these twenty years, a merry *gullery* put upon the world, concerning a guild of men, who style themselves The Brethren of the Rosie Cross.
Hales, Rem. p. 282.

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 402.

Ha, ha! good *gullery;* he does it well i' faith.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.

Gulleries, wherewith poor mortals are befooled and cheated. *Bp. Rust, Discourse of Truth,* § 9.

GU'LLET.† *n. s.* [*goulet,* Fr.; *gula,* Lat.]

1. The throat; a passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the œsophagus.

It might be his doom,
One day to sing
With *gullet* in string. *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not now in use.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets,* if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 253.

GULLIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *gull.*] Credulity; a low expression, sometimes used for *cullibility.*

GU'LLIGUT.* *n. s.* [*gulo,* Lat. "*gulones,* gulliguts, belly-gods," Ainsworth; *gouillart,* Fr.] A glutton. A low word.
Barret, and Sherwood.

GU'LLISH.* *adj.* [from *gull.*] Foolish; stupid; absurd.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led: one is an epicure, an atheist; a second, a gamester; a third, a whoremaster; fit subjects all for a satirist to work upon. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

GU'LLISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gullish.*] Foolishness; stupidity.

To the end his prince might never awaken or rouse himself from out his drowsy and shameful lethe-sleep, and, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, idiotism, and *gullishness,* and so discover others' treacherous ambition, he had filled his court with flatterers.
Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 97.

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle.*] To run with noise.

GU'LLY.* *n. s.* [*goulet,* Fr. "a deep gutter of water," Cotgrave; *gulle,* old Germ.; standing water, a kind of pool.]

1. A sort of ditch.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.
Hawkesworth's Voyages.

2. A house-knife, to cut bread. Yorkshire Gloss. 1697. Still used in the north. Grose and Brockett. Of uncertain etymology.

3. The pluck of a calf. Berkshire. Grose.

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. s.* [from *gully* and *hole.*] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*gulosus,* Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity,* or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*gulpen,* Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.
L'Estrange.

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden, Fab.

GULPH.* See GULF.

GUM.† *n. s.* [Sax. ȝoma; Fr. *gomme;* Ital. *gomma;* Lat. *gummi.*]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum,*
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous *gums,* and cover'd fire.
Dryden, Fab.

2. The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth. [Sax. ȝoma, *palatum,* ȝom-teð; German, *gaum;* Dutch, *gom.* They appear to be an abbreviation of the Gr. γομφίος, the cheektooth.]

The bape that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums.*
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her *gums*
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM.† *v. a.* [from the noun. French, *gommer.*]

1. To close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To adorn with gums or essences.

Bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming* and bridling their beards. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*

Wearing of well set, curled, *gummed,* braided, and powdered hair, according as the fashions vary.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 79.

So scandalised at ladies powdering, curling, and gumming their hair. *Bp. Tayl. Art. Hands.* p. 176.

GU'MMINESS. *n. s.* [from *gummy.*] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity.* *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

GU'MMY. *adj.* [from *gum.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Ralegh.*

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.
Dryden, Virg.

How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears.
Dryden, Silenus.

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame, driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine.
Milton, P. L.

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

GU'MPTION.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝuman, to take care; Icel. *gaum;* Su. Goth. *gom,* attention. See *To* GAUM. Hence *gaumtion,* or *gumption.*] Understanding; skill. Grose confines this word to the northern dialect; Pegge, to that of Kent. It is common in most counties among the vulgar.

He has no *gumption;* i. e. he sets about the work awkwardly. *Pegge.*

GUN.† *n. s.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle;* but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canne, ganne, gunne? Canna* is the original of *cannon.* Dr. Johnson. — *Gun,* formerly written *gon,* is the past participle of the Sax. ȝȳnan, to gape. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 307. — Somner derives it from *mangon,* Fr. a warlike instrument, used before the invention of guns; an engine, out of which stones, iron, and arrows were violently darted; omitting the first syllable. But why not from *gyn,* an engine, which Robert of Gloucester uses? This indeed is the most probable etymon. "Sometimes," says Selden, "we put a new signification to an old word; as when we call a piece, a *gun;* [for] the word *gun* was in use in England for *an engine to cast a thing from a man,* long before there was any gunpowder found out." Table-Talk, Lang.

§ 4. Walsingham repeatedly uses *gunna* for cannon. See also GUNSTONE.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The emperour, smiling, said that never emperour was yet slain with a *gun*. *Knolles, Hist.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.
Cleaveland.

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring *gun*.
Granville.

To GUN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform the act of shooting with a gun.

There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.

GU'NARCHY.† See GYNARCHY.

GU'NNEL.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *gunwale*.] See GUNWALE.

One would think that the ballast of the ship was shifted with us, and that our constitution had the *gunnel* under water.
Burke, Sp. on the Reform of Representation.

GU'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *gun*.]

1. Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

2. One who shoots; one who uses a gun to kill game.

I had rather
Have anger'd all the gods, than that blind *gunner*.
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

GU'NNERY. *n. s.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNO'CRACY.* See GYNÆOCRACY.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. s.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gun, owder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wiseman.*

GU'NROOM.* *n. s.* [*gun* and *room*.] The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GU'NSHOT. *n. s.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. s.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Even a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE.† *n. s.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

That I could shoot mine eyes at him, like *gunstones*! *B. Jonson, Fox.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship.* *n. s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste-trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwhale*.
Harris.

GURGE. *n. s.* [*gurges*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton, P. L.*

To GURGE.* *v. a.* [*gurges*, Lat.] To swallow up. Not in use.

In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas.
Mir. for Mag. p. 227.

GU'RGEONS.† *n. s.* pl. The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran. See also GRUDGEONS.

Out of this is the coarsest of the bran, usually called *gurgeons* or pollard, taken.
Harrison, Descr. of Engl. prefixed to Holinshed.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day.
Pope.

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race.
Young.

GU'RKIN.* *n. s.* [This seems to be the right word; Lat. *cucurbita*; Dan. *agurke*. Dr. Johnson gives it *gherkin*.] A small cucumber for pickling. See GHERKIN.

GU'RNARD. } *n. s.* [*gournauld*, Fr.] A kind
GU'RNET. } of sea-fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a sowc'd *gurnet*: I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To GUSH.† *v. n.* [German, *giessen*; Icel. *geisa*.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore.
Spenser, F. Q.

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge.
Burnet.

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course.
Blackmore.

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall.
Thomson.

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood.
Dryden.

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up.
Harvey.

GU'SSET.† *n. s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth in order to strengthen it. Dr. Johnson. — Cotgrave, two centuries since, defined the word more nearly to its present meaning, "the piece of a shirt, whereby the armhole is covered." It is an angular piece of cloth sown at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST.† *n. s.* [*goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Would he eat to satisfy and not to invite his hunger, and drink to refresh and not to force and oppress himself; his relish would be quick and vigorous, his *gust* sincere, and his digestion easy.
Scott, Christian Life, iii. 3.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton, P. L.*

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden, Fab.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
Dryden, Fab.

3. Love; liking.

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

The purer the soil is, the purer will all its faculties and operations be, the less it will retain of corporeal *gusts* and relishes, the more recollected and undivided will be its powers.
Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 170.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *gustr*, Goth. and Icelandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained.
Bacon, Henry VII.

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison, Cato.*

6. It is written in Spenser vitiously for *justs*, sports, Dr. Johnson says; which is an unjust accusation; for, in the passage which Dr. Johnson has cited, the reading is *giusts*. See JUST.

To GUST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *gusto.*] To taste; to have a relish of. *Cockeram.*
'Tis far gone,
When I shall *gust* it last. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*
The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
L'Estrange on Beaum. and Fl. Plays.

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*gusto*, Lat.]

1. To be tasted.
This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.
A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

GU'STABLE.* *n. s.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable.
The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. ii. 4.

GUSTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *gustation*, from *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting.
The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL.† *adj.* [*gust* and *full.*] Tasteful; well-tasted.
A famous composition made of divers cordials —which they throw into water to make it more *gustful*. *Howell, Lett.* (Oct. 1634,) ii. 54.
What he defaulks from some dry, insipid sin, is but to make up a Benjamin's mess for some other more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety*, p. 119.

GU'STFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gustful.*] The relish of any thing.
As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste savourly; then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 19.

GU'STLESS.* *adj.* [*gust* and *less.*] Tasteless; insipid.
No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 13.

GU'STO. n. s. [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.
Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.
In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY.† *adj.* [from *gust.*] Stormy; tempestuous.
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
They are as a *gusty* wind and sail to a ship; if she steer right, they prosper and further her course; but if wrong, they serve only to strike her against the rocks with more speed and force.
Norris, on the Beatitudes, p. 123.
It is still a *gusty* kind of weather; there is a kind of sickness in the air.
Dryden, Ded. Hist. of the League.
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind.
Thomson, Summer.

GUT.† *n. s.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.
This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.
And cramm'd them till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras.*
With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit.
Dryden, Juv.

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou didst on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st.
Hakewill on Providence.

4. A passage.
Here we entered into a narrow *gut* between two steep rocky mountains. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 134.

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces.
Dryden.
Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTA SERE'NA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A disease of the eye. See DROP SERENE.
He hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a *gutta serena*, or heated steel, had deprived the optick. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.
We know a total obstruction of the optick nerve, which is called *gutta serena*, makes as perfect a blindness, as an obstruction of the humour *aqueus*, which is called a cataract. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 98.

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Lat. a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Fr. *goutiere*; Norm. Fr. *guiter*; but the word may be traced to the Su. Goth. *giuta*, to pour forth, to flow. Junius refers *gutter* to the Cimbr. *gautur*, a flow of water.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.
These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears.
Sandys.
First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd,
Dryden.

To GU'TTER.* *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run as a candle. *Scott.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence.
Dryden.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To swallow. A low word.
The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.
Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

GU'TTURAL.† *adj.* [*guttural*, French; *gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.
The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*
In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *gutturol* pronunciation. *Holder.*
Children are occasionally born with *guttural* swellings. *Guthrie, Geog. Switzerland.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *gutlural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *n. s.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *n. s.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE.† *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gust*, to *guttle* or *gustle*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Italian, *gozzavigliare*, "to make good cheer, to take delight in gluttony and riot." Florio, World of Words, 1598.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.
Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise.
Roscommon.
They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*
No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.
The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLE.* *n. s.* An insatiable thing or person.
That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. ii. 7.

GU'ZZLER. *n. s.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. *n. s.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazle. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer.
Spenser.

To GYE.* *v. a.* To guide. Chaucer. See *To* GIE.

*GYMNA'SIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin; Greek, γυμνάσιον, from γυμνὸς, naked.] Formerly a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school.

In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford;—where the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch *gymnasium.*
Fuller, Holy State, (1648.) p. 149.

Italy is the sole *gymnasion* and library of their knowledge and learning.
Ricaut, State of the Gr. Church, p. 333.

The word *gymnasium* does properly signify the place where people exercise themselves when stripped. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick.*] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts.
Brown.

GYMNA'STICK.† *adj.* [γυμναστικὸς; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

Jamblichus, speaking of the powers which flow from the gods among those which co-operate with nature, mentions only the medicinal and *gymnastick* as the two principal. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

GYMNA'STICK.* *n. s.*

1. Athletick exercise.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. A teacher of the wrestling science.
Cockeram.

GY'MNICAL. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς, Gr.] Pertaining to athletick exercises.

Gymnical exercises at Pitana.
Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. ch. 20.

GY'MNIC. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς; *gymnique*, Fr.] Applied to such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners.
Milton, S. A.

GY'MNICK.* *n. s.* Athletick exercise.

Theatres and spacious fields allotted for all *gymnicks*, sports, and honest recreations.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

GYMNO'SOPHIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gymnosophiste*; Latin, *gymnosophistæ*; Greek, γυμνοσοφισταὶ, from γυμνὸς, naked, and σοφὸς, wise; so called, because these philosophers went nearly naked.] One of a sect of Indian philosophers; a name, said to be given by the Greeks to the bramins. But there were African as well as Asiatick *gymnosophists.* The word is also used for any philosopher.

How know you what may be shewed for the *gymnosophistes'* prayers in India?
Beware of M. Jewel, (1566,) fol. 38. b.

Those seven wise men of Greece, those Britain druids, Indian, *brachmanni*, Æthiopian *gymnosophists*, magi of the Persians.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Thus have most civilities and sciences come, as some think, from the Indian *gymnosophists*, into Egypt; from thence into Greece; so into Italy; and then over the Alps, into these faint north-west parts of the world.
Blount, Voyage into the Levant, (1650,) p. 154.

Let us straight advance in quest
Of this profound *gymnosophist.* *Hudibras,* ii. iii.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

To GYN.* *v. n.* To begin. Wicliffe. See *To* GIN.

GY'NARCHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. γυνὴ, a woman, and ἀρχὴ, government.] Female government: written, not so properly, *gunarchy*; as some other compounds of this kind are with *u* instead of *y*. See GYNÆOCRACY.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GYNÆ'CIAN.* *adj.* [γυναικὸς, genitive of the Gr. γυνὴ, a woman.] Relating to women.

Modern physicians prescribe fasting and abstinence to all melancholy lovers: as likewise do all *gynæcian* writers to women.
Ferrand, Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 331.

GYNÆO'CRACY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gynocratie*; Gr. γυνὴ, a woman, and κράτος, power.] Government over which a woman may preside. Properly written by our old authors *gynæocracy*; less so by modern, *gunocracy.*

Becanus undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded *gynæocracy* among them [the French]. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 18.

The French exclude *gunocracy*, or the government in chief by women. *Biographiana,* p. 76.

GYNECO'CRACY. *n. s.* [γυναικοκρατία; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYPSE. *n. s.* [Fr. *gypse.* See GYPSUM.] A kind of stone.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky: there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse.*
Pococke, Descript. of the East, ii. 229.

GY'PSEOUS.* } *adj.* Relating to *gypsum*;
GY'PSINE. } belonging to lime or plaster.
Gloss. Ang. 1707.

We meet with a rhomboidal *gypseous* stone, called also *selenites.* *Chambers, in V. Gypsum.*

Gypsine stone [is] a name given by some writers to the gypsum, or fossil substance, of which the powder, called plaster of Paris, is made by calcination. *Chambers.*

*GY'PSUM.** *n. s.* [Latin; Greek, γύψος, from γῆ, earth, and ἕψω, to concoct.] A compound of calcareous earth and vitriolick acid: it forms a distinct species of the calcareous genus of fossils; of which species there are six families. Kirwan. When heated red hot, it falls into powder, which, when mixed with water, is called Plaster of Paris. See also GYPSEOUS.

Gypsum is found in very large quantities in many parts of the globe, forming extensive chains of mountains and hills, as in the neighbourhood of Paris. *Chambers.*

Gypsum — this manure was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German clergyman of uncommon merit, in the yer 1768: it has since been applied with signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America. *Kirwan on Manures,* p. 93.

GY'PSY.* See GIPSY.

GYRA'TION. *n. s.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which returning home, in a *gyration*, carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newton.*

GYRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.
Dryden.

To GYRE. *v. a.* [Latin, *gyro.*] To turn round.

With the spightful Philistim, he [the devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 25.

GY'RED.† *adj.* Falling in rings, Dr. Johnson says; citing a passage from Shakspeare's Hamlet, in which the word is *gyved.* See DOWNGYVED.

GYRFA'LCON.* See GERFALCON.

GY'ROMANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gyromantie*; from the Gr. γῦρος, a circle, and μαντεία, divination.] An ancient sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

GYVE.† *n. s.* [*gevyn*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson confines this word to the plural number; yet it certainly exists, in our language, in the singular.] A fetter; a chain for the legs. It is commonly used in the plural.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakspeare.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves?* *B. Jonson.*

A golden *give*, a pleasing wrong.
Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves.* *Knolles.*

Dost thou already single me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton, S. A.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd.*

To GYVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

All in irons was my songe,
Even now I satte *gyved* in a payre of stockes.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.
Shakspeare, Othello.

H.

H† Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house, behaviour:* where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right, bought.* Dr. Johnson. — The strong emission of the breath, however, is usually withheld from *heir, herb, hostler, honest, honour, humour;* and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour;* and by some from *humble.*

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see.
Shakspeare.

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Hastings! *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets, *ha, ha,* and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job,* xxxix. 25.

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryden.*

HA.* *n. s.* [from the interjection.] An expression of wonder, surprise, doubt, or hesitation. See the fourth sense of HUM.

Praise her but for this her without-door form,
(Which, on my faith, deserves high speech,) and straight
The shrug, the hum, or *ha;* these petty brands,
That calumny doth use: — O, I am out,
That mercy does; for calumny will fear
Virtue itself: — these shrugs, these hums, and *ha's,*
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

You may be any thing, and leave off to make
Long-winded exercises; or suck up
Your *ha,* and hum, in a tune. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

My solemn hums and *ha's* the servants quake at. *Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.*

To HA.* *v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate. See *To* HAW.

HAAK† *n. s.* A fish. Another name for the *hake.* Written *haak* by Barret and others. See HAKE.

HA'BEAS CORPUS.† [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.*

There is no *habeas corpus* from death.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 250.

The very intention of our *habeas corpus* act, namely, the preservation of the liberties of the subject, absolutely requires that act now to be suspended. *Addison, Freehold.* No. 16.

HA'BERDASHER.† *n. s.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by Minsheu from *habt ihr dass,* German, *have you this,* the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner, who is followed by Junius, offers the Dutch *koopen,* to buy, and *daes,* foolish, q. d. *kooper daeser,* a seller of trifles. Pegge suggests *fevre d'acier,* a needle-maker. But the word belongs to none of these. *Berdash* is said to have been a name formerly used in England for a certain kind of neck-dress; whence the maker or seller of such clothes was called a *berdasher;* and thence came *haberdashers.* See Chambers in V. BERDASH.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher,* who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion. *Addison.*

HA'BERDASHERY.* *n. s.* [from *haberdasher.*] Articles made or sold by haberdashers.

You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

HA'BERDINE.† *n. s.* [French, *habordean.*] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA'BERGEON.† *n. s.* [Fr. *haubergeon,* from *hauberg;* low Lat. *haubergettum, halbergium, halsberga.* Du Cange and Skinner derive the word from the Teut. *haltz,* or *hals,* the neck, and *bergen,* to cover; others, from *al,* all, and *bergen,* to cover. Spelman considers it as the old Fr. *hault,* high, and *berg,* covering. Some French etymologists pretend that it comes from *haut-ber,* a high or distinguished person, one who serves his prince in complete armour. V. Roquefort in V. HAUBER. But it is, no doubt, from *hals* and *bergen,* as already stated. Goth. *halsbiorge,* a steel collar; Icel. *halsbiorg,* the same.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-piece; gorget; originally, a coat of mail without sleeves.

It shall have a binding of woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *habergeon,* that it be not rent. *Exod.* xxviii. 32.

And halbert some, and some a *habergion;*
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon.* *Hudibras.*

HA'BILE.* *adj.* [*habilis,* Lat. *habile,* Fr.] Qualified; fit for. Not now in use. See ABLE and HABLE.

God imprinted on her the fairest impress of his most amiable image, and rendered her *habile* and ready to every good work.
Dr. Walker's Life of Lady Warwick, (1678,) p. 119.

HABI'LIMENT. *n. s.* [*habilement,* French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment,*
Teaching the Satyrs. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments,*
Of which if you should here disfurnish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.
Shakspeare.

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*habiliter,* Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

HABI'LITATE. *adj.* [*habiliter,* Fr.] Qualified; entitled.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament; being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Ess.* 29.

HABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*habilité,* French.] Faculty; power; means: now *ability.*

Aladine, though meaner born,
And of less livelood and *hability.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of promptness, and of industry,
Hability, reality. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

HA'BIT.† *n. s.* [*habit,* old French; *habitus,* Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits.* *Shaks.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit,* story compared with story, judgement may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits* or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the statues several of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakspeare.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea.
Dryden.

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princess
Before Leontes:
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden.*

To HA'BIT.* *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To inhabit; to dwell in. Not now in use.

Nightingales —
That in their swete songs deliten,
In thilke places as they *habiten.*
Chaucer, Rom. R. 660.

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable.* *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue.
Dryden.

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. *More.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITACLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *habitacle*; Lat. *habitaculum.* One of our oldest words, being used by Wicliffe and Chaucer; and repeatedly in our old lexicography. The Scotch also use *habitakle.*] A dwelling.

He shall fynally suppe with me and with him in the eternal *habitacle* of God.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. I.

HA'BITANCE. *n. s.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitance?*
And these rich heaps of wealth do'st hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right usance.
Spenser, F. Q.

HA'BITANT. *n. s.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's *habitant.*
Milton, P. L.

Powers celestial to each other's view
Stand still confest, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *n. s.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world
Of destin'd *habitation.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton, P. L.*

HA'BITATOR. n. s. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer, is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators.* *Brown.*

HA'BITED.* *adj.* [from *habit.*] Accustomed; usual.

This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 437.

HABI'TUAL. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in power before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton, P. L.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual.*] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy.
Atterbury.

To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habiteur*, French.] To accustom: to use one's self by frequent repetition; with *to.*

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves *to* their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated to* the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot.*

HABI'TUATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Inveterate; obstinate.

All earthly vanities, which any *habituate* sinner deifies. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 679.

HA'BITUDE. *n. s.* [*habitudo*, Lat. *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a streight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule unto it.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South, Serm.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly *habit.*

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude.* *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.
Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice.
Dryden.

HA'BLE.* *adj.* [*hable*, old Fr. *habil*, bas Bret. as our own word was formerly written; *habilis*, Lat.] Fit; proper. See ABLE.

As hagard hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 19.

HA'BNAB.† *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would nould*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*, that is, *let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

Philautus determined, *habnab*, to send his letters.
Lilly, Euphues, &c. p. 109.

As they came in by *habnab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.
Haywood, Fair Maid of the West, (1631.)

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, Fr. from acafe, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Sidney.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.
Shakspeare.
I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be *hack'd*.
Shakspeare.
One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hack'd* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shaks.*
Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*
Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please.
Addison.
But fate with butchers plac'd their priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl.
Pope.

2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation.
Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English.
Shakspeare.

HACK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A notch; a hollow cut.
Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
2. Hesitating or faltering speech. [from the verb.]
He speaks to this very question with so many *hacks* and hesitations.
More, Myst. of Godl. (1660,) p. 270.
3. A pick-axe; a mattock only with one end, and that a broad one. [*haaka*, Icel. cædo.] Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HACK.* *n. s.* [old French, *haque*, a gelding; *haquet*, a little horse; perhaps from the Lat. *equus*.] A horse let out for hire. The usage of the present word is apparently modern in our language.
I am almost suffocated with dust every summer, occasioned by those crowds of prentice-boys, who are whipping their hired *hacks* to death. *Moore.*

HACK.* *adj.* Hired. A low expression.
Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield, Mem.*

To HACK.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute.
Hanmer.

To HA'CKLE.† *v. a.* [Teut. *hekelen*, from *haeck*, a hook; *hake*, Su. Goth. the same.]
1. To dress flax.
2. To separate; to tear asunder.
Other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces, and separated from all their habitual means. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

HA'CKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A comb for dressing flax.
Some layd to pledge
Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their *hekell*, and their rele,
Their rock, their spinning whele.
Skelton, Poems, p. 132.

HA'CKLE.† *n. s.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun, Dr. Johnson says. It is, in fact, merely a fly for angling, dressed sometimes with the feathers of a cock, and sometimes with silk. So called, Dr. Jamieson thinks, from its resemblance to a comb for dressing flax.
Hackles are a very important article in fly-making; they are the long slender feathers that hang from the head of a cock down his neck.
Walton, Angler, ch. 5.
We have also a *hackle* with a purple body, whipt about with a red capon's feather; as also a gold-twist *hackle*. *Cotton, Angler*, ch. 8.

HA'CKNEY.† *n. s.* [*hacknai*, Welsh; *hackeneye*, Teuton.; *haquenée*, French; perhaps from *haque*, old Fr. a gelding; Lat. *equus*. See HACK. Serenius, however, notices the Cim. *hacknay*, equus rotularius. In several instances Dr. Johnson has given examples of this word, where it is not a substantive but an adjective; though, as an adjective, he has not noticed it.]
1. A pacing horse; a pad; a nag.
His *hakeney* — was al pomelee gris,
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Prol.
He asked, whither with that horse I wolde gon;
And then I told hym, it was myne own;
He sayd, I had stolen hym; and I sayd, naye:
This is, sayd he, my brother's *hacknaye*.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.
The fatness of the earth doth put in good liking the serviceable steede and the miller's *hackney*.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 12.
Image now to yourself this illustrious cavalier mounted on his *hackney*.
Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 47.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.
Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*
Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post. *Hudibras.*
3. A hireling; a prostitute.
I labour,
I moil and toil for ye; I am your *hackney*.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.
She was so notoriously lewd, that she was called an *hackney*. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* vol. i. Append.
Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. See the third sense of the adjective.

HA'CKNEY.* *adj.*
1. Worn out, like a hired horse.
Law, like a horse-courser;
Her rules and precepts hung with gawds and ribbands,
And pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her,
When she herself was *hackney*, lame, and founder'd.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.
2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.
Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue.
Roscommon.
That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*
3. Much used; common; let out for hire.
The sweat of learned Jonson's brain,
Or gentle Shakspeare's easier strain,
A *hackney* coach conveys you to,
In spite of all that rain can do;
And for your eighteen pence you sit
The lord and judge of all fresh wit.
Sir J. Suckling.
Slightly trained up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackney* course of literature.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.
These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*
A wit can study in the streets —
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought.
Pope, Imit. of Hor.

HA'CKNEY-COACHMAN.* *n. s.* The driver of a hired or hackney coach.
The *hackney-coachmen*, chairmen, and porters, are the lovers of the hawker women, fruitresses, and milkmaids. *Guardian*, No. 87.

HA'CKNEY-MAN.* *n. s.* One who lets horses to hire. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

By this reckoning, a *hackneyman*
Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentlewoman,
Where he hath but ten pence of a beggar.
Trag. of Solyman and Perseda, (1599.)

To HA'CKNEY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.
He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men.
Shakspeare.
2. To carry in a hackney coach.
To her, who, frugal only that her thrift
May feel excesses she can ill afford,
Is *hackney'd* home unlacquey'd. *Coup. Task*, B. 2.

HA'CQUETON.† *n. s.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse. Dr. Johnson.— Dr. Johnson is mistaken both in his etymology, and in his definition, of this word; which he calls, "some piece of armour." It has nothing to do with the horse, and it is not a piece of armour. It is the French *haqueton*, or *hoqueton*; Germ. *hockete*; from the Teut. *huyk*, a kind of cloak.] A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour; sometimes made of leather. The Black Prince's *haqueton*, composed of quilted cotton, is suspended over his tomb in Canterbury cathedral.
You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his haburgeon.
Spenser, on Ireland.
But th' other did upon his truncheon smyte;
Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did lyte,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seized in his right side, and there the dint did stay. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. viii. 38.

HA'CKSTER.* *n. s.* [from *hack*.] A bully; a ruffian; an assassin.
If some such desperate *hackster* shall devise
To rouse thine hare's-heart from her cowardice.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.
Ælfrith, second wife to king Edgar, having contrived the death of Edward her son-in-law, murdered him by a company of *hacksters* and villains, at her appointment at Corfe Castle.
Fuller, Ch. Hist. p. 265.
Happy times, when braves and *hacksters*, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person! *Milton, Eiconocl.* iii.

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, *it would be better for me* or *you*; or, *it would be more eligible:* it is always used potentially, not indicatively; nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, *it had been better* or *worse*.
I *had* rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shaksp.*
Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison, Cato.*

HAD-I-WIST.* A proverbial expression, implying vain afterthoughts: Oh! that I had known.
And is aware of *had I wist*.
Gower, Conf. Ann. B. 2.
This blindness is not of the eyes-alone,
But of the mind a dimness and a mist:
For when they shift to sit in hautie throne
With hope to rule the scepter as they list,
There's no regard nor fear of *had-I-wist*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 160.
Beware of *had I wist*. *Camden, Rem.*

HA'DDER.* *n. s.* [German, *heide*. See HEATH.] Heath; ling.

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the redshanks do on *hadder*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 550.

HA'DDOCK. *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.
The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew.*

HADE.* *n. s.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft. In our old language, the descent of a hill.
On the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The daintie clover grows. *Drayton, Poliolb.* S. 13.

To HAFFLE.* *v. n.* [Teut. *hackelen*.] To speak unintelligibly; to waver. Craven Dial. and Brockett. To prevaricate. Grose. A northern word.

HAFT.† *n. s.* [hæft, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch; *haft*, Gothick; from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.
But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*,
Which might unto the blade accorde.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.
This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.
These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts, Logick.*

To HAFT. *v a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HA'FTER.* *n. s.* A wrangler; a caviller. Barret's Alv. 1580. Serenius renders this old word, in his Swedish dictionary, a crafty or cunning fellow, 1757. It is not now in use.

HAG.† *n. s.* [hæzeꝛte, Sax. a goblin; *heckle*, Dutch, a witch; *hexe*, German; formerly *haegse*, meaning a wise woman, from the Runic *hyggia*, wisdom, knowledge. V. Keysler, Antiq. Sept. p. 149. Our word at first was *heg*. V. Huloet and Barret.]

1. A witch; an enchantress.
The very dregs of miracles, in milkpans and greasy dishes, by Robingoodfellow, and *hags*, and fayries, all wrought somewhat for their idle superstitions.
Dering on the Ep. to the Hebrews, (1576,) ch. 2.
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you polecat, you runnion. *Shakspeare.*

2. A fury; a she monster.
Thus spoke th'impatient prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* raised their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

3. An old ugly woman.
There follow'd fast at hand two wicked *hags*,
With hoary locks all loose, and visage grim.
Spenser, F. Q.
Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee! *Dryd.*

4. Appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*. They are now known to be electrical phenomena.
Hags are said to be made of sweat or some other vapour issuing out of the head; a not unusual sight among us when we ride by night in summer time. *Blount, Glossog.*

HAG-BORN.* *adj.* [*hag* and *born*.] Born of a witch or hag.
The son which she did litter here,
A freckled whelp, *hag-born*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terrour.
That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*
How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions!
L'Estrange.

To HAG.* *v. a.* To cut down. Craven Dialect. A corruption of *hack*.

HA'GABAG.* See HUCKABACK.

HA'GGARD.† *adj.* [*hagard*, Fr. wild; and accordingly some derive it from the Lat. *agrestis*: others, from the Germ. *hag*, an inclosure, a fortified place; whence, according to M. Huet, a *haggard* was applied to a person proud and confident, on account of the strength of the place in which he was.]

1. Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed.
As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, above his hable might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight.
Spencer, F. Q.
She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *haggard* as the rock. *Shakspeare.*
Virtue sitteth over the names of her servants, hovereth over them with her wings, and guards them from the kites and buzzards of this *haggard* age. *Stafford's Niobe*, P. ii. p. 78.
In time, all *haggard* hawks will stop to lure.
Kyd, Span. Tragedy.

2. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.
Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *haggard* eyes to heav'n he cast.
Dryden.
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast *haggard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *n. s.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*.
Shakspeare.

2. A species of hawk.
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aeries, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton.*

3. A hag. So Garth has used it for want of understanding it.
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

HA'GGARD.* *n. s.* [Sax. haza and zeapꝺ; Su. Goth. *hage*, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house. See the third sense of HAW. Dr. Jamieson notices *haggart*, which he understood to be used in some parts of Scotland, but of which he gives no example; and he considers it as imported from Ireland, where it is in common use. It was in the English language, I may add, nearly two centuries since.] A stack-yard.
When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard*. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 24. (dat. 1632.)
The remainder of the powder was committed to a vault in the *haggard* under the corn-stand.
Bp. of Killala's Narrative, p. 49.

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come;
How *haggardly* soe'er she looks at home.
Dryden, Juv.

HA'GGED.* *adj.* [from *hag*; or from the German *hager*.] Lean; ugly; like a hag. Dr. Johnson has placed the following example under *haggard*, and says that *hagged* should have been written *haggard*. But a passage in Gray's poetry, with a note by Mason, distinguishes the words, as one of those gentlemen who have made additions to Johnson has observed; and therefore I have now introduced into the dictionary this adjective.
A *hagged* carrion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon his back, fell into company together. *L'Estrange.*
The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face
Already had condemn'd the sinner.
Gray's Long Story.

HA'GGESS.† *n. s.* [from *hog* or *hack*. Dr. Johnson. — No doubt from *hack*, that is, to chop; which in Scotland is *hag*; Su. Goth. *hugga*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakspeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad sense.
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shakspeare.

To HA'GGLE.† *v. n* [*harceler*, French, barguigner. Cotgrave. "To *haggle*, hucke, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commodity."] To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.
Phoo! how she stands, biting her nails,
As if she play'd for half her vails,
Sorting her cards, *haggling*, and picking!
Shenstone.
I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to *haggle* and huckster with merit.
Burke.

HA'GGLER.† *n. s.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining; a paltering *haggler*." [gagueraffe.]
Cotgrave.

HAGHES, or HAGUES.* *n. s.* pl. [Teut. *haegh*.] Haws. Grose, and Craven Dial. A northern word.

HAGIO'GRAPHA. *n. s.* pl. [Latin; from ἅγιος, holy, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] Holy writings; a name given to part of the books of Scripture. See HAGIOGRAPHAL.
Eight [of the translators of the Bible,] assembled at Cambridge, were to finish the rest of the historical books, and the *hagiographa*.
Abp. Newcome, On the Transl. of the Bib. p. 49.

HAGIO'GRAPHAL.* *adj.* [from *hagiographa*.] Denoting the writings called *hagiographa*.

Strabus — writing upon St. Jerome's prologues, there placed before the Old Testament, wherein, according to the copies then in use, the book of Tobit is said to be separated from the Divine Scriptures and numbered among the *hagiographa*; he findeth fault with the transcribers, and saith, that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the *hagiographal*, properly so called; whereof there be but nine, the whole number of the canonical books being no more than XXII in all.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, p. 162.

HAGIO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [ἅγιος and γράφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

They were *hagiographers*, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words.

Whitby, Gen. Pref. N. Test.

HA'GSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *hag*.] The title of a witch or hag; the state of a hag.

What's this? oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me. *Middleton's Witch.*

HAGUE, or HA'GUEBUT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *hacqubute*.] A kind of fire-arms formerly used; a hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard in length, according to Bullokar; a culverin, or hand-cannon, fixed on a little carriage, since called the arquebuse with a hook, according to Grose.

HAH. *interject.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thrust.
Dryden.

HAIL.† *n. s.* [Sax. hægl, hagol. This word is rarely found in the plural.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

Locke.

With strange rains, *hails*, and showers, were they persecuted. *Wisd.* xvi. 16.

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky.
Milton, P. L.

To HAIL. *v. n.* [hægelan, Sax.] To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *Is.* xxxii. 19.

To HAIL.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *haella*; Iceland. *thelle*.] To pour.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

HAIL. *interj.* [hæl, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or ὑγιαίνε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil.
Shakspeare.

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health wish'd in it, as on other morns.
B. Jonson.

The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Mil. P. L.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail*, horrours! *hail*,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton, P. L.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love,
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take. *Rowe.*

HAIL.* *adj.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

HAIL-FELLOW.* *n. s.* [*hail* and *fellow*.] A companion.

No man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himselfe a god at least.
Bp. Hall, Sat, iii. 1.

All these agree with him in blindness and darkness; yea, they are all *hail fellow well met!*
Junius, Sin Stigmat. p. 411.

I thought all people here had been *hail fellow well met*. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo*, p. 46.

The master and servant are at *hail fellow*, the gentleman and the clown are upon the square with one another.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Comf. P. 1.

To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen. *Knolles.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. *n. s.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE.† *n. s.* [*hail* and *stone*; hagol-ꝑtan, Sax.] A particle or single ball of hail.

They were more which died with *hailstones*, than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. *Joshua*, x. 11.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain.
Dryden.

HA'ILY.† *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail; full of hail. *Sherwood.*

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope.

HA'INOUS.* See HEINOUS.

HAIR. *n. s.* [hæp, Sax.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. Any thing proverbially small.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *harebrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. s.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Judg.* xx. 16.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

HA'IRBEL. *n. s.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth. See HAREBELL.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. s.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew, Museum.*

HA'IRED.* *adj.* Having hair. Thus we say, a *red-haired* man.

A beast, *haired* like a bear.
Purchas's Pilgrimage, (1617,) p. 708.

HAIRHU'NG.* *adj.* [*hair* and *hung*.] Hanging by a hair.

Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, *hair-hung*, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment trembles. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

HA'IRINESS.† *n. s.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair. *Sherwood.*

To discover the inequalities, rubs, and *hairiness* of the skin. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 9.

HA'IRLACE. *n. s.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia.
Harvey.

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

HA'IRLESS.† *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*

To see an old shorne lozel perched high,
Crossing beneath a golden canopy;
The whiles a thousand *hairless* crowns crouch low
To kiss the precious case of his proud toe.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 7.

HA'IRNEEDLE, or HA'IRPIN.* *n. s.* Formerly an instrument for torturing the hair; the latter, within our own memory; the former, very ancient. Sax. hæp-næble, *calamistrum*, i. e. an iron to curl the hair. See *To* CALAMISTRATE. The modern *hairpin* kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes, by being stuck through the plaster of powder and pomatum most plentifully bestowed upon it.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair.*]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakspeare.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspirable. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

HAKE. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake*.
Carew.

To HAKE.* *v. n.* To sneak or loiter; to go about idly. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HA'KOT. *n. s.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibson's Camden,*

HA'LBERD. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast.
Shakspeare.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDI'ER.† *n. s.* [*halebardier*, Fr. from *halberd.*] One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

Captain, for so I ghess thee by thy arms
And the loose flanks of *halberdiers* about thee.
Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON.† *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Lat. from the Gr. ἁλκυών, from ἅλς, the sea, and κύω, to bring forth.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these — sooth ev'ry passion; —
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

HA'LCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.
Denham.

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALCYO'NIAN.* *adj.* [from *halcyon.* Fr. *alcyonien.*] Peaceful; quiet; still.

These our *halcyonian* times of peace and prosperity.
Sheldon, Miracl. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 179.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the Church enjoyed for many years.
Mede on Churches, p. 52.

Days of clouds and thick darkness, very distant from those white, *halcyonian*, serene, and peaceable days. *Worthington on the Millennium*, p. 57.

HALE.* *n. s.* [Sax. hæl, health, safety.] Welfare. Chaucer writes it *hele.*

Eftsoones, all heedless of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the herd he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel.

HALE.† *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health. Dr. Johnson. —Hammond wrote it *hail* or *haile*, in the sense of *whole*, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The Gothick adjective for *sound*, is *hails*; Sax. hal.]

1. Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My seely sheep like well below,
They need not melampode,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out till spring. *Swift.*

2. Whole; uninjured. [Dutch, *heel*; Su. Goth. *hel*; Sax. hal.]

When, on the other side, sin, after the combat of God's rod, comes off unwounded and *haile*, &c. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 586.

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subsideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HALE.* *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging Usually written, and pronounced, *haul.* See HAUL.

HA'LER. *n. s.* [from *hale.*] One who pulls and hales.

HALF.† *n. s.* plural *halves.* [healf, half, Sax. and all the Teutonick dialects; from hal. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *B. Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well.
Dryden.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian.
Addison on Italy.

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy softer *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

3. In the plural, a popular exclamation, a kind of interjection, on seeing another pick up any thing which he has found, and which entitles the person who makes it to half of the value of it. See HALVES. *Brand.*

And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries, *halves!* to every thing you've *found.*
Dr. Savage, Horace to Scæva, (1730,) p. 32.

HALF.† *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting.
Dryden.

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as most of the following examples will show; and sometimes, nearly; within a little.

HALF-BLOOD. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will
—— Nor in thine, lord.
—— *Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak. Tim. of Athens.*

HALF-DEAD.* *adj.* [Sax. healf-deaö.] Almost dead.

To live a life *half-dead*; a living death.
Milton, S. A.

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; small faced: in contempt.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-fac'd* sun striving to shine.
Shakspeare.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-LEARNED.* *adj.* [*half* and *learned*.] Imperfectly learned.

To remove the difficulties that discourage the honest endeavours of the unlearned, and provoke the malicious cavils of the *half-learned*.
Lowth, Visit. Sermon, 1758.

HALF-LOST.* *adj.* [*half* and *lost*.] Nearly lost.

Alone, and without guide, *half-lost*, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

HALF-MOON. *n. s.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings.
Milton, P. R.

HALF-PART.* *n. s.* [*half* and *part*.] Equal share; an old exclamation, similar to that of *halves*. See HALF, n. s.

2. *Pirate.* A prize! a prize!
3. *Pirate. Half-part*, mates, *half-part!*
Shakspeare, Pericles.

HALF-PENNY.† *n. s.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *penny*. Sax. halpenıge. Our word is usually written *halfpenny*, though Dr. Johnson here writes it *peny*; yet, at the word *penny*, the present spelling. Our vulgar pronunciation resembles the Saxon word, viz. *halpeny* or *hapeny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shaksp.*

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half penny*. *Shakspeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves sold for a penny. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-PENNYWORTH.* *n. s.* [from *half-penny*.] The worth of a half-penny.

O monstrous! but one *half-pennyworth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

HALF-PIKE. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*. *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-READ.* *adj.* [*half* and *read*.] Superficially skilled by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS *over*. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*.
Bacon.

HALF-SPHERE. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere*. *B. Jonson.*

HALF-STARVED.* *adj.* [*half* and *starved*.] Almost starved.

Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself *half-starv'd*.
Milton, P. L.

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
Granville.

HALF-WIT. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

To HALF.* *v. a.* To divide into two parts. See *To* HALVE.

Our Nicholas, for I account him at least *halfed* between us, tells me that you have good means to know when —— will be in town.
Wotton, Lett. (1638,) *Rem.* p. 374.

HA'LFEN.* *adj.* [from *half*.] Wanting half its due qualities.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,
That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile,
His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 5.

HA'LFENDEAL.† *adv.* [not a substantive, as Dr. Johnson asserts: Chaucer, *halvendele*; Teut. *half-deel*.] Nearly half.

Now the humid night was farforth spent,
And heavenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrent.
Spenser, F. Q.

HA'LFER.* *n. s.* [from *half*.]

1. One who possesses only half of any thing.

It would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, "omnium horarum homines" for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceal. *Montague, App. to Cæs.* p. 142.

2. This word does not occur in the dictionaries; but it means a male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *cheval-entier*.—Many, through ignorance of the etymon, [*half*,] will call it *havior*, which is very absurd, and puts me in mind of a worthy gentleman, who told me he once wanted to send half of one of these cut bucks as a present, but when he came to write about it, could not spell the proper term, and could get no information about it; and as he did not care to give it wrong, he at last omitted sending it.
Pegge, Anonym. iv. 42.

HA'LIARDS.* See HALLIARDS.

HA'LIBUT.† *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsw.*

In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.
Cook and King's Voyage.

HA'LIDOM.† *n. s.* [halız ðom, holy judgement, or halız, and *dame*, for lady. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson accordingly gives the example from Spenser, with the definition of the word as meaning "our blessed lady," and with a remark that it should be *halidam*. But *halidom* appears to have been an ancient oath or solemn affirmation, "*par le sacrement*," as Sherwood observes; "forme de jurement ancienne." The Sax. halız-ðome denoted holiness, devoutness, integrity, as well as a sacrament or any thing holy. *Holidame*, or *halidam*, as Dr. Johnson would have it for the holy virgin, is a corruption of the original word: but Spenser is not guilty of it.] An adjuration by what is holy.

By my *hallidome*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

HA'LIMASS.† *n. s.* [halɣ and *mass.*] The feast of All-souls. See HALLOWMAS.

HA'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To hale.*] An act of dragging by force; compulsion.

The beggarly help of *halings* and amercements.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

HA'LITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin, and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *hall*; Sax. hal; Dutch, *halle*; old Fr. *halle*; low Lat. *hala*; Lat. *aula*; Gr. αὐλὴ. From the Sax. verb helan, to cover; *hall* a *covered building*, according to Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A court of justice; as, Westminster Hall.

O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall*. *Pope.*

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*.
Shakspeare.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus.*

5. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; in the former, not having the same constitution and endowment as a college; in the latter, exactly the same.

No master or head of any college or *hall*, in either of the said universities, shall, on any occasion whatsoever, be absent from his college, or *hall*, above two months together.
Dean Prideaux, Life, &c. p. 223.

HALLELU'JAH.† *n. s.* [הַלְלוּיָהּ. *Praise ye the Lord.* "To demonstrate that God is the proper object of praise, these words, *Praise ye the Lord*, are so compounded together, as they make but one word in Hebrew, *hallelujah*." See Leigh's Critica Sacra, p. 57. In our church, as Wheatly observes, we repeat the sense of it every day in English; and in the first Liturgy of king Edward VI. the word itself was retained.] A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saints ——
Unfeigned *hallelujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HALLELUJA'TICK.* *adj.* [from *hallelujah.*] Denoting a song of thanksgiving.

They mean one of those psalms which were called *halletuatick* psalms, because they had the word *hallelujah* prefixed to them.
Christian Antiq. ii. 119.

HA'LLIARDS or HA'LYARDS.* *n. s.* pl. In naval language, ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail.

The *haliards* of the fore-sail. *Sherwood.*

HALLO'O.† *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *à lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and Skinner from *haller*, to draw. Dr. Johnson.—It is much more probably from the Sax. ahlopan, to bellow, to make a great noise; whence *loud*, and *to low*; Germ. *hallen*. Yet I remember somewhere to have seen *à loup*, to the wolf! proposed as the origin; and Cotgrave gives us *harlou*, which he explains by "*hare-loup*, a word wherewith dogs, that hunt or assail a wolf, are cheered and encouraged." See, however, ALEW. The interjection has the accent always on the last syllable; the verb indifferently on either.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tunable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakspeare.

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *hallooed* and houted after me, as the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Martius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him, *Halloo* the other. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

HA'LLOOING.* *n. s.* [from *halloo.*] A loud and vehement cry.

There are noises, huntings, shoutings, *hallooings*,
Amidst the brakes and furzes.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halɣian, halɣ, Sax. holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.
Hooker.

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *halloweth* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.
Shakspeare.

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

God from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton, P. L.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryd.*

No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.
Granville.

2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

HA'LLOWMAS.† *n. s.* [Sax. halɣ and *mass.*] The feast of All-souls: one of the cross quarters of the year, computing from the first of November to Candlemas.

She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or short'st of day.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

To speak puling like a beggar at *hallowmas*.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

To HALLU'CINATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *hallucinatus.*] To stumble; to blunder.
Cockeram.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Errour; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. *n. s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw: pronounced *haum*: which see.

HA'LO.† *n. s.* [Fr. *halo*, from the Greek ἅλως, a circle.] A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured.
Newton.

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LOW, or HE'LOW.* *adj.* [Sax. hpỳl, bashful.] Shy; awkward, bashful. A northern word. Grose, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.

HALSE.* *n. s.* [Sax. halr.] The neck; the throat; one of our oldest words, and yet retained in the north of England, where it is pronounced *hause*. *Halse* is likewise in our old lexicography.

Thy litel children hanging by the *hals*,
For thy Jason, that was of love so fals.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Prol.

To HALSE.* *v. a.* [German, *halsen*; Su. Goth. *halsas*; to embrace: from halr, the neck.]

1. To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents. *Huloet.*

Each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free,
And plighted hands, for ever friends to be.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 49.

2. To adjure. [Sax. halrian. Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken the sense in the following passage, where he rejects the obvious Saxon meaning, and indeed condescends not to notice it, conceiving the word as denoting *to salute with reverence*. But that is another sense.]

This yonge child to conjure he began,
And said; O dere child, I *halse* thee
In vertue of the holy Trinitee,
Tell me what is thy cause for to sing,
Sith that thy throte is cut to my seming.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale.

3. To greet; to salute with respect or reverence. [Germ. *heilizan*, from *heil*; Sax. hal; Goth. *hails*. See the interjection HAIL.]

The eleven sterres *halsed* him all.
Vis. of P. Ploughman, (1550,) fol. xxxix.

I *halse* hym hendlick, as I hys frende were.
Vis. of P. Ploughman, fol. xxii.

HA'LSENING.† *adj.* [Sax. halr, the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many.
Carew.

HAL'SER. *n. s.* [from halr, neck, and reel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreathed *halsers* hoise
Their white sails. *Chapman.*

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear.
Dryden.

To HALT.† *v. n.* [healt, Sax. lame; healtan, to limp; *halts*, Goth. *haltr*, Icel. lame, from *hallda*, to keep back, to detain. Serenius. In like manner, Mr. H. Tooke says that *halt* is the imperative of the Sax. verb healdan, to hold. Div. Purl. ii. 477. The Germ. *halten*, and Dan. *halter*, are also to stop.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus?
Shakspeare.

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryd.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
Pope.

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march.
Addison.

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions?
1 *Kings*, xviii. 21.

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jerem.* xx. 10.

HALT.† *adj.* [Goth. *halts*; Sax. healt. See the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *St. Luke*, xiv. 21.

HALT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. A stop in a march.

The heavenly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*.
Milton, P. L.

Scouts each coast light armed scour,
Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton, P. L.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a *halt* till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LTER.† *n. s.* [from *halt*.]

1. One who limps. *Sherwood.*

2. One who hesitates.

Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false. *Stokes on the Prophets*, (1659,) p. 412.

HA'LTER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has given healrtpe as the origin of *halter*, which, in order to make it pass, he has derived from halr, the neck. The true Sax. word is hælrtep, or halrtpe; Germ. *halfter*. Serenius and Ihre derive it from the Su. Goth. *haelda*, or *haella*, to hold.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.
Shakspeare.

They were to die by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.
Dryden, Juv.

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge.
Sandys.

To HA'LTER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

Some that are tall, and some that are dwarfs,
Some that are *halter'd*, and some that wear scarfs.
B. Jonson, Masques.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

HA'LTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *halt*.] In a slow manner.

We must wait for the truth which comes *haltingly* behind. *Dict. of Quotations.*

To HALVE.† *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts. See *To* HALF.

Then, says he, the moon has strength enough; and is not yet *halved*.
Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra, p. 66.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first.
Cleaveland.

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon pam, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wiseman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MACK.* See HAMMOCK.

HA'MADRYAD.* *n. s.* [Greek, ἅμα, together, and δρῦς, an oak; Fr. *hamadryade*.] One of those wood-nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the ancients called *hamadryads*, is more to the honour of trees than any thing yet mentioned: It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependance on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together.
Spectator, No. 589.

The *hamadryad* or nymph, who must necessarily have perished with the tree, appeared to him the next day. *Ibid.*

HA'MATE.* *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Entangled; twisted together.

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted "ignotum per ignotius."
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 227.

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE.† *v. a.* [Sax. hamelan; Chaucer writes the word *hamel*; Dan. *hamble*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. *n. s.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAME.* *n. s.* [Sax. ham.] Home. Our old word; and yet used in the north of England.

Therefore is I come, and eke Alein,
To grind our corn, and cary it *hame* agein.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

To HA'MEL.* See *To* HAMBLE. *Hamelin*, or *hamlin*, is used for *walking lame*, in the Craven dialect.

HA'MLET. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd.
Dryden.

HA'MLETTED.* *adj.* [from *hamlet*.] Countrified; accustomed only to a hamlet.

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamletted* in some untravelled village of the duller country.
Feltham, Res. ii. 49.

HA'MMER. *n. s.* [hamep, Sax. *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*.
Bacon.

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke.
Dryden, Juv.

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HA'MMER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass.
Sandys.

This christal here,
That shines so clear,
And carries in its womb a little day,
Once *hammer'd* will appear
Impure as dust, as dark as clay.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 57.

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the *hammer'd* cuirass.
Milton, S. A.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field.
Dryden.

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden.*
I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself?
Shakspeare.

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles. *Hayward.*

By this time Mr. Pryn's malice had *hammered* out something.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Trial, ch. 20.

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.*
Shakspeare.

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shakspeare.

HA'MMERABLE.* *adj.* [from *hammer.*] Capable of being formed by a hammer.
Sherwood.

HA'MMERCLOTH.* *n.s.* [*hammer* and *cloth.*] The cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman formerly used to carry a *hammer*, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch belonging to his box; and this *cloth* was used for the hiding or concealing of them from the publick view.
Pegge.

HA'MMERER.† *n. s.* [from *hammer.*] One who works with a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HA'MMERHARD. *n. s.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it.
Moxon.

HA'MMERMAN.* *n. s.* [*hammer* and *man.*] One who beats with a hammer at the forge.

Hard-handed and stiff ignorance, worthy a trowel or a *hammerman.*
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

HA'MMERWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. hamop-pypt.] An herb. [*parietaria.*] See WORT.

HA'MMOCK.† *n. s.* [hamaca, Sax. Dr. Johnson.—The word is Indian, *amacha;* and our old writers follow it. Temple, from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example, gives it *hammock.*] A swinging bed.

Cotton for the making of *hamaccas*, which are Indian beds.
Ralegh, Discov. of Guiana, (1596,) p. 32.

The Brasilians call their beds *hamacas;* they are as a sheet laced at both ends; and so they sit rocking themselves in them.
Sir R. Hawkins, Observ. Voy. to the S. Sea, § 27.

The storm being over, they [sailors] commonly get into their beds or *hamacks.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 6.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life.
Temple.

HA'MPER.† *n. s.* [supposed by Minsheu to be contracted from *hand panier;* but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper, hamper.* Dr. Johnson.—The word may be traced to the Sax. hnæp, a cup; old Fr. *hanap;* Armor. *anap;* whence *hanaperium,* either a large cup, or a place in which to deposit cups, a cupboard. V. Du Cange in HANAPERIUM. Hence its application to a trunk, or box, in which any thing might be kept; and so *hanaper,* perhaps, for a *treasury.* Or it may be referred to the old word *ambry,* a cupboard; from *almonry,* or the place where alms were kept in order to be distributed. See AMBRY. Certain it is, that our word was formerly *amper;* though Dr. Johnson cites only the modern usage of it by Swift.] Formerly, a cupboard; a chest; a box: now, a large basket for carriage.

Either as a spiritual food and victual in their tabernacles, *amperes,* hutches; or as a mysterie in their locked closets.
Sheldon, Mirac. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 255.

The Greek word, used by the translatour, doth properly signify a hutch, or *ampire* to put victuals in, or a chest to lock treasure in.
Sheldon, ut suprà, p. 265.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To HA'MPER.† *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain: Junius observes, that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper,* being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper,* which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius gives a much more probable original, viz. "*hampr,* Icel. funiculus grossus lineus; Sueth. Vulg. *hampas med negot,* re difficili intricatus laborare."]

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force.
Milton, S. A.

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!
L'Estrange.

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.
Shakspeare.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'rers for the cause. *Hudibras.*

HA'MPER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of chain or fetter.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckshorne fist,
And bids the men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, shacklockes, *hampers,* gives, and chains. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. i.

HA'MSTRING. *n. s.* [*ham* and *string.*] The tendon of the ham.

A player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring,* doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound
'Twixt his stretched footing and the scaffoldage.
Shakspeare.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings.* *Wiseman.*

To HA'MSTRING.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* [from the noun. The Saxons used hamelan in this sense. See *To* HAMBLE.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham; to cripple.

His doctrine, referring all to an absolute decree, *hamstrings* all industry, and cuts off the sinews of men's endeavours towards salvation.
Fuller's Holy State, (1648,) p. 82.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden.*

HAN for *have,* in the plural.† Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. This old contraction of *haven,* however, is yet retained in the north of England. "They *han,*" i. e. they *have.* Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c.

What concord *han* light and dark?
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

HA'NAPER.† *n.s.* [*hanaperium,* low Lat. See HAMPER.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery.
Bacon.

To HANCE, or HAUNCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *hausser.* The parent of *enhance.*]

1. To lift up.

They change their almicanteras for the *haunsyng* of the pole. *Chaucer, Of the Astrolabe.*

2. To raise; to enhance.

They *hauncen* their cause with false surquedrie.
Chaucer, Compl. of Bl. Knight.

HA'NCES. *n. s.* pl.

1. [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

2. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance,* to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon.*

HAND.† *n. s.* [hanð, honð, Sax. and in all the Teutonick dialects; and if not primitive, as Serenius observes, from the Goth. *henda,* to lay hold of.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot. *Knolles, Hist of the Turks.*

They *hand* in *hand,* with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way.
Milton, P. L.

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Bp. Berkeley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate, on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod.* xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles, Hist.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer. The example, however, seems to contain no more than the common expression *out of hand*, i.e. immediately. See Out.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob.* iv. 14.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wares: business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

Would you have any man without exception to take upon him the office of a schoolmaster? — No, on no *hand*.

Stubbs, Anat. of Abuses, (1583,) P. ii. sign. D. 4.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble senses.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Employment and high place should become our greatest fear and terror, but at no *hand* our choice.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve.
Milton, P. L.

Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgement, than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*! fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakspeare.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its author, the source of his utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 5.

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whistled off my *hands*.
Pope.

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, *at hand*, within reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*
That chambers will be safe. *Shakspeare.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation. *Shakspeare.*

The sight of his mind was like some sights of eyes: rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bacon.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near *hand* hath strucken many deaf. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which nearer *hand* it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t'avenge the tedious bloody war.
Dryden.

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shaks.*

25. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shaks.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute.
Hudibras.

28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is best to take. *B. Jonson.*

They who thought they could never be secure except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess in the world. *Shaks.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

All Israel mourned for him, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 18.

The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.* iv. 18.

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood setting him free from a governour, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shakspeare.

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent.
Daniel.

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration,

what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best?
Swift.

38. Giver, and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier; a sailor.
The nurse of time and everlasting fame,
That warlike *hands* ennoblest with immortal name.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 5.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*.
Dryden.
Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden.*
A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*
All *hands* aloft, aloft, let English valour shine;
Let fly a culverin, the signal of the line;
Let every *hand* supply his gun!
Follow me,
And you'll see,
That the battle will be soon begun.
Song on the Sea-Fight in 1692.

40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Isreal smote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*.
Judges.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton, P. L.*

41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaks.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal? *Knolles.*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*
Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison.*
I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton on the Classicks.*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arbuthnot.*

42. Hand *over head*. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. Hand *to* Hand. Close fight.
In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shaks.*
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and poniards *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*

44. Hand *in* Hand. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. Hand *in* Hand. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

46. Hand *to mouth*. As want requires.
In matter of learning, many of us are fain to be day-labourers, and to live *from hand to mouth*, being not able to lay up any thing.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.
They, good people,
Have but from *hand to mouth*.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.
I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. *To bear in* Hand. To keep in expectation; to elude.
A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

48. *To be* Hand *and Glove*. To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To Hand. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.
Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell.
Donne.
By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off.
Shakspeare.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.
'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with *down*; to deliver from one to another.
They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed* downwards to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*
I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages. *Addison.*
Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbuthnot.*
One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed down* to us. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

To Hand.* *v. n.* To go hand in hand; to co-operate with.
I hitherto have liv'd an ill example,
And, as your captain, led you on to mischief;
But now will truly labour, that good men
May say hereafter of me, to my glory,
(Let but my power and means *hand* with my will,)
His good endeavours did weigh down his ill.
Massinger, Renegado.

Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

Ha'ndball.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *ball*.] One of our ancient games with the ball.
A custom by no means unlike the playing at *handball* for a tanzy-cake, the winning of which depends chiefly upon swiftness of foot.
Brand, Pop. Antiq.

Ha'ndbarrow. *n. s.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.
A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade.
Tusser.
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

Ha'ndbasket. *n. s.* A portable basket.
You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

Ha'ndbell.† *n. s.* [Sax. hanbbell.] A bell rung by the hand.
The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *handbell* harder or softer. *Bacon.*

Ha'ndbow.* *n. s.* A bow managed by the hand.
Thus endeth the lives of these good yemen;
God send them eternal blysse:
And all, that with a *handbowe* shoteth,
That of heven they never mysse.
Old Ballad of Adam Bell, &c.

Ha'ndbreadth.† *n. s.* [Sax. hanbbpeb.] A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
A border of an *handbreadth* round about.
Exod. xxv. 25.
The eastern people determined their *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ha'ndcloth.* *n. s.* [Sax. hanbclaŏ.] A handkerchief. See Handkerchief.

Ha'ndcuff.* *n. s.* [This word is probably a corruption. Dr. Jamieson, noticing its use in Scotland, derives it from *cuff*, i. e. a *sleeve of iron*: "or," says he, "shall we rather deduce it from the Su. Goth. *handklofvor*, manacles, from *hand* and *klofwa*, any thing *cloven*; speciatim, says Ihre, tendicula aucupum." — Dr. Jamieson had here overlooked the Saxon word, which is hanbcopfe, from hanb and copf, or corp, a fetter: on hanbcoprum, Psalm cxlix. 8. Of this word *handcuff* seems to be the corruption. Formerly we had *handfetter*.] A manacle; a fetter for the wrist.

To Ha'ndcuff.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manacle; to fasten by a chain.
If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo; he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak, by attempting to rend it.
Hay, Ess. on Deformity, (1754,) p. 20.

Ha'ndcraft.* *n. s.* [Sax. hanbcpæft.] Work performed by the hand. This is the true word; *handicraft* being a corruption of it. *Handcraft* is in the old dictionary of Huloet.

Ha'ndcraftsman.* *n. s.* [from *handcraft*.] A workman. *Huloet.*

Ha'nded. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Having the use of the hand, left or right.
Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. With hands joined.
Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton, P. L.*

HA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

They would assume, with wond'rous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden.

HA'NDFAST.† *n. s.* [*hand* and *fast.*]

1. Hold; custody.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.
Shakspeare.

2. Hold; power of keeping.

Can it be, that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.

HA'NDFAST.* *adj.* Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence. See *To* HANDFAST.

A vyrgine made *handfast* to Christ.
Bale, Eng. Vot. P. i. fol. 63. b.

To HA'NDFAST.* *v. a.* [Sax. hanbfæſtan, to promise.]

1. To betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* to any man, [*betrothed* present version.]
Deut. xxii. 23. *Coverdale's Transl.*

Every man must esteeme the person, to whom he is *handfasted*, none otherwyse than for his owne spouse.
Christen State of Matrimony, (1543,) fol. 43. b.

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to complete the ceremony of marriage.

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.
B. Jonson's own Notes on his Masques at Court.

3. To oblige by duty; to bind.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. on the Fire of London, 1666.

HA'NDFASTING.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *handfaestning*, a promise made by those who bind themselves to their sovereign, and by those who are about to be married; from *faesta hand*, which means to join one right hand to another. See Ihre's Lexic. Su. Goth.] A kind of marriage-contract.

After the *handfastynge* and makyng of the contracte, the churchgoyng and weddyng shuld not be differred to longe.
Christen State of Matrim. fol. 43. b.

HA'NDFETTER.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *fetter.*] A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDFUL.† *n. s.* [Sax. hanbfull.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

Others, taking *handfuls* of dust that was next at hand, cast them all together upon Lysimachus.
2 *Macc.* iv. 41.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manful. *Hudibras.*

—— Poor Sydenhan's horse stumbled, and fell upon him, and broke his thigh-bone about a *handful* above the knee. *Clarendon, State Lett.* ii. 345.

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Ralegh.*

HA'NDGALLOP. *n. s.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.
Dryden.

HANDGRENA'DE.* *n. s.* See GRANADO, and GRENADE.

They entertained them with so many *handgranadoes*, fire-balls, powder-pots, and scalding lead, that the assailants were forced to fall back.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 109.

HA'NDGUN. *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT.† *n. s.* [Sax. hanbcræft. See HANDCRAFT.]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.
Swift, Gulliver's Trav.

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN.† *n. s.* [*handicraft* and *man.* This word is properly *handcraftman.* See HANDCRAFTMAN.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*. *Shakspeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens. *Shakspeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant, and shop-keeper, and *handicraftsman*. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS.† *n. s.* [from *handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-*handiness* (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company.
Ld. Chesterfield.

HA'NDIWORK.† *n. s.* [*handy* and *work.* Dr. Johnson. — This is a corruption of *handwork*, the work of the hand; hanbpeopce, Saxon.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF.† *n. s.* [*hand* and *kerchief.* Dr. Johnson. — The Saxons used hanbclaŏ, as I have already observed, for this useful and necessary article: they had also hanblin, (handlinen,) and hanbpeat, (handsheet,) in the same sense. Our present word is half Saxon, and half French. It is sometimes corrupted, both in writing and speaking; as, "Come in with a *handkercher.*" Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater. Again, "His white gloves, as his *handkercher.*" Butler, Rem.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.
Sidney.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakspeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

HANDLA'NGUAGE.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *language.*] The science of conversing by means of the hand.

Because the conveniency of writing cannot always be in readiness; neither yet though it could, is it so proper a medium of interpretation, between persons present face to face, as a *hand-language*; it will therefore be necessary to teach the dumb scholar a finger-alphabet.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 73.

To HA'NDLE.† *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch; hanblian, Saxon; from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper.
Shakspeare.

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat, to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse.
Shakspeare.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakspeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgement. 2 *Mac.* ii. 31.

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practise.
They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.
6. To treat well or ill.
Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shaksp.*
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practise upon; to transact with.
Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDLE. *n. s.* [handle, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.
No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shaksp.*
Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*
There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Bp. Taylor.*
A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*
Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unsav'ry haut-gout from the haft. *Dryden.*
A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*
2. That of which use is made.
They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HA'NDLEABLE.* *adj.* [from *handle*.] That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDLESS.† *adj.* [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.
Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless?* *Shakspeare.*
His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare.*
The *handless*, feetless corpses of their fellow-countrymen. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 196.

HA'NDLING.* *n. s.* [from *handle*.]
1. Touch.
I'll have no touches therefore,
Nor takings by the arms, nor tender circles
Cast 'bout the waist, but all be done at distance:
Love is brought up with those soft migniard *handlings*;
His pulse lies in the palm. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*
2. Cunning; trick.
Through his fine *handling*, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stolen away. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

HA'NDMAID. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand.
Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shakspeare.*
She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*
I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*
Heaven's youngest-teemed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*
Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,
And spake the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid*'s sight. *Sandys.*
By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addison.*
Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms, and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

HANDMA'IDEN.* *n. s.* A maid-servant; a handmaid.
He hath regarded the low estate of his *handmaiden*. *St. Luke*, i. 48.

HA'NDMILL. *n. s.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.
Oft the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.
They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *L'Estrange.*

HA'NDSAILS. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand.
The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand.
My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakspeare.*
To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSCREW.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *screw*.] A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind; a jack.

HA'NDSEL.† *n. s.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—In our old lexicography, *hansell* is defined "a new year's gift." Huloet. The same by Cotgrave, in V. ESTREINE. And formerly also, if not at present, it signified a free gift, given by the owner of a new thing, upon the first use of it. Primarily, however, it is a contract concluded by joining the right hands; Goth. *handsal*; and afterwards *handsoel*, an earnest of future payment.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale; a gift; an earnest. It is now not used in writing, but is frequent in the dialect of trade, and is also a northern term.
The custom was to give the cup empty, but Alexander giveth it to thee full of wine with good *handsell*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 116. b.
The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*
Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.
In timorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSMOOTH. *adv.* [*hand* and *smooth*.] With dexterity; with readiness.
If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest *handsmooth*.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 20.

HA'NDSOME. *adj.* [*handsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]
1. Ready; gainly; convenient.
For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*
3. Elegant; graceful.
That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.
Him — all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit;
To judge of lace — [he hath] the best conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *handsome*.]
1. Conveniently; dexterously.
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*
When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
His eyes were clear, and white, and full set, like a diamond or precious stone in a ring; neither too much depressed, nor too prominent; but *handsomely* filling the sockets. *Patrick on Eccles.* v. 12.
3. Elegantly; neatly.
A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom*, xiii. 11.
This buskin is well and *handsomely* made, of good leather. *Brisket, Disc. of Civ. Life*, p. 13.
4. Liberally; generously.
I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-house, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.
Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*
For *handsomeness'* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*
In clothes, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*
Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDSPIKE.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *spike*.] A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.

HA'NDSTAFF.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *staff*.] A javelin.
The bows, and the arrows, and the *handstaves*, [in the margin, *javelins*,] and the spears. *Ezek.* xxxix. 9.

HA'NDVICE. *n. s.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWEAPON.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *weapon*.] Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand.
If he smite him with an *hand-weapon* of wood wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 18.

HA'NDWORK.* *n. s.* [Sax. handpeopce.] Work of the hand. See HANDIWORK.

HA'NDWORKED.* *adj.* [Sax. hanbpophte; ðir hanbpophte tempel, this temple that is *made with hands*. St. Mark, xiv. 58.] Made with hands; formed by workmanship.

HANDWRI'TING.† *n. s.* [*hand* and *writing*. Sax. hanbzeppit.]

1. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think.
Shakspeare.

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*.
Cockburn.

2. Any writing.

A *handwriting*, unknown to the magicians, troubleth the king. *Contents of Chap.* iv. *of Dan.*

HA'NDY.† *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand; as *handy* work; *handy* blow: but such words are now formed into one, and have long been considered as compounded substantives. See HANDYBLOW, HANDYSTROKE, and HANDIWORK.

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

They may be encountered with *handy* stroke of syllogism, or enthymematical conclusion.
Tooker's Fab. of the Church, (1604,) p. 63.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest.
Dryden.

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;
And each is handy in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer.
Moxon.

HA'NDYBLOW.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *blow*.] A stroke inflicted by the hand; an act of hostility.

By whose means the matter came to *handie-blows*.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 162.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy-blows*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Both battles join, and fall to *handy-blows*.
Kyd, Span. Tragedy.

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy-blows*. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

HA'NDYDANDY.† *n. s.* A play in which children change hands and places. Dr. Johnson.—It is, I believe, a play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. See Florio's Italian Dictionary, 1598: "*Bazzichiare*, to shake between two hands; to play *handy-dandy*." Mr. Malone.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?
Shakspeare.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

HA'NDYGRIPE.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *gripe*.] Seizure by the hand or paw.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handy-gripes* were come.
Hudibras, i. iii.

HA'NDYSTROKE.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *stroke*.] A blow inflicted by the hand.

When we came to *handystrokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

HA'NDYWORK.* See HANDIWORK. The former is the spelling now most followed.

To HANG.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hanzan, Saxon; *hengan*, Su. Goth.; *hahan*, M. Goth. to suspend, from *ha*, high. Serenius.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choak and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

Achitophel — *hanged* himself, and died.
2 *Sam.* xvii. 23.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakspeare.*

Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit.
Ecclus. xix. 26.

The beauties of this place should mourn;
The immortal fruits and flowers at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath
Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryd.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.* iv. 57.

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night. *Shakspeare.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door.
Dryden.

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

9. *To* HANG *upon.* To regard with passionate affection.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

To HANG.† *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears.
Hudibras.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*?
Prior.

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied. *Shakspeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakspeare.*

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
That speak him full of grace. *Shakspeare.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?
—— To see your wife: is she at home?
— Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together.
Shakspeare.

9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden.
Addison.

10. To be compact or united; with *together*.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

11. To adhere; unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landskips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakspeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton, P. L.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakspeare.
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale.
Prior.

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou *hang* alive.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
The court forsakes him, and sir Balaam *hangs*.
Pope.

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

20. To be displayed; to be shown.

Let not him, that plays the lion, pare his nails, for they shall *hang* out as the lion's claws.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

21. To continue; as, the wind has *hung* easterly a great while.

22. *To* HANG *Fire.* A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HA'NGBY.* *n. s.* [*hang* and *by*.] A dependant: an expression of contempt.

The wasps and drones are unprofitable and harmful *hangbyes*, which live upon the spoil of others' labours. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 62.
Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my two *hang-byes* here; thou wilt take exceeding pleasure in 'em, if thou hear'st 'em once go: my wind-instruments! *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*
Hang them, a pair of railing *hangbies!*
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

HA'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot-*hangers*. Dr. Johnson.—Formerly that part of the girdle or belt, by which the sword was suspended, was called the *hangers*. See Minsheu's Dict. "The *hangers* of a sword."

Six French rapiers and poniards with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

HA'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *hang*. Dr. Johnson.—Rather perhaps from the Persian *hangier*, a dagger. See Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels, p. 317.] A short curved sword; a short broad sword.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.
Smollet, Roderick Random.

HA'NGER.* *n. s.* [from *hang*.] One who causes others to be hanged.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 351.

HA'NGER-ON. *n. s.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*
He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING.† *n. s.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakspeare.*
Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*
Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls.
Dryden.
Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakspeare.*

3. Death by a halter.

Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words or *hanging*, if your judge be Page.
Pope.

4. Display; exhibition.

This unlucky mole misled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

HA'NGING. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakspeare.*
What Æthiop's lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face!
Dryden.

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HA'NGING-SLEEVES.* *n. s.* pl. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children of both sexes. See the second sense of the neuter verb *hang*.

These mistakes are to be left off with your *hanging-sleeves*. *Ld. Hdlifax.*

HA'NGMAN. *n. s.* [*hang* and *man*.]

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*
Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death.
Shakspeare.
Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other; As they had seen me with these *hangman*'s hands: Listening their fear, I could not say Amen, When they did say God bless us. *Shakspeare.*
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him.
Shakspeare.

HANK.† *n. s.* [*hank*, Icelandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

A *hank* of gold or silver thread. *Sherwood.*

2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word, as Dr. Johnson says; yet, it may be added, very common; as, to have a *hank* upon a person, i. e. to have a *hold* upon him. Mr. H. Tooke hence considers *hank* as the past participle of *hang*, i. e. to have something *hung* upon him. But the Icelandick *hank*, which denotes a chain, a collar, is here also a satisfactory etymon; and the Latin *uncus* may accompany it.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety.*
In Horace, Necessity is furnished, if I may so express myself, with her *hank* and her fastenings, which she carries in her brazen hand.
Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 267.

3. In naval language, *hanks* are wooden rings fixed on the stays.

4. In the north of England, a withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Swed. *hank*, the same.]

To HANK.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form into hanks. Used in the north of England.

To HA'NKER.† *v. n.* [*hunkeren*, Dutch. Serenius would refer it to *hank*; or, secondly, to the Su. *henga efter*, to desire greatly.]

1. To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly (but not always) *after* before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language, Dr. Johnson says; yet it has been employed on the most serious subjects. See HANKERING.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after something else.
L'Estrange.
Dost thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy.*
The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diversions of the town.
Addison.

2. To linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts.
Stokes on the Prophets, (1659,) p. 220.

HA'NKERING.* *n. s.* [from *hanker*.] Strong desire; longing.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *hankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*
The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*
We shall be able to part both with it and them, [the body and its delights,] without any great regret or reluctancy; and to live from them for ever, without any disquieting longings or *hankerings* after them. *Scott, Chr. Life*, P. i. ch. 3.

To HA'NKLE.* *v. n.* [from *hank.*] To twist; to entangle. Still used in the north of England.

HA'NSEL.* See HANDSEL.

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not.*

That roguish leer of yours makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison.*

HA'NTLE, or HA'NDTLE.* *n. s.* A handful; much. A northern word. Grose, and Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

HAP.† *n. s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tyrwhitt refers *happe* in Chaucer to the Saxon; but Mr. Chalmers observes, that there is no such word, of this meaning, in that language: *Hap* is, in the Welsh, chance, luck, good fortune; and *anhap*, mischance, as already observed. Serenius, however, notices under *happy*, the Goth. *hap*, insperata felicitas.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her *hap* was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz. *Ruth*, ii. 3.

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see the example followed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap.* *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HA'RLOT.* *n. s.* A coarse coverlet. Wachter's strange commentary on this word is, "*Hap-harlot*, a close covering; Lat. cento, lecti stragulum crassius, q. d. a *harlot* by *hap*, &c. si desit meretrix, detur aliquid *fortè fortuna* ad fovendos artus, &c. Vox ludicra!" — The word is an old expression for a *coverlet*; and is in the former part of it derived from *hap*, to cover; not from *hap*, chance, as Wachter pretends. The latter part might be thought to be from *lit*, a bed, like *coverlet*, if the word were not written *hap-harlot*, and *hop-harlot*, by our old writers; though Ainsworth writes it *happarlet*. The allusion is to *harlot* (not in Wachter's coarse sense of it, but) in the sense of a *servant*; implying that it was a rug fit only for a low person or servant; as *dagswain*, a kindred term, seems to have been a similar article proper only for one of low rank, a *swain*. Barret, in his Alveary of 1580, thus explains it, "a coarse covering made of divers shreds;" and Huloet, before him, "a coverlet so called." The ridiculous remark of Wachter required animadversion; especially as it has been admitted into the Rev. Mr. Lemon's Etymological Dictionary without refutation. *Hap*, or *happin*, is still our northern word for a *rug* or *coarse coverlet.*

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dagswain, or *hop-harlots*: I use their own termes. *Harrison, Desc. of Eng.* ch. 12. *Pref. to Holinshed.*

HAP-HA'ZARD. *n. s.* Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazardè.*

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge' sake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *happ'd.* *Shakspeare.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

To HAP.* *v. a.*

1. To cover, [perhaps from the Sax. heapian, to heap upon.] In the north of England, to heap clothes on one. Ray. In some places, to cover from danger.

There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years: for why should he desire more? seeing if he had them, he should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold. *Robinson, Transl. of More's Utopia*, (1551,) ii. 4.

2. To catch; to seize; to take, [old Fr. *happer*; either perhaps from the Lat. *rapio*, or *capio*.] *Sherwood.*

HAP.* *n. s.* A rug, or coarse coverlet. See HAP-HARLOT.

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap! *Shaksp.*

Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*

Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakspeare.*

To warn
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton, P. L.*

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton, P. L.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen.* *Isaiah*, xli. 22.

Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. *Ecclus.* v. 4.

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HA'PPEN, or HA'PPENS.* *adv.* Used in the north adverbially for *possibly*, *perhaps.* Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss. and Craven Dialect.

To HA'PPER.* *v. n.* To hop; to skip about. See *To* HOP. The Scotch thus use *hap.*

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world.

Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 242.

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*

Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives *happily.*

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply.*

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HA'PPIN.* *n. s.* A rug, or coarse covering. See HAP-HARLOT.

HA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker.*

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*

Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY.† *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*. See HAP.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
— If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happiness, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, to whose *happy* making sight alone,
— Our heavenly guided soul shall climb.
Milton, Ode on Time.

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in his agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought.
Dryden.

3. Addressful; ready.

Desire his service,
Tell him wherein you are *happy*. *Shaks. Cymb.*

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

4. Propitious; favourable. A Latinism. Not in use.

Therefore, for goodness sake, and as you're known
The first and *happiest* hearers of the town,
Be sad, as we would make you.
Prol. Shakspeare's K. Hen. VIII.

5. *Happy Man be his Dole.* A proverbial expression, implying may his fortune, his dole or share in life, be that of a happy man.

Happy man be his dole! He that runs fastest, gets the ring. *Shakspeare, Tam. Shrew.*

Let every man beg his own way, *and happy man be his dole.*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

HA'QUETON. *n. s.* A coat of mail. See HACQUETON.

HA'RAM, or *HA'REM.** *n. s.* [Persian.] A seraglio; the women's apartment in the East.

Recollecting the extreme vigilance, with which the *harems* of the East are guarded.
Scripture Illustr. Expos. Ind.

HARA'NGUE.† *n. s.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much questioned: Menage thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; Junius imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *aranger*, *haranguer*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is merely the pure and regular past participle, hpanz, of the Anglo-Saxon verb hpinzan, to sound, or to make a great sound; (as hpino is also used.) And M. Casseneuve alone is right in his description of the word, when he says, "*Harangue* est un discours prononcé avec *contention de voix*." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 274. The French word is from the English.] A speech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts.*

To HARA'NGUE.† *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

The House impeach him; Coningsby *harangues*. *Pope.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. a.* To address by an oration; as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER.† *n. s.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

Turnus the occasion takes, and cries aloud,
Talk on, you quaint *haranguers* of the croud.
Dryden, Æn.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley, Maxims*, § 23.

To HA'RASS.† *v. a.* [*harasser*, Fr. from *harasse*, a heavy buckler, according to Du Cange. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Sax. hepzian, to spoil, to lay waste; a military word, from which also to *harrow* is derived; Icel. *herian*; Su. Goth. *haeria*, the same, from *haer*, an armed force; Sax. hepe. Serenius partly inclines to this etymon. The primitive sense of the word, therefore, which has hitherto been overlooked, is that of spoliation by an enemy.

1. To desolate; to waste; to destroy.

A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while *harassed* and wasted the soul.
Hammond, Works, iv. 562.

2. To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, S. A.

HA'RASSER.* *n. s.* [from *harass*. Sax. hepzian.] A spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers* of the fleet.
Ellis, Tr. of Sax. Ode, Spec. E. P. i. 23.

HA'RBINGER. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.
Shakspeare.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Shakspeare.

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton, P. L.*
And now of love they treat, till the evening star,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Before him, a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton, P. R.*
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOROUGH.* *n. s.* [Sax. hepebepzа. See HARBOUR.] A lodging.

Leave me those hills, where *harb'rough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* June.

To HA'RBOROUGH.* *v. a.* [Sax. hepebeopzan. See *To* HARBOUR.] To receive into lodging; to stable deer. *Huloet.*

HA'RBOROUS.* *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Hospitable.

A bishop must be — *harberous*, [in the present version, *given to hospitality*,] apt to teach.
1 *Tim.* iii. 2. (*Various Old Transl.*)

HA'RBOUR.† *n. s.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The original seems to be the Sax. hepebepzа, a military station, a lodging for soldiers, from hepe, an army, and beopzan, to protect, to shelter; whence our old word *harborough*, or *harbrough*. See HARBOROUGH. From this usage of the word, which obtained among the Germans also, the sense of it as an inn, or a lodging for any persons, was adopted into several languages.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakspeare.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

To HA'RBOUR.† *v. n.* [Sax. hepebeopzan.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shaksp.*
They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakspeare.*
Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale,
Dryden.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakspeare.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *n. s.* [*herbergage*, Fr. from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shakspeare.

HA'RBOURER.† *n. s.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

The basest beggar's bawd, a *harbourer* of thieves.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

HA'RBOURLESS.† *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

I hungride, and ye gaven me to ete; I thirstide, and ye gaven me to drynke; I was *herberweles*, and ye herboriden me. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxv.

To feed Christ in the hungry, to clothe Christ in the naked, to lodge Christ in the *harbourless*.
Bp. of Chichester, Serm. (1576,) sign. E. iii.

Dost thou receive him into thy own [house,] now he is *harborless?*
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. on the Fire of Lond. (1666.)

HA'RBOUROUS.* See HARBOROUS.

HA'RBROUGH.† See HARBOROUGH.

HARD.† *adj.* [heapb, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch; *hardu*, Gothick.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakspeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves.
Exodus, xviii. 26.

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low.
Arbuthnot.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?
Genesis, xviii. 14.

Possess
As lords a spacious world, to our native heaven
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton, P. L.*

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones.
Wiseman.

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachel travailed, and she had *hard* labour.
Genesis, xxxv. 16.

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakspeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Whom scarce my sheep and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou.
Dryden.

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shakspeare.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakspeare.*

Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.
Dryden.

9. Obdurate; impenitent.

He [Lord Ranelagh] died *hard*, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men who discover no religion at their death.
Swift, Lett. to Dr. King.

Happy he, who tops the wheeling chase,
Has every maze evolv'd, and every maze
Disclos'd; who knows the merits of the pack;
Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying *hard*,
Without complaint, though by a hundred mouths
Relentless torn. *Thomson, Autumn.*

10. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

11. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

12. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard* that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

13. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no hard supposition, there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

14. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse.
Watts.

15. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*. *Bacon.*

16. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too.
Dryden.

18. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed. *St. Matt.* xxv. 24.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water covered.
Spenser, F. Q.

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges,* ix. 52.

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul.
2 Samuel.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton, L'All.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Geneura rose in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave.
Dryden.

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues.
Addison.

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.
The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Brown.*
A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*
5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.
The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*
6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.
Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*
7. Tempestuously; boisterously.
When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. *Bp. Taylor.*

HARDBESE'TTING.* *part. adj.* [*hard* and *beset*.] Closely surrounding.
She — will be swift
To aid a virgin, such as was herself,
In *hard-besetting* need. *Milton, Comus.*

HA'RDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Costive.
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

HA'RDEARNED.* *part. adj.* [*hard* and *earn*.] Earned with difficulty.
The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard-earned* bread from the lowest offices.
Burke on the Present Discontents, (1770.)

To HA'RDEN.† *v. n.* [from *hard*. Saxon, heapdian.]
1. To grow hard.
The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*
2. To become dear. A northern expression: as, the market *hardens*, corn *hardens*. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.]
1. To make hard; to indurate.
Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*
A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.
But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews*, iii. 13.
He stiffened his neck and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.*
It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison.*
4. To make insensible; to stupify.
Religion sets before us not the example of a stupid Stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson.*
Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*
5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.
Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job*, vi. 10.
One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.
When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair Nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakspeare.*
The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavoured*. *L'Estrange.*
When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDFA'VOUREDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *hardfavoured*.] Ugliness; coarseness of features.
If beauty were a string of silk, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I belove it much, and a great deal better than *hardfavouredness*. *Wodroephe, Fr. Gr.* (1623,) p. 322.

HARDFI'STED.* *adj.* [*hard* and *fist*.] Covetous; close-handed.
None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

HARDFO'UGHT.* *adj.* [*hard* and *fought*.] Vehemently contested.
[The] *hard-fought* field.
Fanshaw on Ld. Strafford's Trial.

HARDGO'T.* } *adj.* [*hard* and *get*.]
HARDGO'TTEN. } Obtained by great labour and pains.
As Bastard William first by conquest hither came,
And brought the Norman rule upon the English name;
So with a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 17.

HARDHA'NDED.† *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.]
1. Coarse; mechanick; having hard hands with labour.
— *Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.
Shakspeare.
2. Exercising severity, or a hard hand.
The easy or *hardhanded* monarchies, the domestick or foreign tyrannies.
Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

HA'RDHEAD. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.
I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispers'd them. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.
Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryd.*
John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.
Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*
How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South.*
Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *hardy*.] Stout-
HA'RDIHOOD. } ness; bravery. Obsolete.
Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind.
Spenser, F. Q.
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where, if he be, with dauntless *hardihood*,
And brandish'd blade, rush on him. *Milt. Comus.*

HA'RDIMENT. *n. s.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not now in use.
But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid,
Spenser, F. Q.
On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.
Shakspeare.
Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*.
Fairfax, Tass.

HA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy*.]
1. Hardship; fatigue.
They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakspeare.*
Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*
He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*
Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.
How chearfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. heapblice.]
1. With difficulty; not easily.
Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardliest* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*
There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgement, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*
God hath delivered a law, as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws, by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker.*
There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*
The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moss can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon.*
The father, mother, daughter, they invite,
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryd.*
Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more.
Dryden.

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish, that once was caught, new bate will *hardly* bite. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakspeare.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. heaṙðneſſe.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

The six hundred thousand footmen, who were gathered together in the *hardness* of their hearts. *Ecclus.* xvi. 10.

From *hardness* of heart, and contempt of Thy word and commandment, good Lord, deliver us. *Litany.*

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Strictness of manners; austereness.

A person austere and wise, full of holiness, and full of *hardness*. *Bp. Taylor, Mor. Dem. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel.*

9. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakspeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*

10. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

11. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDNI'BBED.* *adj.* [Sax. heaṙð-nebbe.] Having a hard nib; by us applied to a pen; by the Saxons, to birds which have a hard beak.

HA'RDOCK.† *n. s.* I suppose the same with *burdock*. Dr. Johnson.—The modern Editors, in the passage cited from Shakspeare, read *harlock*. The true reading, as Mr. Steevens observes, is probably the *hoardock*, i. e. the dock with whitish woolly leaves.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakspeare.*

HARDS.† *n. s.* [Sax. heoṙðaṙ; Teut. *herde*. In some places our word is pronounced *herds*.] The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *hard*.]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. s.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. s.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardy*, Fr.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE. *n. s.* [hapa, Sax. *karh*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shaks.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good, stout, and well breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dressings must be with *hare*'s fur. *Wiseman.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation.

The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To HARE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *harer*.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

The poor creature [Richard Cromwell] was so *hared* by the council of officers, that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be dissolved. *Clarendon, Hist. Reb.* b. 16.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. *n. s.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shaks. Cymb.*

HA'REBRAINED.† adj. [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*. Dr. Johnson.—Yet, at *hair-brained*, Dr. Johnson tells us, we should read *hare-brained*, i. e. wild and unsettled as a *hare!*—Whether from the animal, or the verb meaning to hurry, certain it is, that *harebrained* is the old spelling, as in Barret's Alv. 1580, and elsewhere. Burton has "a bold, *harebrain*, mad fellow." Anat. of Mel. To the Read. p. 40.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

The overmuch folly of many clients hath, and doth maintayne the lawyers to be both warm within and abroad; whyle many *harebrainde* clyents must tarry and attend without.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 29. b.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT.† *n. s.* [Sax. hapefot.]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HAREHE'ARTED.* *adj.* [*hare* and *heart.*] Timorous; fearful. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REHOUND.* *n. s.* [Sax. hapa-hune.] A hound for hunting hares.

HA'REHUNTER.* *n. s.* [*hare* and *hunter.*] One who is fond of hunting hares.

I write an hour or two every morning, then ride out a hunting upon the downs. — How can a poor translator and *hare-hunter* hope for a minute's memory? *Pope to M. and T. Blount.*

HA'REHUNTING.* *n. s.* The diversion of hunting the hare.

Description of the *harehunting* in all its parts. *Argument to Somerville's Chase.*

HA'RELIP. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakspeare.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiseman.*

HARELI'PPED.* *adj.* [from *harelip.*] Having a harelip. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REMINT.* *n. s.* [Sax. hapemint.] An herb. [*arum.*]

HA'RE-PIPE.* *n. s.* [*hare* and *pipe.*] A snare to catch hares.

Any person who shall take or destroy any hare with *harepipes*, shall forfeit for every hare twenty shillings. *Stat. James I.*

HA'RESEAR. *n. s.* [*bupleurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RESLETTUCE.* *n. s.* [*hare* and *lettuce.*] In botany, the sow-thistle. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. hapan-pyrt.] A plant. [*malva hortensis.*]

*HA'RICOT.** *n. s.* [French, a bean; Cotgrave describes the dish, adopted from this name, as far more savoury than the modern one, and in no less than *three* different ways. Let the gourmands immediately purchase Cotgrave!] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

I have ordered a *haricot*, to which you will be very welcome about four o'clock. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HA'RIER.† *n. s.* [from *hare*. This is the true spelling of the word; but it is now usually written, as well as pronounced, *harrier.*] A dog for hunting hares.

Keeping a kennel of little hounds called *harriers*, at the king's charge. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 39.

HARIOLA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *hariolatio.*] Soothsaying. *Cockeram.*

HA'RIOT.* See HERIOT.

HA'RISH.* *adj.* [from *hare.*] Like a hare. *Huloet.*

To HARK.† *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Fris. *harken*, to listen. Dr. Johnson has introduced, as one of his examples, a passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, in which the word is not *hark*, but *hearken*, and the signification not neuter, but active. See *To* HEARKEN.] To listen.

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakspeare.*

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark, how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL: *n. s.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN.† *n. s.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le Quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harlay. Trevoux. Dr. Johnson. — M. de Harlay, Mr. Malone observes, lived in the time of Henry the Third of France, viz. 1574—1589; and M. Guet says, that he had the same account, which Menage relates, from Harlequin himself. Notwithstanding this, the name of *harlequinus* is found in a letter of M. Raulin in 1521. "Vis antiquam illam *Harlequini* familiam revocare, ut videatur mortuus inter mundanæ curiæ nebulas et caligines equitare?" p. 28. Further, it might almost as well be considered a diminutive of the old Fr. *arlot*, a cheat, as of *M. Harlay*'s name. Nash, in the Epistle Dedicatory to his Almond for a Parrot, (about 1589,) thus speaks of this personage. "Coming from *Venice* the last summer, and taking *Bergamo* in my waye homeward to England, it was my happe, sojourning *there* some four or five days, to light in fellowship with that famous Franca Hip' *Harleken*, who, perceiving me to be an Englishman by my habit and speech, asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations."] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

To HA'RLEQUIN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conjure away, like a harlequin.

Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the spleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
Green, Poem of the Spleen, ver. 96.

HA'RLOCK.* *n. s.* A plant: It may be a corruption of *charlock.* But see also HARDOCK.

The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
The lilly, &c. *Drayton, Ecl.* (1593.)

HA'RLOT.† *n. s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others from *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlot* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge. Dr. Johnson. — Hickes first suggested that *horelet* (i. e. *harlot*) is the diminutive of *hore*, in which manner *whore* was formerly written; from the Sax. hop. Mr. H. Tooke agrees with Hickes, pronouncing the word as the past participle of hýpan, *to hire*, i. e. denoting any person *hired.* Thus Mr. Bagshaw deduces it from *hire* and *let*; and cites, in proof, an old indictment against certain women, "common *harlots* of their bodies." This, I may add, agrees with the ancient notion of this character; a harlot being, as Plautus observes, *quæ ipsa sese venditat.* Mil. Glorios. A. 2. S. 3. — Bullet, however, refers the word to the Welsh *herlodes*, and Mr. Chalmers agrees with him; *herlodes* meaning, in that language, a hoiden or romping girl; and *herlod* and *herlotyn*, a stripling, a youth. And thus, in our old language, *harlot* was applied to both sexes. In the Rom. of the Rose, "king of *harlots*," as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is Chaucer's translation of "roy des *ribaulx*;" and, as a writer, nearly two centuries before Mr. Tyrwhitt, remarks, "the kinge of ribaldes or *harlots*, or evill and wicked persons, was an officer of great accompte in tymes paste — *sic autem appellantur, quia jam tum homines perditi* RIBALDI, *et* RIBALDÆ *mulieres puellæque perditæ vocantur.* Regis nomen superiori aut judici tribuitur, &c." Fr. Thynne's Animadv. on Speght's Chaucer, 1598. Thus harlots (*ribaldi* et *ribaldæ*) were clearly of both sexes, the Fr. *ribauld*, a rogue, and *ribaulde*, a trull. Our old language applies the word, in this sense, to men. In the Cornish, *harlot* means a *rogue.* So in old Fr. *arlot*, "fripon, coquin, voleur." Roq. Indeed, so far back as about the close of our Henry the Third's reign, a royal mandate was issued against "certain vagrant persons calling themselves *harlots*, maintaining idleness in divers parts of our realme; most shamelesslie making their meetings, &c. against the honestie of the church and good manners." Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 305. Fox considers them as "people of a lewd disposition and uncivill," and at the same time as a pretended religious order. "It is most probable," he adds, "that the *reproachful name of harlot* had its beginning from hence."]

1. A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot*'s spirit. *Shakspeare.*

They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots.* *B. Jonson.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace.
Dryden.

2. A base person; a rogue; a cheat. Apparently the earliest usage of the word. See the etymology.

Whether we [be] the false *harlottes*, and you the trewe men.
Dia. bet. Euseb. and Theoph. (1556,) sign. b. 6. b.

No man but he and thou, and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching.
Fox, Acts and Mon. Exam. of W. Thorpe.

3. A servant.

A sturdy *harlot* went hem ay behind,
That was hir hostes man, and bare a sakke,
And what men yave him, laid it on his bakke.
Chaucer, Somm. Tale.

HA'RLOT.* *adj.*

1. Like a base person.

The *harlot* king
Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

2. Wanton; like a harlot.

The *harlot* lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton, P. L.*

For now she rules me with her look,
And round me winds her *harlot* chain.
Way, Fabl. Lay of the Ivy.

To HA'RLOT.* *v. n.* To play the harlot; to keep the company of harlots.

They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harloting*. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

HA'RLOTRY.† *n. s.* [from *harlot*.]

1. Ribaldry.

Eithir filthie or foli speche, or *harlotrie*, that perteyneth not to profit, [in the present version, *jesting*.] *Wicliffe, Ephes.* v. 4.

I had lever hear an *harlotry*.
Vis. P. Ploughman, fol. 27.

2. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Harlotry, when committed with a common strumpet.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Cat. (1662,) p. 123.

Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin.
Dryden.

3. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakspeare.*

A kind of common and *harlotry* Venus, which deriving only from the body and a branch of the animal life, draws down the soul to what is merely corporeal, and, mingling with it, defiles and pollutes it.
Hallywell, Excell. of Mor. Virtue, (1692,) p. 111.

4. Any thing meretricious.

The *harlotry* of the ornaments.
Pursuits of Literature.

HARM.† *n. s.* [heapm, Sax. *harm*, Su. Goth. *Harm* was in Anglo-Saxon ỳpmð, or ıepmð, i. e. whatsoever *harmeth* or *hurteth*; the third person singular of the indicative of ỳpman, or ıepman, to hurt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 425. Mr. Tooke might have added, on the authority of Somner, the verb heapman.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakspeare.*

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not sin. *Milton, P. L.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm*'s way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

To HARM.† *v. a.* [Sax. heapman.] To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. *Ray.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square.
Spenser.

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison.
Bp. Hall.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Ralegh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryd.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS.† *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing harm.

Touching ceremonies, *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; not receiving harm.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Ralegh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers.
Decay of Piety.

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMO'NICAL. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmo-*
HARMO'NICK. } *nique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to musick; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other; less properly.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMO'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *harmonical*.] Musically.

The mind, as some suppose, *harmonically* composed, is roused up at the tunes of musick.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 295.

Anthems — which proceed in one full yet distinct strain, *harmonically*, and, at the same time, intelligibly. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 130.

HARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him thought it musical.
Dryden.

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.
Pope.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stilling fleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

HA'RMONIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *harmoniste*.]

1. One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in musick.

Sweet *harmonist*, and beautiful as sweet.
Young, Night Th. 3.

I am well aware, that many profound *harmonists* may be disgusted at what I have already advanced, and think their craft in danger, when I seem to attack the very citadel of musick.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 103.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist*, and yet be defective in the talents of melody, air, and expression. *A. Smith on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; an harmonizer.

He endeavoureth to shew how, among the fathers, Augustin and Hierom are flatly against the *harmonist*. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 226.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.
Dryden.

To HA'RMONIZE.* *v. n.* To agree; to correspond.

R. Tancuman shews how the making of the tabernacle *harmonizeth* with the making of the world. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629,) p. 153.

HA'RMONIZER.* *n. s.* [from *harmonize.*] One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject.

They do not forget to shew a prudent disdain for commentators and *harmonizers*, by whose care all they have to say is often superseded. *Cleaver, Inq. into the Charact. of David*, (1762,) p. 5.

HA'RMONY. *n. s.* [ἁρμονία, Gr. *harmonie*, Fr.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick *harmonies*. *Milton, P. L.*

Harmony is a compound idea made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; corresponding sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear. *Milton, P. L.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton, P. L.*

HA'RNESS. *n. s.* [*harnois*, Fr. supposed from *iern*, or *hiern*, Runick; *hiairn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakspeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink,
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakspeare.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light,
And to the field goes he. *Shakspeare.*

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To defend; to protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. 1 *Macc.* iv. 7.

The remnant of the horsemen — being *harnessed* all over amidst the ranks, [in the margin, being *compassed* with the ranks, or *defended* with the vallies.] 1 *Macc.* vi. 38.

3. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed*, and chained to my plough. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To the *harness'd* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HA'RNESSER.* *n. s.* [from *harness.*] One who fixes horses in their traces; the "*harnesser* of a horse." *Sherwood.*

HARNS.* *n. s.* pl. [Teut. *herne*, *hirne*, Germ. Sax. &c. Kilian.] Brains. A northern expression. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HARP. *n. s.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus *harpâ*. Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests' cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to listening rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [heappian, Saxon; *harper*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.* xiv. 2.

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

You *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To HARP.* *v. a.*

1. To play upon the harp.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped?* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7.

2. To touch; to affect; to move.

For thy good caution thanks,
Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HA'RPER.† *n. s.* [heappepe, Saxon.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhime, like a blind *harper's* song. *Shakspeare.*

I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest: — in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper* could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron.* *n. s.* [from *harpago*, Lat.] A bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe;
Who when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HA'RPINGS.* *n. s.* pl. In naval language, the breadth of a ship at the bow: the fore part of the wales which go round the bow, and are fastened into the stem.

HA'RPIST.* *n. s.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

She — can no less
Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
Than that Oeagrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pin'd, and left their prey. *Brown, Brit. Past.* B. 1. S. 5.

HARPONE'ER. *n. s.* [*harponeur*, Fr. from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON.† *n. s.* [*harpon*, Span. an arrow; *harpon*, Fr. from the Gr. ἁρπάγη.] A harping iron.

Some fish with *harpons*, some with darts are struck,
Some drawn with nets, some hang upon the hook. *Dryden.*

HARPO'ONER.* See HARPONEER.

HA'RPSICHORD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *harpechorde.* Our word was formerly written *harpsicon.*] A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

Let them run divisions on the *harpsicon* or virginals. *Partheneia Sacr.* (1633,) p. 144.

He would exactly perform his part of many things to a *harpsicon* or theorbo. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

I shall allow them to be *harpsichords*, a kind of musick, which every one knows is a consort by itself. *Tatler*, No. 153.

HA'RPY. *n. s.* [*harpyia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpye*, Fr.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Ralegh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS.† *n. s.* [See ARQUEBUSE. Ital. *arca bouza*, the bow with a hole; whence *archibuso*, *arcubugio*. Our old spelling was also *harcabuse*, or *harcabuze.*] A hand gun.

There entered into it as good as a dozen Frenchmen, well appointed with their *harcabuzes* and matches lighted. *Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix.* iv. 14.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. s.* [from *harquebuss.*] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARR.* *n. s.* A storm proceeding from the sea. See EAGRE. *Coles.*

HARRATE'EN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
Not ill expressive; such the power of snails!
Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.

HA'RRIDAN. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

HA'RRIER.* *n. s.* A hare-hound. See HARIER.

HA'RRICO.* See HARICOT.

HA'RROW. *n. s.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, Germ. a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden.*

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tusser.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can'st thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job*, xxxix. 10.

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shakspeare.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Shakspeare.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. [Sax. hepȝian; Fr. *harier*. See *To* HARASS.]

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions; to subdue. [Sax. hepȝian.] Obsolete.

And he, that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Most glorious Lord of Life, that on this day
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, did'st bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion; to overpower. [This should rather be written *harry*. See *To* HARRY.]

Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakspeare.*

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear. *Milton, Comus.*

HA'RROW.† *interj.* [old Fr. *harau, haro*; answering to the modern *hue and cry*; Su. Goth. *haerop*, from *haer*, *her*, an army, and *op*, a cry.] An exclamation of sudden distress; a cry for help. Obsolete.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Spenser.*

HA'RROWER.† *n. s.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

The natives were likewise bound to give three plowdays each; and every plow was to be allowed four boon-loaves, and to harrow three days; and every *harrower* was allowed a brown loaf, and two herrings a day. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 143.

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'RRY.† *v. a.* [Fr. *harier*; Sax. hepȝian. See *To* HARASS.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle; to vex. *Minsheu.*

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.—
—— I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In Scotland and in some parts of the north of England it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one *harried* a nest; that is, he took the young away: as also, he *harried* me out of house and home; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See the fifth sense of *To* HARROW. Milton also has thus used *harry*, as Mr. Brockett has observed.

The Saxons, with perpetual landings and invasions *harried* the South coast of Britain. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. ii.

To HA'RRY.* *v. n.* To make harassing incursion.

What made your rogueships
Harrying for victuals here? *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

HARSH.† *adj.* [Dutch, *harsch*; Su. Goth. *harsk*. Formerly written *harish*, and also *harsk*.]

1. Austere; roughly; sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh* and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language, which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shakspeare.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Bp. Taylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise. *Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him. *Atterbury.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austerely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripely.

Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shakspeare.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shaksp.*

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *harsh*. It is rarely used in the plural: but Jeremy Taylor has somewhere so employed it.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakspeare.*

Thy beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,
Nor tame wild Boreas' *harshness*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 257.

HART.† *n. s.* [heopt, Saxon.] A he-deer; the male of the hind; the stag.

That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakspeare.*

The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May, Virgil.*

HA'RT-ROYAL. *n. s.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSHORN. *n. s.* A drug.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the

fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorifick, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water. *Hill.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woodward.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RTSTONGUE.† *n. s.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed. *Mortimer.*

So saxifrage is good, and *hartstongue*, for the stone. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

HA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST.† *n. s.* [hæpfeꝛt, Saxon; *herfst*, Dutch; *herbst*, German. Some derive it from the Lat. *herba* and *festum*, q. d. *festivitas herbarum*; others, from *Hertha*, the Vesta of the ancient Germans, and Dutch, *feest*, q. d. the feast of the Earth. Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *ar*, the year, and *vist*, provision, q. d. provision for the whole year.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to *harvest*. *Shakspeare.*

With *harvest* work he is worse than in spring. *L'Estrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shakspeare.*

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat,
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden.*

HA'RVEST-HOME. *n. s.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant *harvest-lord* more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tusser.*

HA'RVEST-QUEEN.* *n. s.* [*harvest* and *queen*.] An image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers, a sheaf of corn placed under her arm, and a sickle in her hand, carried out of the village in the morning of the conclusive reaping-day, with musick and much clamour of the reapers into the field, where it stands fixed on a pole all day; and, when the reaping is done, is brought home in like manner. This they call the *harvest-queen*, and it represents the Roman *Ceres*.

Hutchinson, Hist. of Northumberland.

Adam the while,
Waiting desirous her return, had wove
Of choicest flowers a garland, to adorn
Her tresses, and her rural labours crown;
As reapers oft are wont their *harvest-queen*. *Milton, P. L.*

To HA'RVEST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather in. [*mestiver.*] *Sherwood.*

I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

HA'RVESTER.† *n. s.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

I have appointed you, as *harvesters*, to go abroad in all the world, and bring in converts to heaven. *Hammond on the New Testament*, 1 *Pet.* ii. 8.

HA'RVESTMAN.† *n. s.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in harvest.

In this large field of the Scriptures, a man may gather some ears untouched after the *harvestmen*, how diligent soever they were. *Abp. Parker, Pref. to the Old Test.*

Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RUMSCARUM.* *adj.* A low but frequent expression applied to flighty persons, persons always in a hurry; as if they were *hared* or frightened themselves, or *haring* others by their precipitancy; as, he is a *harumscarum* fellow. Grose, who notices this colloquial term, connects it with the verb *hare*, to affright, to make wild; others, both with that verb and with *scare*, though in our northern parts the word is *harumstarum*; and some, with the German *herum*, here and there. Mr. Brockett adds the German expression, *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.

To HASH. *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm,
Above his head, and rain'd a storm,
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and politeness: but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*

HASH.* *n. s.* [from the verb. Fr. *hachis*.] Minced meat; "a *hachee*, a sliced gallimawfry, or minced meat." *Cotgrave.*

HASK.† *n. s.* [Swedish, *hwass*, a rush.] This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. Obsolete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

HASK.* *adj.* [*hisco*, Lat.] Parched; coarse; rough; dry. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

HA'SLET. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, Icelandick, a
HA'RSLET. } bundle; *hasterel*, *hastereau*, *hastier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP.† *n. s.* [hæpp, Saxon; whence in some provinces it is yet called *hapse*.]

1. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to them. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon. [old Fr. *haspe*; Teut. *haspe*, *haspel*.] *Skinner.*

To HASP.† *v. a.* [Sax. hæppian.] To shut with a hasp.

Haspt in a tombril, awkwardly you've shin'd
With one fat slave before, and none behind.
Garth, Dispens. C. 5.

HA'SSOCK. *n. s.* [*haseck*, German. Skinner. —*hwass*, Swed. a rush, and *saeck*, a sack. Serenius.]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common prayer-book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hask* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. s.* [*haste*, Fr.; *haeste*, Dutch.

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Psalms.*

To HASTE. } *To* HA'STEN. } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr. *haesten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*

2. To move with swiftness; eagerness; or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shakspeare.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Psalms.*

All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post that *hasted* by. *Wisdom.*

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

These rites perform'd, the prince without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*

Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward;
To HA'STEN. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by five of the clock. *Shakspeare.*

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryd.*

Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HA'STENER.† *n. s.* [from *hasten*.]

1. One that hastens or hurries. *Sherwood.*
2. One that precipitates, or urges on.

[They] took upon them to be the saviours and preservers of the city; but, as it proved, the *hasteners* and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 590.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 169.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice, that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily!* *Spenser.*

If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.
2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilius. *Sidney.*

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryd.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS.† *n. s.* pl. [from *hasty*.]

1. Peas that come early.

As loud as one that sings his part
To a wheel-barrow, or turnip-cart,
Or your new nick-named old invention
To cry green *hastings* with an engine. *Hudibras, Ep. to Sidrophel.*

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

2. Any early fruit; as, *hastings* for *pears* and *apples* soon ripe. Cotgrave and Sherwood. So likewise *roses d'hastiveau*, very forward roses. Cotgrave.

HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, Fr. from *haste*; *haestig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us! *Shakspeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccles.* v. 2.

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Isaiah*, xxviii. 4.

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty pudding* is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

HAT. *n. s.* [hæt, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakspeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be stampt on the king's coin. *Shakspeare.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *n. s.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

HA'TBOX.* *n. s.* [*hat* and *box*.] The modern word for *hatcase*. See HATCASE.

HAT'CASE. *n. s.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

To HATCH.† *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as Skinner thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, œg, *egg*, Saxon.

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. *Denh.*

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from the eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them, who to *hatch* their heresy have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And *hatching* hellish things. *Beaum. and Fl. Night Walker.*

5. [From *hacher*, Fr. to cut, particularly to engrave upon the hilt of a sword. V. Cotgrave in HACHÉ. See also HATCHING.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air strong as the axle tree
On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Those tender airs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden.*

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapp'd, my sword well *hatch'd?* *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

Some grave instructors on my life; they look
For all the world, like old *hatch'd* hilts. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

A sword bravely gilt and *hatched* with gold. *Heath, Chron. of the Civ. Wars*, p. 411.

6. To steep. [from the preceding sense.]

His weapon *hatch'd* in blood. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

His face
Is *hatch'd* with impudency threefold thick. *Heywood, Iron Age.*

To HATCH.† *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

The soldiers find not recompence,
As yet there's none a *hatching*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

HATCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

In the age of Aristotle, it was generally said that no one had ever seen the *hatch* of the cuckoo. *Tr. Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. [hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with an opening over it: perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shaksp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There she's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

So seas, impelled by winds with added power,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*

A ship was fastened to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skip'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

Some, who have been phlegmatick, and therefore meek, or kept *under hatches*, and therefore lowly. *Dean Pierce, Serm. 29 May 1661*, p. 24.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'TCHEL.† *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To beat flax, so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

His teeth are very industrious in their calling; and his chops like a Bridewell perpetually *hatchcling*. *Butler, Rem.* ii. 462.

The asbestos, mentioned by Kircher in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *Mundus Subterraneus*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *hachell*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten. *Sherwood.*

HA'TCHELLER.† *n. s.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax. [*serancier*, Fr.] *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

HA'TCHER.* [from *hatch.*] A contriver.

Let the begetters and *hatchers* of new opinions be amazed.

Loe, Bliss of Brightest Beauty, (1614,) p. 32.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

HA'TCHET.† *n. s.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr.; *ascia*, Latin. See *To* HACK. Our word was formerly written without the *t*, agreeably to the etymology. See Butler's Eng. Gramm. 1633, p. 35.] A small axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of stuff. *Moxon.*

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser.*

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hachet*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Nails, hammers, *hatcheds* sharp, and halters strong. *Crashaw.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist. *Dryd.*

Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*; and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. s.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHING.* *n. s.* [from the fifth sense of *To hatch.*] A kind of drawing. See *To* ETCH.

[The] figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and *hatchings* put in. *Harris.*

HA'TCHMENT.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *achievement*, sometimes written, and also pronounced, *atchievement.*] An armorial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at funerals; and sometimes hung up in churches.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rights nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakspeare.*

I would have master Pyed-mantle, her grace's herald, to pluck down his *hatchments*, reverse his coat armour, and nullify him for no gentleman. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

Receive these pledges,
These *hatchments* of our grief, and grace us so much,
To place 'em on this hearse. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

HA'TCHWAY.† *n. s.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate me*. *Shakspeare.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Ev'ry offence is not a hate at first. *Shakspeare.*

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land, whom thou *hatest* for doing most odious works. *Wisd.* xii. 4.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may *love*. *Dryden.*

HATE. *n. s.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakspeare.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden.*

Nausicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

HA'TEABLE.* *adj.* [from *hate.*] Detestable. It should be written *hatable*. *Sherwood.*

HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full.*]

1. Causing abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heaven, and heav'nly born?
Milton, P. L.

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps: I must be viewless now.
Milton, Comus.

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow. *Pope.*

2. Feeling abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *hateful.*]

1. Odiously; abominably.

The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 75.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood *hatefully* appaid
Long since. *Chapman.*

They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek.* xxiii. 29.

HA'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *hateful.*] Odiousness.

HA'TER. *n. s.* [from *hate.*] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy, which whosoever loves not shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his *haters*. *Shakspeare.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED. *n. s.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully. *Shakspeare.*

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversation and hostility included in its very essence; but then if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South.*

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able. *Wake.*

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and lust the guilt of adultery. *Sherlock.*

HA'TTED.* *adj.* [from *hat.*] Wearing a hat of any kind.

Ceremony has made many fools:
It is as easy way unto a duchess,
As to a *hatted* dame. *Tourneur, Revenger's Trag.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter.*] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTLE.* *adj.* Wild; skittish. "Tie the *hattle* kye by the horn." Grose, and Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

HA'TTOCK.† *n. s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn; containing twelve sheaves according to some; and only three sheaves laid together according to others.

HAU'BERK.† *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old French. See HABERGEON.] A coat of mail without sleeves, made of plate or of chain-mail.

And on the *haubergh* struck the prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the *linked frame*,
And pierced to the skin. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hauberks and helms are hewed with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden.*

To HAVE.† *v. a.* in the present I *have*, thou *hast*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. pass. *had.* [*haban*, Gothick; habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *haber*, old French; *habeo*, Latin. The Saxons also had hapan; Icel. *hafa*; Su. Goth. *hafwa*; modern French, *avoir*; Ital. *avere.*]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might *have* something to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, having nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest. *Judges*, xvii. 13.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exod.* xvi. 18.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *St. John*, xvii. 5.

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.* xxi. 15.

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tusser.*

9. To procure; to find.

Whence should I *have* flesh to give unto all this people? *Numbers*, xi. 13.

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Your plea is good; but still I say beware: Laws are explained by men; so *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of them shall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Sam.*

The proud *have had* me greatly in derision. *Psalms.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakspeare.*

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakspeare.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have?*
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be engaged as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldier's pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Of the evils which hindred the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons. *Bacon.*

17. To wish; to desire; in a lax sense. [from the Lat. *aveo.*]

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Psalms.*

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*

18. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst* the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body, habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison.*

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you; let this reach you*, or *take this; have with you; take this with you:* but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical: as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him.* Dr. Johnson. — *Have with you* is a common expression denoting readiness to attend another; meaning, I will go along with you.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have* at him. *Shakspeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Ford. Will you go, Mrs Page?
Mrs. Page. Have with you.
Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Iago. Captain, will you go?
Othel. Have with you. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

21. HAVE *after*, an expression of the same import as *have with you*, i. e. I will follow you.

Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. Have after. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HA'VELESS.* *adj.* [*have* and *less.*] Having little or nothing. An old word.

As poore as Job, and loveles,
Out taken one for *haveles*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

HA'VEN.† *n. s.* [Sax. hæfen; Iceland. *hafn;* Dutch, *haven;* from the Goth. *havan*, to contain.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney.*

Order for sea is given:
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakspeare.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,
The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,
Till he arrive, where she must prove,
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of Heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy *havens.* *Shakspeare.*

HA'VENER. *n. s.* [from *haven.*] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers as receiver, *havener*, and customer. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *n. s.* [from *have.*] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shakspeare.*

HA'VER.† This is a common word in the northern counties for oats; as *haver* bread for oaten bread: perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. *Haver* is, however, the Dutch word.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HA'VERSACK.* *n. s.* A kind of coarse bag, in which soldiers carry provisions.

HAUGH.* *n. s.* See HAW.

HAUGHT.† *adj.* [old French *halt*, *hault*, and then *haut;* from the Latin *altus.* Our own word was also written *haut*, as well as *haught.*]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud, contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

Proud Lucifer, which from the heavens on high
Down to the pit of hell below was cast, —
More *haut* of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinall.
Mir. for Mag. p. 322.

The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy melting king like wax. *Shakspeare.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakspeare.*

[Thou] drov'st out nations proud and *haut.* *Milton, Ps.* 80.

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty. *Marlowe, K. Edw. II.*

HA'UGHTILY.† *adv.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Neither shall they go *haughtily*. *Micah*, ii. 3.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she priz'd;
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

Weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. Such was the the *haughtiness* of his mind. 2 *Macc.* v. 21.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY.† *adj.* [from *haught.* See HAUGHT.]

1. Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate.
Dryden.

2. Proudly great.
Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:
Her goodness takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway.
Prior.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.
Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. High; proudly magnanimous.
Valiant and virtuous, full of *haughty* courage,
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

5. High; lofty. Not now in use.
The wholesome hearbes, the *hautie* pleasant trees. *Sonnet, K. James's Lepanto,* (1591.)
Yea, God who rules the *haughty* heaven ahigh,
Inrich'd my realme, with foyson of each thing;
Abundant store did make my people sing.
Mir. for Mag. p. 206.

HA'VING.† *n. s.* [from *have.*]
1. Possession; estate; fortune. [Span. *hazienda.*]
My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you;
Hold, there is half my coffer.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.
Our content is our best *having.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. The act or state of possessing.
Of the one side, was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their service up,
Ev'n with the *having.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. [*haef,* Su. Goth. from *haefva,* to become.] It may possibly be the meaning, Dr. Johnson says, in the following example from Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor; and yet in a note upon the word, in the edition of the poet, he positively states it to be, in this very passage, the same, as *estate* or *fortune;* which indeed it is. In Devonshire, according to Grose, *havance* denotes manners, good behaviour.
The gentleman is of no *having:* he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakspeare.*

HA'VIOUR.† *n. s.* [for *behaviour,* Dr. Johnson says. But it is not an abbreviation of *behaviour;* for it was formerly a very common word, and is yet retained in low language; as, do you think I have forgot my *haviours,* i. e. my *manners?* from the Su. Goth. *haefva,* to become.] Conduct; manners.
Her heavenly *haveour,* her princely grace,
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.
Their ill *haviour* garres men missay
Both of their doctrine and their fay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
Put thyself
Into a *haviour* of less fear. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler,* French to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale;* etymology is regarded in *hale,* and pronunciation in *haul.*
Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaks.*
The youth with songs and rhimes,
Some dance; some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*
Some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horses' feet; the rest
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast.
Dryden.
In his grandeur he naturally chuses to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*
Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*
Romp-loving miss
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To HAUL *the Wind.** To direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass, from which the wind arises.

HAUL. *n. s.* [from the verb] Pull; violence in dragging.
The leap, the slap, the *haul.* *Thomson.*

HAULM.* *n. s.* See HAUM.

To HAULSE.* See *To* HALSE.

HA'ULSER. *n. s.* See HALSER.

HAUM.† *n. s.* [written also *hame, halm, haulm, hawm,* and *halm;* Sax. healm, halm; Dutch and Danish, *halm;* Latin, *calamus;* Gr. κάλαμος.]
1. The stem or stalk of corn; also, the stubble gathered after the corn is housed.
In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake,
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.
Tusser.
Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up.
Mortimer.

2. A horse-collar. Sherwood's Dict. 1632. Still used in the north of England.

HAUNCH. *n. s.* [*hancke,* Dutch; *hanche,* French; *anca,* Italian.]
1. The thigh; the hip.
Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my stedfast arrow strake? *Spenser.*
To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches* is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.
Thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shakspeare.*

HA'UNCHED* *adj.* [from *haunch.*] Having haunches; as "big-*haunched,*" i. e. having large hips or haunches. *Sherwood.*

To HAUNT.† *v. a.* [*hanter,* French.]
1. Originally to accustom. See also HAUNT.
Haunte thyself, [in the present version *exercise* thyself] to pitee. *Wicliffe, 1 Tim.* iv. 7.

2. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.
A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted,* that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*
Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney.*
I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art a king.
Shakspeare.
She this dang'rous forest *haunts,*
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*
Earth now
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her sacred shades. *Milton, P. L.*
Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

3. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.
You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of.
Shakspeare.
Oh, could I see my country seat!
There, leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

4. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.
Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.
Fairfax.
All these the woes of Oedipus have known
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town.
Pope.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.
I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Where they most breed and *haunt,* I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

HAUNT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Custom; practice. The primary sense. See *To* HAUNT.
Of cloth-making she had swiche an *haunt,*
She passed them of Ipres and of Gaunt.
Chaucer, Prol. C. T.

2. Place in which one is frequently found.
Know and see his place where his *haunt* is, and who hath seen him there. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 22.
We set toils, nets, gins, snares, and traps, for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.
L'Estrange.
To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts,* or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*
A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of Heaven, he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd.
Pope.

3. Habit of being in a certain place.
The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.
Arbuthnot.

HA'UNTER. *n. s.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.
The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*
O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK.† *n. s.* [*hafog,* Welsh, devastation. Dr. Johnson. — But that is supposed to be from the Sax. hapoc, the *hawk;* whence our *havock* for rapine or devastation. Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.
Spenser on Ireland.

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts*, viii. 3.

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison, Cato.*

The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK.† *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter; a term formerly meaning that no quarter would be given.

That noo man be so hardy to *crye havoke*, upon payne of hym that is so founde begynner, to dye therefore; and the remenaunt to be emprysoned, and theyr bodyes punyshed at the kynges will.
Statutes of Warre, &c. by K. Hen. VIII. (1513.)

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings. *Shakspeare.*

Até by his side,
Cries *havock!* and lets loose the dogs of war.
Shakspeare.

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh*; so that, between both, nothing is left.
Spenser on Ireland.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton, P. L.*

HAUST.* *n. s.*

1. A draught; as much as a man can swallow. [Lat. *haustus.*] *Coles.*
2. A dry cough. [Sax. hpopta, a cough; Icel. *hooste*, the same.] Ray and Grose place it among our north-country words.

HA'UTBOY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *haut bois*, q. d. high wood; a term said to be given to this instrument, because its tone is louder than that of the violin. It is often written, and almost always pronounced, *hoboy.*] A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin; the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him. *Shakspeare.*

The *hau'boy*, not as now with latten bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound,
But soft, and simple, at few holes breath'd time
And tune too. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

*HAUTE'UR.** *n. s.* [French.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king, in pushing things to extremity, brought on the Revolution.
Bp. Ellys, Tr. on Temp. Liberty, (1765,) p. 185.

*HAUT-GOUT.** *n. s.* [French; corrupted into *hogo*. More writes it *haugon*, in one of his Letters, 1675; Butler, *haut-goust.*] Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent.

He depraves his appetite with *haut-gousts.*
Butler, Rem. ii. 462.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlick, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether. *Evelyn.*

HAW. *n. s.*

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. [Sax. hæȝ, haȝ; hæȝ-ðopn, the hawthorn, haȝan, the berries.]

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw.*
Tusser.

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye. *Huloet.*
3. A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh.* [Sax. haȝa; Germ. and Icel. *hage*, a field; Dan. *haw*, a garden. An inclosed place is our oldest sense of the word. *Haw*, a hedge, or any inclosure. Ray.]

Ther was a polkat in his *hawe*,
That, as he sayd, his capons had yslawe.
Chaucer, Pardon. Tale.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.
Carew.

4. Formerly, a dale; written *hawgh*, in Coke upon Lyttelton. [Norm. Fr. *haugh*, a valley.]
5. A hillock. [Dan. *haughur*, tumulus.] Written also *haugh.* Craven Dialect.

HAW.* *n. s.* [See HA.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack.*] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWHA'W. *n. s.* [apparently a duplication of *haw*, in the sense of any inclosure. See the third sense of HAW. It is sometimes written *haha*, and is absurdly pretended by Dr. Ash to be derived *from the expression of surprise at the sight of it!*] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached; sometimes, a kind of canal; intended generally, to open prospects by removing walls or other impediments, and yet to preserve a fence.

Wise men did not, to be thought gay,
Then compliment their power away;
But lest, by frail desires misled,
The girls forbidden paths should tread,
Of ignorance rais'd the safe high wall,
But we *hawhaws* that shew them all:
Thus we at once solicit sense,
And charge them not to break the fence.
Green's Poem of the Spleen, (1754,) ver. 277.

HAWK. *n. s.* [*hebog*, Welsh; hapoc, Sax. *accipiter*, Lat.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shakspeare.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.
Peacham.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds.
Thomson.

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK.† *v. n.*

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. [from the noun.]

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk.*
Shakspeare.

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakspeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [*hochio*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come sit, sit, and a song. —— Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice? *Shakspeare.*

They are bound to a Pythagorean silence and attention, and are prohibited *haulking*, spitting, or coughing.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 73.

To HAWK.* *v. a.* To expectorate with noise.

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiseman.*

To HAWK.* *v. a.* [from *hocker*, German, a higgler, a huckster.] To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

His works were *hawk'd* in every street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HAWK-EYED.* *adj.* [*hawk* and *eye.*] Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAWK-NOSED.* *adj.* [*hawk* and *nose.*] Having an aquiline nose. This word is sometimes corrupted into *hook-nosed.*

He was tall of stature, and slender, being *hawke-nosed.* *Life of Bernard Gilpin*, (1629,) p. 59.

If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous: if *hawke-nosed*, she seems then to be of a kingly race.
Ferrand, Love Mel. p. 35.

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HA'WKER.† *n. s.*

1. A falconer. [Sax. hapecepe.] *Huloet.*

Haukers and hunters, dronkards, fornicatours, adulterers, having no other god but their belly.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 334.

2. One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. [Germ. *hocker.*]

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest person. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.

HA'WKING.* *n. s.* [from *To hawk.*]

1. The diversion of flying hawks at fowls.

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

2. The act of forcing up with noise.

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough. *Harvey.*

HA'WKWEED. *n. s.* A plant.
Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSER.* See HALSER.

HA'WSES. *n. s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. s.* [hæʒ-ðopn, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thomson.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. s.* An insect.
The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HAY.† *n. s.* [Goth. *hawi*; Celt. *hei*, food of animals; Sax. hiez, hiz, hez; Dutch and Icel. *hey*. Our own word at first was *hey*. "He comaundide to them that they schulden make alle men sitte to mete by cumpanies on grene *hey*." Wicliffe, St. Matt. vi.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden, Rem.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Tit. Andronicus.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moist. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton, L'All.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and osiers cut,
Nor all the winter long thy *hay* rick shut. *May, Virgil.*

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small as an *hay* stalk. *Moxon.*

By some *hay* cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* stacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock, Dr. Johnson says. It is, no doubt, from dancing in a kind of circle; and is probably from the Fr. *huit*, eight; for the dance is borrowed by us from the French. It was formerly written *hey*, as if an abbreviation of *heydeguyes*, a country-dance or round. See HEYDEGUYES.

He taught them rounds and winding *heys* to tread,
And about trees to cast themselves in rings. *Sir J. Davies, Orchest.* (1599.)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shakspeare.*

This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Just as your fancy casts them. *Drayton.*

The gum and glist'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY.† *n. s.* [Sax. hæʒ; old Fr. *haye*. See HAW.]

1. A hedge. In Norfolk, a clipt hedge.
For there is neither bush nor *hay*
In May that it n'ill shrouded bene. *Chaucer, Rom. Rose.*

Hay-bote, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing *hays*, hedges, or fences. *Blackstone.*

2. A net which encloses the haunt of an animal.
Setting the toils and pitching the *hays*. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* p. 293.

Coneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

To HAY.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

HA'YCOCK.* *n. s.* A heap of fresh hay. See HAY.

HA'YLOFT.* *n. s.* A loft to put hay in.
The dairy, barn, the *hayloft*, and the grove. *Gay, Birth of the Squire.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. s.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay.
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'YMARKET.* *n. s.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay.

HA'YMOW.* *n. s.* A mow of hay. See HAY.

HA'YRICK.* *n. s.* A rick of hay. See HAY.

HA'YSTACK.* *n. s.* A stack of hay. See HAY.

HA'YSTALK.* *n. s.* A stalk of hay. See HAY.

HA'YTHORN.* *n. s.* Hawthorn.
To be delivered from witches, they hang in their entries (among other things) *haythorn*, otherwise white-thorn, gathered on May-day. *Scott, Discov. of Witchcraft*, p. 152.

HA'YWARD.* *n. s.* [from *hay*.] A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; who is bound to take care, that they neither crop nor break the hedges of enclosed grounds. *Sherwood, and Chambers.*

HA'ZARD.† *n. s.* [*hasard*, French; *azar*, Spanish; *haski*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.
I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakspeare.*

I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shakspeare.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgement, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard*, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. [perhaps from the Fr. *as*, an ace. Alan Chartier employs *azart*, in conformity to this etymon. V. Morin. in HASARD.]
Hasard is veray moder of lesinges,
And of deceit. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hasarder*, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.
They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge, to *hazard* himself against a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own share. *Sherlock.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.
I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in choosing wrong,
I lose your company. *Shakspeare.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.
She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard*.] Venturous; liable to chance.
An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER.† *n. s.* [from *hazard*, French, *hasarteur*.]

1. He who hazards.

2. A gamester. I find the word in our old writers, only in this sense. The preceding definition is Dr. Johnson's. In Huloet's old dictionary also, it has no other meaning than that of a gamester.
It is repreve, and contrary of honour,
For to ben holden a commun *hasardour*. *Chaucer, Pardon. Tale.*

The outragious disers and *hasarders*. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. B. vi.

HA'ZARDRY.† *n. s.* [from *hazard*.]

1. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.
Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Gaming in general; playing at the game of hazard.
Now that I have spoke of glotonie,
Now wol I you defenden *hasardrie*:
Hasard is veray moder of lesinges,
And of deceit. *Chaucer, Pardon. Tale.*

Some fell to daunce; some fell to *hazardry*;
Some to make love. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.
Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance. *Sherwood.*

HAZE.† *n. s.* [The etymology unknown. Dr. Johnson. — One of the conjectures, made by Serenius, affords a probable etymon, viz. *haes*, Icel. a very small particle, of which a great number forms a cloud or mist.] Fog; mist.

In the fog and *haze* of confusion all is enlarged, and appears without any limit. *Burke.*

To HAZE.† *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

It *hazes*; it misles, or rains small rain.

Ray, North Country Words.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL. *n. s.* [hæsel, Saxon; *corylus*, Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shaks.*

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shakspeare.*

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made?

Dryden.

There are some from the size of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Oft engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, insects armies waft. *Thomson.*

HE.† *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *hie*, German; he, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from ðir, of which the plural is ðar, dative ðirum.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar.

Shakspeare.

If much you note *him*,
You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;
Feed, and regard *him* not. *Shakspeare.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shakspeare.*

Adam spoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.

Milton, P. L.

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

Extol
Him first, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shakspeare.*

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy.

Dryden.

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he*'s in birds have the fairest feathers.

Bacon.

5. In the two last senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

6. According to the Saxon usage, *he*, in our old language, is prefixed to proper names emphatically; as, *he* Mozies, *him* Holofernes. Chaucer.

7. Formerly also *he* was frequently used for *it*, in all cases.

HEAD.† *n. s.* [heaꝺ, heaꝺ, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius considers it as derived from the Icel. *haed*, height. But Mr. Tooke's etymon is heaꝺ, the past participle of heapan, to heave; meaning that part (of the body, or any thing else,) which is *heaved*, *raised*, or *lifted up*, above the rest. Div. Purl. ii. 39.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill.

Spenser, F. Q.

Over *head* up-grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton, P. L.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryd.*

I could still have offers, that some, who hold their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my *head*. *Shakspeare.*

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head*? ill fare our ancestor impure.

Milton, P. L.

3. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole person. In colloquial language, *over head and ears* in debt is applied to a person greatly in debt.

You're over *head and ears*, ere you be aware.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit. at Sev. Weapons.

In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in song.

Granville.

4. Denomination of any animals. [Here, perhaps, from the Sax. eꝺe, *grex*, a herd; hence to make *head*, to raise a body of forces.]

When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heaven, and shall confess him Lord.

Milton.

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing. *Addison on the War.*

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never show thy *head* by day or light. *Shaks.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his *head*.

Dryden.

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Est.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in starting scruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head* and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her commode. *Addison.*

We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryd.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition. [Sax. eꝺe. See the fourth sense.]

Then made he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power. *Shakspeare.*

Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Ralegh.*

Sin having depraved his judgement, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron. 1 *Sam.*

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots descend. *Denham.*

Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus and artichokes. *Watts.*

Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.

By gallies with brazen *heads* she might transport over Iudus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh.*

His gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

17. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yest into it. *Mortimer.*

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve. *Deut.* xix. 5.

19. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*.. *Gen.* xlvii. 31.

20. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head.

Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topick of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dryden.*

24. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. [See the eleventh sense.]

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

26. Body; conflux. [Sax. ebe.]

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakspeare.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakspeare.*

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *B. Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force. [Sax. ebe.]

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakspeare.*

At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he sought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakspeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies. *L'Estrange.*

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders* by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD. *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the *head* workman: the *head* inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. s.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney.*

Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'ADBAND. *n. s.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets and the *headbands*. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*head* and *borough.*] A constable; a subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. s.* [*head* and *dress.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headdress*: I have known it rise and fall above thirty degrees. *Addison, Spect.* No. 98.

If e'er with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the *headdress* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *headdress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADED.* *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Having a head or top.

Embossed sores, and *headed* evils. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. Much used in composition; as, *clear-headed*, having a clear head, *long-headed*, and the like.

The mother cow must wear a louring look,
Sour-*headed*, strongly neck'd to bear the yoke. *Dryden, Georg.*

HE'ADER.† *n. s.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. One who heads a mob or party.

3. The first brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one side would be in the middle of the *headers* of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. s.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADGEAR.* *n. s.* [*head* and *gear.*] The dress of a woman's head.

Those glittering attires, counterfeit colours, *headgears*, curled hairs, &c. wherewith our countrywomen counterfeit a beauty. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 475.

HE'ADILY.* *adv.* [from *heady.*] Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

What strange fury possesseth the minds of ignorant, unstable men, that they should thus *headily* desire and sue to shake off so sacred and well-grounded an institution? *Remonstrance to Parliament*, (1640,) p. 22.

Deliberately to move to any business, is proper to man: *headily* to be carried by desire, is common to beasts. *Bp. Henshaw's Daily Thoughts*, (1651,) p. 65.

HE'ADINESS. *n. s.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless *headiness* in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. s.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout.
Tusser.

HE'ADLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. heaꝺleaꝛ.]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.
Spenser, F. Q.

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.
Shakspeare.

Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt,
Of *headless* men, of savage cannibals.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headless* carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denh.*

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years. *Ralegh.*

3. Without foundation.

[He] calleth it a rumour, which is an *headless* tale. *Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales, which Plutarch so justly derideth. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 62.

4. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for *heedless*.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.

HE'ADLONG.† *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paven bed;
And bridle in thy *headlong* wave,
Till thou our summons answer'd have.
Milton, Comus.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many examples having taught them, never stopt his race till it came to a *headlong* overthrow.
Sidney.

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long*.]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakspeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.
Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good.
South.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues and hurries *headlong* to their fate;
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by Shakspeare.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shaks.*

HE'ADMAN.* *n. s.* [Sax. heaꝺman, a principal person, a governour.] A chief; as, "the *headman* of a city, town, or country; the *headman* of a jury."
Huloet.

HE'ADMONEY.* *n. s.* [*head* and *money*.] A capitation tax.

To be taxed by the pole, to be sconced our *head-money*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 2.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. s.* [*head, mould,* and *shot*.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.
Quincy.

HE'ADPAN.* *n. s.* [Sax. heaꝺpann.] The brainpan.

HE'ADPENCE. *n. s.* [Sax. heaꝺpenmc.] A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

HE'ADPIECE. *n. s.* [*head* and *piece*.]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel.
Sidney.

The word is given; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace.
Dryden.

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *head-piece*, or martial vizor, that had but one sight. *Broome.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *head-piece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HEADQUA'RTERS. *n. s.* [*head* and *quarters*.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgement for soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HEADSHA'KE.* *n. s.* [*head* and *shake*.] A significant shake of the head.

You, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or this *head-shake*,
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,
——— note
That you know aught of me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

HE'ADSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *head*.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

Not the plotting for an *headship*, (for that is now become a court-business,) but the contriving of a bursarship of twenty nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of suing, siding, &c. *Hales, Rem.* p. 276.

That the followers should be bound to each other as well as to the chief; that this *headship* was not at first hereditary.
Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. s.* [*head* and *man*.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* labouring till they blunt their ax.
Dryden.

HE'ADSPRING.* *n. s.* [*head* and *spring*.] Fountain; origin.

That see is the *headspring* of our belief.
Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 149. b.

HE'ADSTALL. *n. s.* [*head* and *stall*.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a *head-stall* of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADSTONE.† *n. s.* [*head* and *stone*.]

1. The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the *headstone*. *Psalm* cxviii. 24.

2. A grave-stone; so called in many places.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *strong*.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *headstrong!* where have you been gadding?
— Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong* multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, the imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign.
Dryden.

Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.
Dryden.

Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addison.*

You will be both judge and party: I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour.
Arbuthnot.

HE'ADSTRONGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *head-strong*.] Obstinacy; like that of a horse, whose head cannot be held in, or which will not be guided.

Rosinante's *headstrongness* is here remarkable, and shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider.
Gayton on Don Quix. p. 6.

HE'ADTIRE.* *n. s.* [*head* and *tire*.] Attire for the head.

An *headtire* of fine linen, and a chain about his neck. 1 *Esdr.* iii. 6.

He nameth divers strange forms of apparel, as their *headtire*, slops, headbands, and such like.
A. Willet, Treat. of Sol. Marr. &c. (1612,) p. 46.

HE'ADWAY.* *n. s.* [*head* and *way*.] In naval language, the motion of advancing at sea.

HEADWO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*head, work,* and *man*.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and stamps? *Swift.*

HE'ADY.† *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, spoil, and villany. *Shakspeare.*

I am advised what I say;
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor *heady*-rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.
Shakspeare.

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*

Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy. *B. Jonson.*

Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other.
Temple.

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack.
Boyle.

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptisan of song and show:
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's asses' milk, already.
Dryden.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.
Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Thou clav'st the rock, from whose green wound
The thirst-expelling fountain brake:
Thou mad'st the *heady* streams forsake
Their channels, and become dry ground.
Sandys, Ps. 74.

To HEAL.† *v.a.* [*halgan*, Gothick; hælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *hel*, whole.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds.
Jer. xxx.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*.
Watts.

2. To restore any thing from an unsound to a sound state.

He went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters; there shall not be from thence any more death. 2 *Kings*, ii. 21.

3. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jer.* xxx. 13.

A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wiseman.*

4. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wiseman.*

5. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves.
Shakspeare.

Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body.
Sharp.

To HEAL.* *v. a.* To cover. See *To* HELE.

HE'ALABLE.* *adj.* [from *heal*.] Capable of being healed. *Sherwood.*

HE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Isaiah.*

HE'ALING.† *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he is of a *healing* pacifick temper.

To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.
Milton, P. L.

Be calm,
And *healing* words from these thy friends admit.
Milton, S. A.

HE'ALING.* *n. s.* [from *heal*.]

1. The act or power of curing.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings.
Malachi, iv. 2.

Of the Most High cometh *healing*.
Ecclus. xxxviii. 2.

2. The act of covering; a covering. See HELING.

HEALTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. hael, hel; Su. Goth. *hel*; old Eng. *hele*, *helthe*, Pr. Parv. *helefull*, Ort. Vocab. "The *hele* of Eson." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5. See *To* HEAL.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.*

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakspeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Psalms.*

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to the general joy of the whole table.
Shakspeare.

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Howell.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryd.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality.
South.

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon.*

They pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton, P. L.

Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
Common Prayer.

HE'ALTHFULLY.† *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.

If it be so, that neither for fear nor love thou wilt part with thy goods, yet part with thy prayers for thy king; that he may *healthfully*, happily, and victoriously reign.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 123.

2. Wholesomely.

If merit be disease; if virtue, death;
To be good, not to be; who'd then bequeath
Himself to discipline? who'd not esteem
Labour a crime? study self-murder deem?
Our noble youth now have pretence to be
Dunces securely, ignorant *healthfully*.
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

HE'ALTHFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.
Patrick on Gen. xlix. 12.

2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthfulness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY.† *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without sickness or pain. *Sherwood.*

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *healthy*.] The state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS.† *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Weak; sickly; infirm.

The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and greene,
In *healthlesse* autumn to the ground do fall.
Mir. for Mag. p. 563.

2. Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholesome; salutary. Not now used.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. s.* In beasts the same as the after-birth in women.

HEAP.† *n. s.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch; *hop*, *hopr*, Su. Goth. and Iceland.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruins. *Shakspeare.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wisdom*, xviii. 23.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

Venice in its first beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

4. A pottle; a quartern; a quarter of a peck. A northern term. Grose. A wicker basket: a northern term also. Brockett.

To HEAP.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. heapian.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezek.* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though he *heap* up silver as the dust, and prepare raiment as the clay; he may prepare it, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job*, xxvii. 16.

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakspeare.*

HE'APER.† *n. s.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps. *Sherwood.*

HE'APLY.* *adv.* [from *heap.*] In heaps; without order. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

HE'APY.† *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

Old Ocean lifts his *heapy* waves on high. *Rowe, Lucan.*

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss. *Thoms.*

Nor can Freewill find a place for the sole of her foot among the *heapy* ruins, wherewith he bestrews the ground.

Search, Freewill, Foreknowledge, & Fate, p. 188.

To HEAR.† *v. n.* [Sax. hepan, heopan, hỳpan; Icel. *heyren;* Dutch, *hooren.* See EAR.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflections of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing;* and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To listen; to hearken to: as, he *heard* with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of.*

I have *heard* by many *of* this man. *Acts*, ix. 13.

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate, Juv.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all *of* heir or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR.† *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and singers were as one sound to be *heard* in praising the Lord. 2 *Chron.* v. 13.

And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear.* *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

I must beg the forbearance of censure, till I have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A scorner *heareth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

To-day, if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

Neptune for human good the beast ordains,
Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to *hear*
the reins. *Congreve, Ode to Ld. Godolphin.*

The trembling steed,
With his hot impulse seiz'd in ev'ry nerve,
Nor *hears* the rein, nor heeds the sounding thong. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *St. Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

The goddess *heard.* *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut.* i. 16.

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. A Latin phrase.

O! what of gods then boots it to be born,
If old Avengle's sons so evil *hear?*
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 23.

Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton, P. L.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

8. *To* HEAR *Say.* An elliptical expression for *to hear a thing said.*

A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast *heard say*, who can stand before the children of Anak! *Deut.* ix. 2.

If thou shalt *hear say* in one of thy cities, saying, Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you — then shalt thou enquire. *Deut.* xiii. 12.

9. *To* HEAR *a bird sing.* A kind of proverbial expression; implying the receipt of a very particular or private communication.

I *heare a bird sing* in mine eare,
That I must either fight or flee.
Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.

I will lay odds, that, ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords, and native fire,
As far as France; I *heard a bird so sing.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

1 *King.* Did you observe their whispers, brother king?

2 *King.* I did; and *heard*, besides, *a grave bird sing*,
That they intend, sweetheart, to play us pranks!
D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heardbearht*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. Gibson's Camden. It is now written *herd:* as, *cowherd*, a cow-keeper; hỳnð, Sax.

HEARD.* } *n. s.* A keeper of herds.
HE'ARDGROOM. } See HERD and HERDGROOM.

HE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *hear.*]

1. One who hears.

And so was she dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer.* *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will shed tears,
And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shaksp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who attends to doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers'* ears. *B. Jonson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING.† *n. s.* [from *hear.*]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger *hearings* are quite ravished;
So sweet and voluble is his discourse.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice — entered into the place of *hearing.* *Acts*, xxv. 23.

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

You have been talked of since your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shakspeare.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*

To HE'ARKEN.† *v. n.* [heopcnian, Sax.; *harken*, Fris.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors. *Shakspeare.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakspeare.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
The insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shaksp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Numbers*, xxiii. 18.

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

To HE'ARKEN.* *v. a.*

1. To hear by listening.

She past into his dreadfull den,
Where nought but darkesome drerinesse she found,
Ne creature saw, but *hearkned* now and then
Some little whispering, and soft-groning sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To hear with attention; to regard.

When Thelamon *harkened* had his tale. *Lydgate.*

The king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

HE'ARKENER.† *n. s.* [from *hearken.*] Listener; one that hearkens.

Harkeners of rumors and tales. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

HE'ARSAL.* *n. s.* [probably from *hear.*] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hearsall* of his heavy stresse
The warlike damsell was empassioned sore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HE'ARSAY. *n. s.* [*hear* and *say.*] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Ralegh, Hist.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE.† *n. s.* [of unknown etymology, Dr. Johnson says; yet, under the other form of writing the word, viz. *herse*, he cites the low Lat. *hersia*, "supposed to come from the Sax. hepian, to praise." —Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. hyppcan, to adorn, to decorate. Div. Purl. ii. 323.—Serenius derives it from the Goth. *hersa*, a sepulchral mount or hill.—The low Lat. *hersia*, or *hercia*, is said to have been a kind of candlestick, in the form of a *harrow*, (old Fr. *herce*,) having branches filled with lights, and being placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs; and hence *hearse* came to be used for the *grave*, and for the *coffin*, or chest containing the dead.]

1. A temporary monument set over a grave; according to Huloet, as well as Dr. Johnson. The solemn obsequy at funerals; according to E. K. the contemporary commentator on Spenser.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a yeare, or the space of certaine monthes. *Weever.*

So many torches, so many tapers, so many black gownes, so many mery mourners laughying under black hodes, and a gay *hers*. *Sir T. More, De Quat. Nov.*

The gaudy girlonds deck her grave,
The faded flowres her corse embrave.
O heavie *herse!* *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Nov.

2. The place, or the case, in which a dead corse is deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral,
Where Dudon's corpse they softly laid in ground. *Fairfax, Tass.*

To add to your laments,
Wherewith ye now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

These poor and fruitless drops,
Which willingly would fall upon his *hearse*,
To embalm him twice. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

3. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscommon.*

To HEARSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a hearse, or coffin.

Tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels in her ear. O! would she were *hears'd* at my feet, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

HE'ARSECLOTH.* *n. s.* [*hearse* and *cloth.*] A covering thrown over the hearse, or coffin; a pall.

Without any blacks to be hung any where in or about the church, other than a pulpit-cloth, a *hearse-cloth*, and a mourning gown for the preacher. *Bp. Sanderson's Will, in Walton's Lives.*

HE'ARSELIKE. *adj.* [*hearse* and *like.*] Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon, Essay of Adversity.*

HEART.† *n. s.* [Sax. heopt; Germ. *hertz*; Goth. *hiarto*; Icel. *hiarta*; "ab ant. *hyra*, *hurra*, *horfa*, movere, agitare." Serenius.—"The *heart*, in the Teutonick languages,—should probably be referred to the Gr. καρδια, in which the rough breathing of the *h* is hardened into a consonant. Junius has been aware of this connexion." Whiter.]

1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

The *heart* gives heat, and motion, and life, unto that which is to be our nourishment. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 230.

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart*-blood there,
Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shakspeare.*

Snakes in my *heart*-blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*. *Shakspeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakspeare.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Sprat.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shaksp.*

What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shakspeare.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the paynim spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Eve, recovering *heart*, reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By the abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing powerful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory: though South seems to distinguish.

Whatsoever was attained to concerning God, and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Ralegh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*: for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part,
Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*? *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous, or solicitous, or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those who took it most to *heart*, Sir John Stawel was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side, which had the good of their country most at *heart*. *Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at rest;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shaksp.*

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction but the Irish sea betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld
Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakspeare.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then shew you the *heart* of my message. *Shakspeare.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compost. *Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And better'd by cessation bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss. *Shakspeare.*

20. Life. *For my heart* seems sometimes to signify, *if life was at stake;* and sometimes *for tenderness.*

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shakspeare.*

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shakspeare.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
As English Merlin *for his heart*. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACHE. *n. s.* [*heart* and *ache.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die — to sleep —
No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
The *heart-ache*, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HEART-APPALLING.* *adj.* [*heart* and *appal.*] Dismaying the heart.

Direful to see! an *heart-appalling* sight. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence.*

HEART-BLOOD.* *n. s.*

1. The blood of the heart; life.

Thy *heart-blood* will I have for this day's work. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

Our nobler swords will drink the blood of none,
But thy *heart-blood*, Porsenna, thine alone. *Dancer's Poems*, (1660.)

2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the *heart-blood* of beauty. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. s.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break.* *Shakspeare.*

HEART-BREAKER.† *n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, as it should seem by the example, for the love-locks of the other sex.

Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad tine,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
Making your musick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. s.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heart-breaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BRED.* *adj.* [*heart* and *bred.*] Bred in the heart.

His virtue that within had root,
Could not choose but shine without;
And the *heart-bred* lustre of his worth,
At each corner peeping forth,
Pointed him out in all his ways,
Circled round in his own rays. *Crash. Poems*, p. 94.

HEART-BROKEN.* *adj.* [*heart* and *broken.*] Having the heart overpowered with grief.

HEART-BURIED.* *adj.* [*heart* and *buried.*] Deeply immersed.

Dismounted every great and glorious aim,
Imbruted every faculty divine,
Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

HEART-BURN.* *n. s.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. s.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning.* *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-BURNING.* *adj.* Causing discontent.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.
Middleton's Witch.

HEART-CHILLED.* *adj.* [*heart* and *chill.*] Having the heart chilled.

O'er the pale corse we saw him gently bend,
Heart-chill'd with grief. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 15.

HEART-CONSUMING.* *adj.* Destroying the peace of the heart.

Yet let not grief and *heart-consuming* care
Prey on your soul; but let your constant mind
Bear up with strength and manly hardiness.
Edwards, Sonn. 38.

HEART-CORRODING.* *adj.* Preying on the heart. See Pope in the second sense of HEART.

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain.
Shakspeare.

HEART-DEEP.* *adj.* Rooted in the heart.

Dipping and seasoning all our words and sentences in our hearts, before they come into our mouths, truly affecting and cordially expressing all that we say; so that the auditors may plainly perceive that every word is *heart-deep.*
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 7.

HEART-DISCOURAGING.* *adj.* Depressing the heart.

To have a large tale of brick required, and a small allowance of straw to prepare it with, cannot but be a great and *heart-discouraging* disadvantage.
South, Serm. vii. 322.

HEART-EASE. *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men *heart-easing* Mirth. *Milton, L'All.*

HEART-EATING.* *adj.* Preying on the heart.

They live solitary, alone, sequestered from all company but *heart-eating* melancholy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 153.

HEART-EXPANDING.* *adj.* Opening the feelings of the heart.

A gaily checker'd *heart-expanding* view.
Thomson, Autumn.

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-GRIEF.* *n. s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

There's not, I think, a subject,
That sits in *heart-grief* and uneasiness
Under the sweet shade of your government.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

And in my midst of sorrow and *heart-grief*
To shew them feats. *Milton, S. A.*

HEART-HARDENED.* *adj.* Having the heart hardened; obdurate; impenitent.

Mockers and *heart-hardened* miscreants who say,
Let us sin, that mercy may abound.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 187.

HEART-HARDENING.* *adj.* Rendering stern or obdurate. See Shakspeare in the fourteenth sense of HEART.

HEART-HEAVINESS.* *n. s.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness.*
Shakspeare, As you like it.

HEART-OFFENDING.* *adj.* Wounding the heart; giving pain to the heart.

Might liquid tears, or *heart-offending* groans,
Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life,
I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

HEART-PEAS. *n. s.* A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* son upon you smile.
Spenser.

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

HEART-ROBBING.† *adj.*

1. Ecstatick; depriving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;
For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness,
A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.
Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections.

Drawn with the power of an *heart-robbing* eye,
And wrapt in fetters of a golden tress.
Spenser, F. Q.

The cunning thief that lurks for prize,
At some dark corner watching lies;
So that *heart-robbing* god doth stand
In your black lobbies, shaft in hand.
Howell, Sonn. on Black Eyes, Lett. i. v. 22.

HEART-SICK.† *adj.* [heopt-peoc, Sax.]

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-sick,* or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy.
Bp. Taylor.

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakspeare.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture; qualms
Of *heart-sick* agony. *Milton, P. L.*

HEARTS-EASE.† *n. s.*

1. A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

2. A toy or ornament, formerly so called.

He gave me a *hearts-ease* of silk for a new year's gift.
Q. Kath. Howard, Burnet's Ref. iii. *Rec.* iii. 72.

HEART-SORE. *n. s.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-sore* and his only foe. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HEART-SORE.* *adj.* Violent with pain of heart.

Penitential groans,
With nightly tears and daily *heart-sore* sighs.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

HEART-SORROWING.* *adj.* Sorrowing at heart.

You cloudy princes, and *heart-sorrowing* peers,
Now cheer each other, in each other's love.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

HEART-STRINGS. *n. s.* [*heart* and *string.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle rived.
Spenser.

How, out of tune on the strings?
— Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very *heart-strings.* *Shakspeare.*

That grates my *heart-strings:* what should discontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy *heart-strings* crack.
Bp. Taylor.

There's the fatal wound,
That tears my *heart-strings;* but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
— None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shakspeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not, for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton, P. L.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
Spenser, F. Q.

HEART-SWELLING.* *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion.

Is thy honour wronged? Forgive, and it is vindicated. Ay, but this kind of *heart-swelling* can brook no poultice but revenge! Take heed, my soul; the remedy is worse than the disease.
Quarles, Jud. and Mer. Revengeful Man.

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.* *Shakspeare.*

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole.* *Dryden.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud she cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

To HEART.* *v. a.* [Sax. hýpcan. See *To* HEARTEN.] To encourage; to hearten.

For putting life into and *hearting* this free-will worship, which is only acceptable to God when it proceeds according to his own directory, three things in the Scripture and our church-book are especially to be taken notice of.
Bp. Prideaux, Euch. (1656,) p. 198.

To HEART-STRIKE.* *v. a.* [*heart* and *strike.*] To affect at heart. See HEART-STRUCK.

They seek to *heart-strike* us,
That are spectators, with their misery.
B. Jonson, Tr. Horace.

HE'ARTED.† *adj.* It is only used in composition; as, hard-*hearted,* Dr. Johnson says, which is a mistake; for Shakspeare twice uses it uncompounded.

1. Seated or fixed in the heart.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,
To tyrannous hate. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: My cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

HE'ARTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *hearted.*] Sincerity; warmth; zeal. Used in composition.

They who pretended most publick-*heartedness*, and did really wish the king all the greatness he desired. *Clarendon, Hist. Rebell.* B. ix.

To HE'ARTEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. hiepcan, hyrcan; Teut. *herten.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:
Unsheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakspeare.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May, Virgil.*

HE'ARTENER.* *n. s.* [from *hearten.*] That which animates or stirs up.

A coward's *heartener* in war,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noise from far. *Brown, Brit. Past.* B. i. S. 1.

HEARTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. heopð; Goth. *haurja*; Icel. *ar* or *hyr*, fire.] The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome; now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakspeare.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shaks.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTH-MONEY.* } *n. s.* A sort of
HEARTH-PENNY. } tax upon hearths; heopð-penins, Sax. It was also called *chimney-money*. V. Cowel in HARTHPENY.

Upon the revolution, *hearth-money* was declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people. *Blackstone.*

HE'ARTILY. *adv.* [from *hearty.*]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more Christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shaks.*

If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgement led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *n. s.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shaks.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I used to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Who have yielded themselves over to a disconsolate *heartlessness*, and a sad dejection of spirit. *Bp. Hall, Christ. Myst.* § 10.

HE'ARTSOME.* *adj.* [from *heart.*] Merry; cheerful; lively. Brockett's N. Country Words.

HE'ARTY.† *adj.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. [Teut. *hertelick.*]

Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by *hearty* counsel, [in the margin, the counsel of the soul.] *Prov.* xxvii. 9.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *hearty*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Wotton, Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *hearty-hale*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HEAST.* See HEST.

HEAT.† *n. s.* [heat, hæt, Saxon; *heete*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Saxon hætan, to make warm. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissever them. *Sidney*

The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakspeare.*

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chase. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shakspeare.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than those distemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.
Addison, Cato.

To HEAT.† *v. a.* [Sax. hætan.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heat. *Dan.* iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
— Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
Shakspeare.

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest.
Dryden.

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated*, the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour.
Dryden.

HEAT.* *part. adj.* [*hot*, says Mr. H. Tooke, as a participle, is sufficiently common; *heat* is rarely so used; and he accordingly cites a solitary instance from Ben Jonson. *Heat*, however, was formerly *sufficiently common* also as a participle, and stands in the present version of our Bible, though Dr. Johnson, in his first citation to illustrate the verb *heat*, has unwarrantably printed the word *heated*. Chaucer uses *het* as the pret. of the verb: "One me *het*, the other did me cold." Ass. of Fowls, ver. 145.] Heated.

Nebuchadnezzar— commanded, that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*. *Dan.* iii. 19.

As a herdess in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her fair flock.
Browne, Brit. Past.

And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

HE'ATER. *n. s.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HE'ATFUL.* *adj.* [*heat* and *full*.] Full of warmth.

The wild fen-goose keeps warm her eggs,
With her broad feet, under her *heatful* legs.
Sylvester, Du Bart. (1621,) p. 450.

HEATH.† *n. s.* [Goth. *haithjo*, a field; Icel. *heide*, a wood; Germ. *heide*, a solitary place, and also the shrub, viz. the Lat. *erica*.]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year.
Miller.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomson.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted *heath* you stop our way
With such prophetick greeting?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. s.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heathcock*, and powte. *Carew, Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. s.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. s.* A species of bitter Vetch, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. s.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *haithn*; Sax. hæðen. "Πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, not all nations, but all the heathen, (the word *heathen* comes from ἔθνη,) all the Gentiles distinguished from the Jews, as the same words are translated Rom. xv. 11." Bentley, Confut. of Atheism, Serm. vi. — Stillingfleet notices a derivation of the word from the Germ. *heyden*, "heathy ground, where men worshipped the trees." Ecc. Cases, P. ii. p. 474.] The Gentiles; the Pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 35.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*.
Addison.

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; Pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men.
Hooker.

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing.
Spenser.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY.† *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

We shall find that they have dealt — *heathenishly*, that is to say, profanely.
World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 111.

HE'ATHENISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *heathenish*.] A profane state, or character, like that of the heathens. *Sherwood.*

The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, *heathenishness*, and profaneness of most play-books.
Prynne, Histriomastix, p. 913.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. s.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgement of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

To HE'ATHENIZE.* *v. a.* [from *heathen*.] To render heathenish.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay and great numbers of not unlearned persons.
Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion, (1698,) p. 63.

HE'ATHER.* *n. s.* [See HADDER, and HEATH.] Another word for *heath*.

HE'ATHY.† *adj.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Far seen, the heights of *heathy* Cheviot blaze.
Thomson, Summer.

HE'ATLESS.* *adj.* [*heat* and *less*.] Cold; without warmth.

Embraces
Like the cold stubborn bark, hoary and *heatless*.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
Hughes, Ecstacy, st. 8.

To HEAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*. [Sax. heapan, hepan, pret. hop; Goth. *hafjan*; Icel. *hefia*; "ab antiquiss. Scyth. *ha*, high." Serenius.]

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence
Had risen, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him at large. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Toward Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

3. To raise; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite.
Spenser, F. Q.

I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in consort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound.
Dryden.

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way.
Dryden.

The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our friths and croud upon our shores.
Thomson.

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?
— Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below.
Shakspeare.

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heav'd* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay, Trivia.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. n. s.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numb.*

HE'AVEN.† *n. s.* [heopon, which seems to be derived from heoþ, the places over head, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Heaven* signifies that which is raised high, or *heaved up*. Thus Serenius refers it to the verbs *hafjan*, and *hefia*, to heave or lift up. See *To* HEAVE. And thus Mr. H. Tooke and Mr. Whiter refer it to the Sax. heapan. An ingenious writer deduces the Saxon from the Hebrew *she-aphon*, or leaving out the *s* or hiss, *he-aphon*, that is to say, the round orb of air which is above our heads: from which idea the Latins took their word *cœlum*. See A Commentary on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, by S. Harris, D.D. 1739, p. 204.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven*-kissing hill. *Shakspeare.*

Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

This act, with shouts *heaven* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden.*

Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Temple.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

These, the late
Heaven-banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton, P. L.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven-fallen, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.

Now *Heaven* help him! *Shakspeare.*

The will
And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven*
Left him at large. *Milton, P. L.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *Heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *heavens* more just. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Heavens! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shakspeare.*

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING.* *adj.* Desiring to enter heaven.

The high-born soul
Disdains to rest her *heaven-aspiring* wing
Beneath its native quarry. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.

HEAVEN-BANISHED.* *adj.* Banished from heaven. See Milton in the second definition of HEAVEN.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. *adj.* Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heaven-begot*, assert your son
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN.† *adj.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

It was the winter wild,
While the *heaven-born* child
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Depressing the high and *heaven-born* spirit of man far beneath the condition wherein either God created him, or sin hath sunk him. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Introd.

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heaven-born* flame. *Dryden, Juv.*

Oh *heaven-born* sisters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. *adj.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy. *Shakspeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.† *adj.*

1. Raised towards the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

These passages are to be found only in St. John's Gospel; and whoever reads them with attention will discover in them plain indications not only of a *heaven-directed* hand, but of a feeling and grateful heart. *Bp. Porteus, Serm.* i. xviii.

HEAVEN-FALLEN.* *adj.* Fallen from heaven. See Milton in the second definition of HEAVEN.

HEAVEN-GIFTED.* *adj.* Bestowed by Heaven.

To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this *Heaven-gifted* strength. *Milton, S. A.*

HEAVEN-INSPIRED.* *adj.* Receiving inspiration from heaven.

Thy *heaven-inspired* soul on wisdom's wings
Shall fly up to the parliament of Jove. *Decker, Com. of Fortunatus.*

Aptly both assume one name,
Both *heaven-inspir'd* compos'd of zeal and flame. *Wiatt on Sandys's Psalms.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED.* *adj.* Taught by Heaven.

The *Heaven-instructed* house of faith
Here a holy dictate hath. *Crashaw, Poems,* p. 186.

HEAVEN-KISSING.* *adj.* Touching, as it were, the sky. See Shakspeare in the first definition of HEAVEN.

To HE'AVENIZE.* *v. a.* [from *heaven.*] To render like heaven.

O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee: then thou shalt be ever, like this firmament, most happily restless. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* § 80.

HE'AVENLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *heavenly.*] Supreme excellence.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes, &c. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.*

HEAVEN-LOVED.* *adj.* Beloved of Heaven.

But oh! why didst thou not stay here below
To bless us with thy *heaven-lov'd* innocence. *Milton on the Death of a Fair Infant.*

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* isle,
Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore. *Sir W. Jones, Ode.*

HE'AVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven.*]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Not Pindar's *heavenly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heavenly* race. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, to whose happy-making sight alone,
Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven.

The danger of being all soul, all holiness, all *heavenly-mindedness* so early, is a sad frightful thing for a young courtier!
Hammond, Works, iv. 515.

With how much more difficulty may we imagine a man to get humility, or *heavenly-mindedness*, while all the appetites, and the very nerves of his soul strive against it, and endeavour to pull down as fast as he can build up. *South, Serm.* vii. 54.

HEAVEN-SALUTING.* *adj.* Touching the sky; heaven-kissing.

What shall they do,
When stubborn rocks shall bow,
And hills hang down their *heaven-saluting* heads.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 153.

HE'AVENWARD.† *adv.* [*heaven* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards heaven.

Out of the west coast, a wenche as me thought
Came walking in the way; to *hevnward* she loked;
Mercy hight that mayde. *Vis. of P. Ploughman.*

I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke.
Prior.

HEAVEN-WARRING.* *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choice and prime
Of those *heaven-warring* champions could be found
So hardy, as to proffer or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton, P. L.*

HE'AVER.* *n. s.* [from *heave.*]

1. One who lifts any thing; as, a coal-*heaver.*
2. A name given by seamen to a wooden staff, which they often employ as a lever.

HE'AVILY.† *adv.* [Sax. hefelice.]

1. With great ponderousness.

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drave them *heavily*. *Exod.* xiv. 25.

2. Grievously; afflictively.

Upon the ancient hast thou very *heavily* laid thy yoke. *Isaiah*, xlvii. 6.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I bowed down *heavily*, as one that mourneth for his mother. *Psalm* xxxv. 14.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shakspeare.*

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him.
Clarendon.

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
— O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakspeare.*

HE'AVINESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. hefigneſſe.]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But *heaviness* foreruns the good event. *Shakspeare.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with
A *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakspeare.*

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov.* xii. 25.

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations.
1 Pet. i. 6.

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
That makes the weight. *Shakspeare.*

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses?
Addison.

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drousiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal.
Arbuthnot.

4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the *heaviness* of taxes.
5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

HE'AVING.* *n. s.* [from *heave.*]

1. A pant; a motion of the heart.

'Tis such as you, ——
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shaks. W. Tale.*

2. A swell.

Of all objects that I have ever seen, there is none which affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean. I cannot see the *heavings* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment.
Addison, Spect. No. 489.

HE'AVISOME.* *adj.* [from *heavy.*] Dark; dull; drowsy. Craven Dialect.

HE'AVY.† *adj.* [heapiz, Saxon, from heapan, to heave; whence the usage, in some counties, of *heft* for *weight.*]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is.
Wilkins.

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore amazed, and to be very *heavy*; and saith unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death. *St. Mark*, xiv. 33.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband.
Shakspeare.

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *2 Mac.* v. 23.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the *heaviest* sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Chartres, at the levee,
Tells with a sneer the tidings *heavy*. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *St. Luke*, ix. 33.

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shaks.*

9. Stupid; foolish.

This *heavy* headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations.
Shakspeare.

I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knolles.*

10. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours.
Locke, Ep. to the Reader.

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement.
Swift.

11. Loaded; encumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile; as, *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome; as, *heavy* roads.
15. Thick; cloudy; dark.

It is a *heavy* night. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

16. Thick; with little intermission; as, a *heavy* storm.
17. Requiring much labour; as, a *heavy* undertaking.

HE'AVY.† *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isa.* xlvi. 1.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *St. Matt.* xi. 28.

Another whose more *heavy* hearted saint
Delights in nought but notes of rueful plaint.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 5.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy* headed fellows.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

To HE'AVY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make heavy. Formerly in use.

Their eyes were *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answere to him.
Wicliffe, St. Mark, xiv.

HE'AZY.* *adj.* [Icel. *hoese.*] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss. and Craven Dialect. Grose notices with Mr. Wilbraham also the verb *heaz*, as a northern word, in the sense of to *hawk* or *cough.*

HE'BDOMAD.† *n. s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

Those of creation being concluded within the first *hebdomade*. *Glanville, Pre-ex. of Souls*, ch. 2.

HEBDO'MADAL.† } *adj.* [from *hebdomada*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

They had their original of later time than this *hebdomadal* account.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.

HEBDO'MADARY.* *n. s.* [*hebdomadarius*, low Lat.] A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral. Obsolete.

HEBDOMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [ἑβδόματος, Gr.] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of a deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral, office.
Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 142.

HE'BEN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *hebene*; "heben, or ebonie." Cotgrave.] Ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearely loved squire,
His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 37.

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

HEBETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hebetate*.]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETE.* *adj.* [Latin, *hebes*.] Dull; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebete* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.
Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things, p. 325.

HE'BETUDE. *n. s.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.
Harvey on the Plague.

HE'BRAISM. *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem. *Addison, Spect.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. s.* [*hebræus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BREW.* *n. s.* [*Hebræus*, Lat. *Ebrieux*, old Fr. Ἑβραῖος, Gr. The name, is, according to the most received opinion, from *Eber*, one of the ancestors of Abraham.]
1. An Israelite; one of the children of Israel. See JEW.

He spied an Egyptian smiting an *Hebrew*, one of his brethren. *Exod.* ii. 11.

2. A Jew converted to Christianity.

It [the Epistle to the Hebrews] was written towards the end of, or soon after, St. Paul's imprisonment at Rome, A. D. 63, to the converted Jews of Palestine, here called *Hebrews*, as distinguished from the Hellenists, or foreign Jews. *Bp. Percy, Key to the N. Test.*

3. The Hebrew tongue.

And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. — And it was written in *Hebrew*, and Greek, and Latin. *St. John*, xix. 20.

HE'BREW.* *adj.* Relating to the people or language of the Jews.

Persuade this *Hebrew* woman, which is with thee, that she come unto us. *Judith*, xii. 11.

He spake unto them in the *Hebrew* tongue.
Acts, xxi. 40.

HE'BREWESS.* *n. s.* [from *Hebrew*.] An Israelitish or Jewish woman.

Every man should let his man-servant, and every man his maid-servant, being an Hebrew or *Hebrewess*, go free; that none should serve himself of them, to wit, of a Jew his brother.
Jerem. xxxiv. 9.

HEBRI'DIAN.* *adj.* [from the *Hebrides*, the western isles.] Respecting the western islands of Scotland. Cockeram calls the Irish sea, "the *Hebridian* wave."

I was told by a gentleman, who is generally acknowledged the greatest master of *Hebridian* antiquities, that there had indeed once been both bards and senachies; and that senachi signified the man of talk, or of conversation; but that neither bard nor senachi had existed for some centuries. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

HEBRI'CIAN. *n. s.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebricians* understand them. *Ralegh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet.
Peacham.

HE'CATOMB. *n. s.* [*hecatombe*, Fr.; ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*;
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed.
Addison.

HECK.* *n. s.*
1. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [Su. Goth. *haeck*, the same.] North.
Ray, and Grose.
2. The winding of a stream. [German, *ecke*.] Obsolete.
3. A kind of net formerly used in rivers; as, a salmon *heck*. *Chambers.*
4. A hatch or latch of a door. North.
Grose.

HE'CKLE.* See HACKLE.

HE'CTICAL.† } *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from ἕξις.]
HE'CTICK. }
1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual; and, ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

That silence which I will not call a symptom of my sickness, but a sickness itself. Howsoever, I will keep it from being *hectical*.
Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 433.

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be control'd.
Donne.

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

A corrosive to one already in a *hectick* condition.
Howell, Lett. ii. 63.

The busy brain of a lean and *hectick* chymist.
Sterne, Serm. i.

HE'CTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hectical*.] Constitutionally.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.
Johnson, Life of Ascham.

HE'CTICK.† *n. s.* An hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

By wasting *hecticks* of his flesh bereft.
Sandys, Job, p. 48.

HE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homerick* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave.
Dryden.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stilling fleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

HE'CTORLY.* *adj.* [from *hector*.] Blustering; insolent; outrageous.

Those, who seek glory from evil things, (who glory in their shame,) from presumptuous transgression of God's law, *hectorly* profaneness, and debauchery, from outrageous violence, from overreaching craft, are not only vainglorious, but impudent. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 31.

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE.† *n. s.* [hezze, Saxon; and so our own word is written *hegge* by Wicliffe and Chaucer, from hezian, to enclose.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges'* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk.
Thomson.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakspeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.
Swift.

To HEDGE.† *v. a.* [Saxon, hezian.]
1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns.
Ecclus. xxviii. 24.

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hos.* ii. 6.

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes.
Shakspeare, K. John.

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money: so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. *To edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourself
To *hedge* me in. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise: for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.
Swift, Direct. to the Footman.

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth: meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shakspeare.

HEDGE-CREEPER. [*hedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. s.* A plant; *fumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hog; erinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under-part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?
—— I grant ye.
—— Dost grant me, *hedge-hog?*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainsworth.*

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. s.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. s.* A plant; *galeopsis*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

HEDGE-ROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *sparrow; curruca*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakspeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. s.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus.

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [heban, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds;*
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds.
Dryden.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

To HEED.* *v. n.* To mind; to consider.

Thoughtless she leaves amid the dusty way
Her eggs, to ripen in the genial ray;
Nor *heeds*, that some fell beast, who thirsts for blood,
Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood.
Warton, Paraphr. of Job, ch. 39.

HEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running.
Milton, L'All.

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unseal them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgements join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing: with *of*.

I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shakspeare.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *heedful of* the other.
Shakspeare.

Thou *heedful of* advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY.† *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

That worthy divine did not *heedfully* observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 5.

I would wish parents to mark *heedfully* the witty excuses of their children.
Wotton on Education.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS.† *n. s.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

And evermore that craven cowherd knight
Was at his backe with heartlesse *heedinesse*,
Wayting if he unwares him murther might.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 26.

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving: with *of*.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Dryden.

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.
Locke.

Surprizes are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlessly* on unto the non ultra of folly, or precipice of perdition.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 30.

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion, that though it is the interest of some to hide as much of their faces as possible, yet because a leading toast appeared with a backward head-dress,

the rest shall follow the mode, without observing that the author of the fashion assumed it because it could become no one but herself.
Tatler, No. 212.

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.
In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*.
Locke.

HEEL.† *n. s.* [Sax. hel. hele; Su. Goth. *hael*, from *haella*, to sustain.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.
If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*
2. The whole foot of animals.
The stag recoils his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these t'avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet.
Denham.
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*.
Addison.
3. The feet, as employed in flight.
Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't.
L'Estrange.
4. *To be at the* HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard.
Sir, when comes your book forth?
— Upon the *heels* of my presentment.
Shakspeare, Timon.
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
5. To attend closely.
Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton, P. L.*
6. To pursue as an enemy.
The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*
Want! worldly want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Otway.*
7. To follow close as a dependant.
Through proud London he came sighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*
8. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.
If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakspeare.*
One half of man, his mind,
Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels*. *Hudibras.*
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to *lay* some of them *by the heels*. *Addison.*
9. Any thing shaped like a heel.
At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
10. The back part of a stocking; whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.
A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*.
Shakspeare.
11. *To have the* HEELS *of*. To outrun; as, my horse *had the heels of* him.
12. A spur; as, the horse understands the *heels* well. A low expression.

To HEEL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance.
I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
Shakspeare.
2. To lean on one side; as, the ship *heels*. [perhaps from the Sax. hylban.]

To HEEL. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE'ELER. *n. s.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. s.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT.† *n. s.* [from *heave*.]
1. Heaving; effort.
May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
2. [For *haft*.] Handle.
His oily side devours both blade and *heft*.
Waller.
3. In some places used for *weight*; i. e. the thing which is heaved.
4. Hold.
It affords a greater *heft* and purchase.
Windham, Speech against Reformers of Parl. 1809.

HE'FTED.* *adj.* [from *heft*. The word is the reading in Shakspeare's folio edition, and stands in the modern text of the poet.] Heaved; expressing agitation.
Thy tender-*hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HEG.* *n. s.* [See HAG.] A fairy; a witch.
Huloet, and Barret.

HEGEMO'NICAL.* } *adj.* [ἡγεμονικὸς, Gr. from
HEGEMO'NICK. } ἡγεμὼν, a leader.] Ruling; predominant.
The most princelike and *hegemonical* part of his soul, which ought to rule over all, is now become servile and a slave unto all.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 120.
All maniacks have a predominant idea, which masters every other, and is *hegemonick* in most of their propositions. *Johnstone on Madness*, p. 2.

HEGI'RA. n. s. [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heracleus. *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *n. s.* [Sax. heapope.] A young cow.
Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shakspeare.
A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*
For her the flocks refuse their verdant food;
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO.† *interj.* [formerly written also *hah-ho*.]
1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.
Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakspeare.*
I would I had a wife, saith he; *hah-ho* for an husband, cries she! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 569.
2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.
We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.
Dryden.

HEIGHT.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers it as derived from *high*; and Milton wrote it *highth*. It is the Sax. substantive heðe, hiho, and the Goth. *hauitha*. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it to be heapeð, the third person singular of the indicative heapan, to lift up.]
1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.
Into what pit thou seest,
From what *highth* fallen. *Milton, P. L.*
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight.
Addison.
2. Altitude; definite space measured upwards.
Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.
Donne.
There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*
An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*
3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South.
Abbot, Descr. of the World.
4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.
From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends.
Dryden, Æn.
5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.
By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.
Shakspeare.
Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state.
Daniel.
Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*
6. The utmost degree; full completion.
Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once.
Bacon.
Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the *highth*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton, S. A.*
Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *highth*
Of happiness! *Milton, P. L.*
Despair is the *height* of madness. *Sherlock.*
7. Utmost exertion.
Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakspeare.*
8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.
Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

To HE'IGHTEN.† *v. a.* [from *height*.]
1. To raise high; to elevate.

Being so *heighten'd*,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery,
Seducing so my friends; and, to this end,
He bow'd his nature. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Highten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton, P. L.*
Highten'd as with wine. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind *heightened* it into a perfect Languedoc.
Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. See HEIGHTENING.

HE'IGHTENING.* *n. s.* [from *heighten.*] Improvement by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

All these amazing incidents do these inspired historians relate nakedly and plainly, without any of the colourings and *heightenings* of rhetorick.
West on the Resurrection, p. 356.

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, Fr. from *hain*, hate; or from the Teut. *hoon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HE'INOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociously; wickedly.

If the act be so *heinously* flagitious, and redounding to so high dishonour of God.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR.† *n. s.* [*heire*, old Fr.; *hæres*, Latin; derived by some from *hæreo*, to be close to, q. d. to be next to; by others from *herus*, lord or master, the heir being such when in possession of the inheritance.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
— The *heir* of Alanson, Rosaline her name.
Shakspeare.

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life.
1 *Pet.* iii. 7.

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate.
Swift.

3. HEIR *Apparent.* He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor.

4. HEIR *Presumptive.* One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose succession or inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born; as that of a daughter, by the birth of a son; or that of a brother or nephew, by the birth of a child.

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HE'IRDOM.* *n. s.* [*heir* and *dom.*] The state or possessions of an heir. *Sherwood.*

Or if, O shame! in hired harlot's bed
Thy wealthy *heirdom* thou have buried;
Then, Pontice, little boots thee to discourse
Of a long line of golden ancestours.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 3.

HE'IRESS. *n. s.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was hers to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shaksp.*

HE'IRLOOM.† *n. s.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or movable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Those principles of obedience and patience, which our Saviour left to his apostles, and they like *heirlooms* to their successors.
Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1616,) Y y. 3.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HE'IRSHIP. *n. s.* [from *heir.*] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

To HELE.* *v. a.* [Sax. helan; Su. Goth. and Icel. *hacla*; to cover. The word was formerly written also *hill*, *hell*, and *heal.*] To hide; to conceal; to cover. It is yet used in some parts of England. See HELL, and *To* HILL.

There may no man's privitee
Be *heled* halve so well as myn.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

We women connen nothing *hele.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the air, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 35.

To *heal* the fire; to *heal* a house; to *heal* a person in bed; i. e. to cover them.
Ray, South Country Words.

HE'LER.* See HELLIER.

HELI'ACAL.† *adj.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος, Gr.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

The exact light and magnitude of the stars; their *heliacal*, acronical, matutine, and vespertine motions. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 227.

The *heliacal* rising of the star Sothis.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

HELI'ACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal.*]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises *helically*; and rainy in the winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL. *adj.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ, Gr.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HE'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To hele.*] The covering of the roof of a building. See HILLING.

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr.; ἥλιος, and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIO'METER.* *n. s.* [ἥλιος, the sun, and μέτρον, a measure; *heliometre*, Fr.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon.

HE'LIOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*helioscope*, Fr.; ἥλιος, and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE.† *n. s.* [ἥλιος, and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.]

1. A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night and in cloudy weather. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

They sell — agats, turquoises, *heliotropes*, cornelians. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 44.

HE'LISPHERICAL.† *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere.*]

The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called, because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.
Harris.

They are *helispherical* lines, as they call them, that is, partly circular, and partly helical or spiral. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 285.

HE'LIX. *n. s.* [*helice*, Fr.; ἕλιξ.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *halje*, from *huljan*, to cover; Germ. *hella*; Sax. helle. "Some derive it from the Hebrew word *sheol*; either substracting the first letter, or including it in the aspiration. — But the derivation given by Verstegan is the most probable; from being *helled* over, that is to say, *hidden* or *covered*. For in the German tongue (from whence our English was extracted) *hil* signifieth to *hide*; and *hiluh*, in Otfridus Wissenbergensis, is *hidden*: And in this country, [Ireland,] with them that retain the ancient language, which their forefathers brought with them out of England, to *hell* the head, is as much as to *cover* the head; and he that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a *hellier*. So that, in the original propriety of the word, our *hell* doth exactly answer to the Greek ἅιδης, which denoteth τὸν ἀϊδῆ τόπον, the place which is unseen, or removed from the sight of man." Abp. Usher's Answ. to the Jesuit Malone in Ireland, 4th edit. p. 219.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton, P. L.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down into *hell*.
Gen. xxxvii. 35. (*Dou. and Ains. Tr.* 1609, &c.)

He descended into *hell*. *Apostles' Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalm* xviii. 4.

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King, Cookery.

6. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's *hell*.
The Counter-Rat, 1658.

7. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.

8. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head,
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

HELL-BORN.* *adj.* [*hell* and *born*.] Born in hell.

Like the *hell-born* hydra.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 32.

Damn'd *hell-born* pride. *Marston, Sat.* (1598.)

Learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven.
Milton, P. L.

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred smoke and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q.

HELL-BREWED.* *adj.* [*hell* and *brew*.] Prepared or brewed in hell.

Hence with thy *hell-brew'd* opiate.
Milton, Comus, ver. 696. (*MS. reading.*)

HELL-BROTH. *n. s.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shaksp. Macb.*

HELL-CAT.* *n. s.* [*hell* and *cat*.] Formerly, a witch; a hag.

The whorson old *hel-cat* would have given me the brayne of a cat once — I bad her make sawce with't. *Middleton's Witch.*

HELL-CONFOUNDING.* *adj.* [*hell* and *confound*.] Vanquishing the power of hell.

With that he from his holy bosom drew
A golden banner, in whose silken lap
His Lord's almighty name wide open flew,
Of *hell-confounding* majestie made up:
The fiend no sooner Jesus there did read,
But shame pull'd down his eyes, and fear his head.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 20.

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king. *Milton, P. L.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide, and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd.
Shakspeare.

HELL-HAG.* *n. s.* [*hell* and *hag*.] A hag of hell.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 281.

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.
Dryden.

HELL-HOUND.† *n. s.* [hell-hund, Saxon.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shaks.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd.
Dryden.

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A profligate person.

Gods keep me from these *hell-hounds*.
Beaum. and Fl. Philast.

HELL-KITE. *n. s.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh *hell-kite!* all?
What all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

HE'LLEBORE. *n. s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White.*† *n. s.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

And melancholy cures by sovereign *hellebore*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

HE'LLEBORISM.* *n. s.* [from *hellebore*.] A medicinal preparation of hellebore.

In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and *helleborisms*, the cure of those that are sick of love, or any the like passions.
Ferrand, Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 169.

HE'LLENICK. *adj.* [ἑλληνικὸς, Gr.] Grecian; heathen.

So great an injury they [the Christians] then held it to be deprived of *hellenick* learning; and thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly decaying the church, than the open cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

HE'LLENISM.† *n. s.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] A Greek idiom.

Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the criticks call *hellenisms*.
Addison, Spect. No. 285.

HE'LLENIST.* *n. s.* [ἑλληνιστὴς.]

1. A Grecianizing Jew.

That the thing was done by the Jews, I deny not; but by those, I mean the *Hellenists*.
Gregory, Posthum. p. 88.

Uncanonical pieces that had been annexed to it by the *Hellenists*. *Cosin, Can. of Script.* p. 50.

2. Any one skilled in the Greek language.

Another thing observable of *s* with its affinis *l*: when they come alone, without the implication of other consonants, they are of an easy and graceful pronunciation. Homer seems to have loved them. — But if all this do not satisfy the critical *Hellenist*, then I must add, &c.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 126.

HELLENI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *hellenist*.] Relating to the language used among the Grecianizing Jews.

The importance of the *hellenistical* dialect, into which he had made the exactest search.
Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

Heinsius and some other scrupulous criticks reckon this an *hellenistical* form of speech.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 157.

HELLENI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hellenistical*.] According to the hellenistical dialect.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 60.

To HE'LLENIZE.* *v. n.* [ἑλληνίζω, Gr.] To use the Greek language.

To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning. *Hammond on Acts*, vi. 1.

HE'LLIER.* *n. s.* [from *hele* or *hell*. See *To* HELE.] A slater; a tiler.

He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is commonly called a *hellier*.
Abp. Usher, Ans. to the Jes. Malone, p. 219.
In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *heler* or *hellier*. *Ray.*

HE'LLISH. *adj.* [from *hell.*]
1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.
O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*
Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles.
Milton, P. R.
2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.
No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY.† *adv.* [from *hellish.*] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.
That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secresy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 390.

HE'LLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *hellish.*] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell.
Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HE'LLY.* *adj.* [from *hell.*] Having the qualities of hell.
Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.
Anderson, Expos. on Bened. (1573,) fol. 48. b.
Free Helicon and franke Parnassus' hilles,
Are *hellie* haunts, and ranke pernicious illes.
Mir. for Mag. p. 455.

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HELM.† *n. s.* [helm, Sax. from helan, to cover, to protect. Dr. Johnson.—*Heaulme, helme*, old Fr. "de *helmus*, qui se trouve dans les lois ripuaires pour *galea*; en anc. Prov. *ëlm.*" Roquefort.—It is most probably from the Icel. *hialmr*, a helmet; which, Serenius observes, has passed from the northern people to others; from the Goth. *hilma*, to cover.]
1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet: a morrion; an head-piece.
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the slay'r begins his threats. *Shakspeare.*
Mnestheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryd.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters. *Camden, Rem.*
3. The upper part of the retort.
The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*. *Boyle.*
4. [helma, Saxon.] The steerage; the upper part of the rudder.
They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *B. Jonson.*
More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denham.*
Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*
5. The station of government.
I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*
6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.
You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies. *Shakspeare.*
7. A shade for cattle; a hovel. [Saxon, hælme.] Grose, and Craven Dialect.
8. A small parcel of drawn straw for thatching. West of England. Grose, and Jennings.
9. Applied to the wind. See HELMWIND.

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*
The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

HE'LMED.† *adj.* [from *helm.*] Furnished with a headpiece.
Mars the god, that *helmed* is of stele. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cr.* ii. 593.
The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

HE'LMET. *n. s.* [probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.
I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shaks.*
Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound. *Dryden.*

HE'LMETED.* *adj.* [from *helmet.*] Wearing a helmet. *Huloet.*
Oh! no knees, none, widow;
Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them,
And pray for me your soldier.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kins.

HELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

HE'LMSMAN.* *n. s.* [*helm* and *man.*] He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

HE'LMWIND.* *n. s.* [*helm* and *wind.*] A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England.
In these mountains [of Westmorland,] towards the north-east part of the county, is a very remarkable phenomenon, such as we have not found any account of elsewhere in the kingdom, except only about Ingleton, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent, in the confines of the counties of York and Lancaster. It is called a *helmwind*. A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people say, the *helm* is up: which is an Anglo-Saxon word signifying properly a covering for the head.—This helm is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, ready to tear up all before it. Then on a sudden ensues a profound calm. And then again alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into the country above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.
Burn & Nicholson, Hist. of Westm. & Cumb. i. 7.

HE'LOT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Helotes*, from *Helos*, a Laconian town, conquered by the Spartans, who made all the inhabitants prisoners of war, and reduced them into the condition of slaves. Potter, Archæol. Gr. b. i. ch. 10.] A slave.
Nor was it lawful for any Spartan to improve this lot to the best, by living upon it; for they were strictly prohibited all occupations, even that of agriculture; and their hinds or *helots* paid them only an annual quantity of corn, wine, and other fruits. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 140.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; helpan, Saxon.]
1. To assist; to support; to aid.
Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*
O Lord, make haste to *help* me. *Psalms.*
God *helped* him against the Philistines. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 7.
They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. 1 *Esdr.*
A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillingfleet.*
2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.
This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him *out*. *Dryden.*
What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them *out* with the main thing whereat they stuck. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*
3. To raise by help: with *up*.
Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *up*. *Eccl.* iv. 10.
4. To enable to surmount: with *over*.
Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*
5. To remove by help: with *off*.
Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*
6. To free from pain or vexation.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*
7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obsolete.
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindness. *Shakspeare.*
8. It is used commonly before the disease.
The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*
9. To remedy; to change for the better.
Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakspeare.*
10. To prevent; to hinder.
Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*
If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them. *Sanderson.*
It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Estrange.*
Those closing skies may still continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*
She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*
It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself. *Swift.*

11. To forbear; to avoid.
He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard. *Atterbury.*
I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*
12. To promote; to forward.
And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*
13. *To* HELP *to.* To supply with; to furnish with.
Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace. 1 *Mac.* viii. 13.
The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him *to* his oxen again. *L'Estrange.*
14. To present at table.
In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*
1. To contribute assistance.
Sir, how come it you
Have *holp* to make this rescue? *Shakspeare.*
Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*
Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*
A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*
2. To bring a supply.
Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the muses failed. *Rymer.*

HELP.† *n. s.* [helpe, assistance, Sax. from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]
1. Assistance; aid: support; succour.
Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies' hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*
He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke.*
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge.*
2. That which gives help.
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South.*
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke.*
3. That which forwards or promotes.
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*
4. Remedy.
There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. s.* [from *help.*]
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.
There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. 2 *Kings.*
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. 3 *John*, 8.
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*
2. One that administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*
3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *to.*
Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper to* a husband. *Shakspeare.*
4. A supernumerary servant.
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full.*]
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Shakspeare.*
He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*
2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Ralegh, Hist.*

HE'LPFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *helpful.*] Assistance; usefulness.
God ordained it [marriage] in love and *helpfulness* to be indissoluble. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help.*]
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.
One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryden.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*
2. Wanting support or assistance.
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*
4. Unsupplied; void: with *of.* This is unusual, perhaps improper.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *helpless.*] Without ability; without succour.
If he thus be *helplessly* distract,
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd. *Kyd, Span. Tragedy.*

HE'LPLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *helpless.*] Want of ability; want of succour.
It was an objection constantly urged by the ancient Epicureans, that man could not be the creature of a benevolent being, as he was formed in a state so helpless and infirm: Montaigne took it and urged it also. They never considered or perceived that this very infirmity and *helplessness* were the cause and cement of society. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

HE'LPMATE.* *n. s.* [*help* and *mate.*] A companion; an assistant; a partner.

HE'LTER.* *n. s.* The northern pronunciation of *halter.* Praise of Yorkshire Ale, Cumberland and Westmoreland Dialects. See also HELTER-SKELTER.

HELTER-SKELTER.† *adv.* [as Skinner fancies, from heolrcep rceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion. Dr. Johnson. — Others, not less fancifully, from the Latin *hilariter* and *celeriter*, i. e. merrily and hastily. But Grose has given the following derivation. "*Kelter* or *kilter*, is frame, order, condition, a northern word; hence *helters-kelter*, a corruption of *halter*, to hang, and *kelter*, order, i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order." Another Latin origin, *hic et aliter*, has been proposed; and a Dutch etymology has also been thought of: but they are perhaps all "fancies, built on nothing firm." See Craven Dialect, and Brockett's North Country Words.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakspeare.*
He had no sooner turned his back, but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*
All dominion ended with the day, and males and females met *helter-skelter.* *Spect.* No. 276.

HELVE.† *n. s.* [helpe, Sax.; *helve*, Germ. perhaps from healban, to hold.] The handle of an axe.
His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head slippeth from the *helve.* *Deut.* xix. 5.

To HELVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HEM.* *pron.* [Sax. heom.] Them. We may be said to retain this old word, in our writing and speaking *'em* for *them*; as, I have seen *'em* this morning.
Such end perdy does all *hem* remain,
That of such falsers' friendship bene fain.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

HEM. *n. s.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.
Rollers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseman.*
2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems.* *Addison.*
3. *Interject.* Hem! [Lat.]
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakspeare.*

To HEM.† *v. a.*
1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.
The contexture of this speech will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I *hem* it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 202.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rushy bank, the which his river *hems.* *Spenser.*
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in, about, round.*
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*
What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round *about* to *hem?* *Fairfax.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemm'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*
I hurry me *in* haste away,
And find his honour *in* a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To HEM.† *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

She speaks much of her father; says, she hears
There's tricks in the world; and *hems*, and beats her heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
He's dry, he *hems!*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

HE'MI.* A word often used in composition, signifying, like *demi* and *semi*, half; and is an abbreviation of the Greek ἥμισυ.

HE'MICRANY. *n. s.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κράνιον, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE.† *n. s.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

Upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle* was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entert.

HE'MINA. *n. s.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. s.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. s.* [ἡμισφαῖριον; *hemisphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as the other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton, P. L.*
A hill
Of Paradise the highest, from whose top
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L.

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [from *hemisphere.*
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HE'MISTICH, or HE'MISTICK.† *n. s.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemistiche*, Fr. It is most correctly written *hemistich*, as *distich.*] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but, seized as it were with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick.*
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The method of writing parallel *hemistichs* in opposite columns — may sometimes have caused a transposition of whole lines.
Abp. Newcome, Ess. Tr. of the Bib. p. 248.

HE'MISTICHAL.* *adj.* [from *hemistich.*] Denoting a division of the verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve; — as I suspect, that it shews how these poems were sung to the harp by the minstrels.
Warton, Hist. E. P. Add. to Vol. i.

The *hemistichal* division is not exhibited to the eye in the printed page.
Bp. Horsley, Tr. of Hosea, p. 43.

HE'MLOCK. *n. s.* [hemleac, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardochs, *hemlock.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock.* *Locke.*

HE'MMEL.* *n. s.* [*heim*, German.] A hovel; a shed or covering for cattle; a fold. A northern word. Grose and Brockett write it *hemmel*; in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale it is *hemble.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. s.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία; *hemor-*
HE'MORRHAGY. } *ragie*, French.] A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*

Twenty days' fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. s.* [αἱμορῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emrods.

I got the *hemorrhoids.* *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoides.*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides, there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum.
Ray on the Creation.

Embost upon the field, a battle stood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP.† *n. s.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampa*, Su. Goth.; *hamp*, Danish; *hampe*, Dutch; *cannabis.*] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Hemp-seeds are used in medicine on many occasions. *Chambers.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shaksp.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit.
Mortimer.

HEMP *Agrimony. n. s.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears.
Spenser, F. Q.

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing.
Shakspeare.

Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

HE'MPY.* *adj.* [from *hemp.*] Resembling hemp.

'Twixt the rind and the tree there is a cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 53.

HEN.† *n. s.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *haena*, gallina. Vox antiquissima. Serenius.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart —
Nor chick, nor *hen*, was known to disobey.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

O'er the trackless waste
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-COOP.* *n. s.* [*hen* and *coop.*] A cage in which poultry are kept.

HEN-DRIVER. *n. s.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton.*

HE'N-HARM. } *n. s.* A kind of kite.
HE'N-HARRIER. } *Ainsworth.* So called probably from destroying chickens. *Pygurgus.*

HEN-HEARTED.† *adj.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 119.

HEN-HOUSE.* *n. s.* [*hen* and *house.*] A place for sheltering poultry.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me.
Dryden.

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. s.* [*hen* and *roost.*] The place where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping-post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost.* *L'Estrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts.* *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have sally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HE'NBANE. *n. s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

HE'NBIT. *n. s.* [*Alsine foliis hederaceis.*] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silicia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham, Phys. Theology.*

HENCE.† *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old English; *hin*, German; *hinc*, Latin.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shakspeare.

The Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*.
Milton, P. L.

A sullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence. *Roscom.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones.
Shakspeare.

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas.

3. At a distance; in other places. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth?
Shakspeare.

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are insinewed to this action. *Shakspeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

Make less thy body, *hence*, and more thy grace.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may.
Locke.

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.
Arbuthnot.

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction; *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrow'd *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence.
Suckling.

8. *From hence* is a vicious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies *from this.*

An ancient author prophesy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
Dryden.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst.
Sidney.

HENCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonforð, Saxon.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Happier thou may'st be, worthier canst not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton, P. L.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
Till day droop. *Milton, P. L.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

HENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shaks.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakspeare.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities.
Dryden.

HE'NCHMAN.† *n. s.* [hỳne, or hine, Sax. a servant, and *man*, Skinner: *hengst*, Teut. a horse, and *man*, Spelman. Sax. henȝeſt, a horse. And the primary usage of *henchman* is in the sense of a *horseman*. Our old poets often use *henchboy* also for an attendant, and we have now *horseboy*. Mr. Archdeacon Nares and another literary friend, however, prefer the simple etymology of Judge Blackstone, in a note on Dr. Percy's Northumberland Household Book, viz. *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Every knight had after him *riding*
Three *henchmen* [each] on him awaiting.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakspeare.*

Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

HEND.* } *adj.* [probably from the Sax.
HE'NDY. } hean, humble. Both words are used by Chaucer; but they have long been obsolete.] Gentle. *Bullokar.*

Sire, ye shuld ben *hende*
And curteis, as a man of your estat;
In compagnie we wiln have no debat.
Chaucer, Frere's Prol.

This clerk was cleped *hendy* Nicholas.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

To HEND. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.
Fairfax.

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*; or it may mean *to take possession.*

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakspeare.*

HENDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASY'LLABLE.* *n. s.* [ἕνδεκα and σύλλαβος, Gr.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables.

A living author, that must be nameless, has written the following *hendecasyllables*:

O dulcis puer, O venuste Marce, &c.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

HENDI'ADIS.* *n. s.* [ἐνδιαδὶς, Gr.] A rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective. *Scott.*

HENS-FEET. *n. s.* [*fumaria sepium.*] Hedge fumitory.

To HENT.* *v. a.* [Sax. hentan; Su. Goth. *haenta*; from *hand.*] To catch; to lay hold of. See *To* HEND. *Bullokar.*

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile-a. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

HEP.† *n. s.* [Sax. heap.] The fruit of the wild-briar, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip*. See HIP.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin;
HEPA'TICK. } *hepatique*, French, from ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick.*
Harvey on Consumptions.

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HE'PPEN.* *adj.* [Sax. hæplic.] Neat; decent; comfortable. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capsula.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTACHORD.* *n. s.* [*heptacorde*, Fr. ἑπτὰ, Gr. seven, and χορδὴ, a chord.] Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as, the lyre; and also a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.

HE'PTAGON. *n. s.* [*heptagone*, French; ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL.† *adj.* [from *heptagon.*] Having seven angles or sides.

In a circle describe an *heptagonal* and equilateral figure. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

HEPTA'MEREDE.* *n. s.* [*heptameride*, Fr. ἑπτὰ, Gr. seven, and μερὶς, a portion.] That which divides into seven parts.

The *heptamerede* of M. Sauveur could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma, the smallest interval that is admitted in modern musick.
A. Smith on the Imitative Arts.

HEPTA'RCHICK.* *adj.* [*heptarchique*, Fr. from *heptarchy.*] Denoting a sevenfold government.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* empire. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 69.

HE'PTARCHIST. *n. s.* [from *heptarchy.*] He who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 48.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. s.* [*heptarchie*, French; ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A sevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of power,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent.
Dryden.

HE'PTATEUCH.* *n. s.* [*heptateuque*, Fr. ἑπτὰ, Gr. seven, and τεῦχος, a work, a book.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Still new favourites she chose,
Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sovereign power;
Wonderous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*

The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on her train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HER'S. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's*.

This pride of *her's*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her.
Shakspeare.

Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *her's* confess.
Cowley.

Some secret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *her's* could mend.
Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *her's*, but yours.
Dryden.

HE'RALD. *n. s.* [*herault*, Fr.; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *B. Jonson.*

When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

Please thy pride, and search the *herald*'s roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.
Dryden.

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shaks.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaks.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,
Not pay thee. *Shakspeare.*

HERA'LDICK.* *adj.* [from *herald*.] Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry.

The figures of herself and sir Thomas Pope, both kneeling in their *heraldic* surcoats of arms.
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 199.

Nature directs the thistle to honour the rose above all other flowers, exclusive of the *heraldic* meaning. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 263.

HE'RALDRY. *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.
Denham.

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*.
Cleaveland.

HE'RALDSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *herald*.] The office of an herald, as a proclaimer.

Being by name president of ways, and by his office of *heraldship* peacemaker, as an old stamp titles him, [Mercury.]
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 3.

HERB. *n. s.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.] *Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æson. *Shakspeare.*

With sweet-smelling *herbs*
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.
Milton, P. L.

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts, Logick.*

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*, *n. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water-flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.
Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals.
Woodward.

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.
Ainsworth.

HE'RBAGED.* *adj.* [from *herbage*.] Covered with grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink.
Thomson, Summer.

HE'RBAL. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof.
More, Antid. against Atheism.

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants.
Baker.

HE'RBAL.* *adj.* Pertaining to herbs.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) I. 3. b.

The least of *herbal* plants, [mustard-seed.]
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 28.

HE'RBALIST.† *n. s.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

What every *herbalist* almost, and physician, hath written. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 551.

Other plants, and trees, and herbs, and flowers, should constantly partake of the like decay;—which our best physicians and *herbalists* have not yet found to be so. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 145.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder.
Brown.

HE'RBAR. *n. s.* [A word I believe only to be found in Spenser.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched overhead,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spenser, F. Q.

HE'RBARIST. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specifick difference.
Ray on the Creation.

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*.
Derham.

To HE'RBARIZE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *herboriser*; from *herb*.] To go about gathering medicinal herbs.

The apothecaries' company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herbarizing* feast; and I have heard them often say, that they have found a greater variety of curious and useful plants near and about Hampstead than in any other place.
Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water, (1734,) p. 27.

HE'RBARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *herbarium*. Our old word is *herbere*, or *erbere*.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbary* for furnishing domestick medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 231.

HE'RBELET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow.
Shakspeare.

HE'RBER.* *n. s.* See HERBARY. It was also formerly an arbour.

A plesaunt *herber* well ywrought.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

HERBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBIST.* *n. s.* [from *herb.*] One skilled in herbs; an herbalist. *Sherwood.*

HE'RBLESS.* *adj.* [*herb* and *less.*] Having no herbs; bare.

His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.
Abs. and Achitophel, P. ii.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
Jos. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

HE'RBORIST. *n. s.* [from *herb.*] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist.*

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HERBORIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [French; from *herboriser.*] The appearance of plants in fossils.

Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of *herborizations.* The first, amongst which are those found on agats, are owing to parts of real plants. — The second sort are owing to the stone containing particles of iron, which are so disposed as to present ramifications, &c.
Maty, Acc. of Hist. of R. Acad. of Sciences at Paris.

HE'RBOUR.* See HARBOUR.

HE'RBOURLESS.* See HARBOURLESS.

HE'RBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour.*

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough.* *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

HE'RBOUS.† *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin. And in our old lexicography, *herbosous* is the English word; "full of grass." Cockeram.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula.*] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN. *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY.† *adj.* [from *herb.*]

1. Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Full of herbs. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

HERCU'LEAN.* *adj.* [from *Hercules.*]

1. One of extraordinary strength like Hercules.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

So rose the Danite strong,
Herculean Samson, from the harlot lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Befitting Hercules; large; massy.

He is about to repeat the blow with an huge, *herculean* club. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 51.

HERD.† *n. s.* [heoꝛd, heꝛd, Sax.; *hiord*, Goth. from *hyrda*, to keep. Serenius. So Mr. H. Tooke deduces the Saxon word from the verb hýꝛdan, to keep. Some French etymologists, noticing their old word *herde*, conceive it to be from the Lat. *hærere*, to be close together.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine.*

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

To make a sweet savour unto the Lord, of the *herd*, or of the flock. *Num.* xv. 3.

There find a *herd* of heifers wandering o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.
Addison.

2. A company of men in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd.* *Locke.*

3. Not always in contempt and detestation, as the preceding definition of Dr. Johnson insinuates.

The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens
View us their mortal *herd*, behold who err,
And in their time chastise.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

4. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in the north of England it is still used. [hýꝛd, Saxon.] A sense still retained also in composition: as, *goatherd.*

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 4.

Ne was there *herd*, ne was there shepherd's swayne,
But her did honour. *Ibid.* st. 10.

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.
Dryden.

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.
Norris.

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison, Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh.*

To HERD.† *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The most in fields like *herded* beasts lie down.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

HE'RDESS.* *n. s.* [from *herd*, a keeper of cattle.] A shepherdess. Obsolete.

An *hierdesse*,
Which that yclepid was Œnone.
Chaucer, Tr. i. 654.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.
Browne, Brit. Past.

HE'RDGROOM. *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other.
Spenser.

HE'RDMAN.† } *n. s.* [*herd* and *man.* Sax.
HE'RDSMAN. } heaꝛdman.] One employed in tending herds: formerly an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

The words of Amos, who was among the *herdmen* of Tekoa. *Amos*, i. 1.

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a cruel death for thee.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman*'s art belongs.
Milton, Lycidas.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L.

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.

The *herdsmen*, round
The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*

When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by consent. *Locke.*

HERE.† *adv.* [heꝛ, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch; *her*, Icel. and Goth.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton, P. L.*

Here Nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton, P. L.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers *here!* *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here.* *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here*'s for earnest:
'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here*'s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often opposed to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
— 'Tis neither *here* nor *there.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there.* *Shakspeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers.
Daniel.

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined. *Sprat, Serm.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another.
Locke.

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean *this place.*

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest *here*, a better where to find.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

HE'REABOUT.* *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.

For all this same, I'll hide me *hereabout:*
His looks I fear, and his intent I doubt.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

HE'REABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

HEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shakspeare.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd Egypt. *Milton, P. L.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter*. *Bacon.*

HEREA'FTER.† *n. s.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the examples from Addison's Cato, and from Prior. Yet it is finely employed in prose.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison, Cato.*

He supersedes every little prospect of gain and advantage which offers itself here, if he does not find it consistent with his views of an *hereafter*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 225.

The mind that is habituated to the lively sense of an *hereafter*, can hope for what is the most terrifying to the generality of mankind, and rejoice in what is the most afflicting. *Tatler*, No. 156.

I still shall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY'. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] That may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT.† *n. s.* [*hæredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

Hereditament, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed. *Blackstone.*

HERE'DITARILY.† *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.

In this kingdom such were *hereditarily* honoured with it. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

Titular respects, which those who are really and *hereditarily* possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of transportedness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 420.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HERE'DITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, Fr.; *hæreditarius*, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shaks.*

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden, Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden, Virg.*

HEREI'N. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakspeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgement is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakspeare.*

HEREO'N. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HEREO'UT. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HE'REMITE.* *n. s.* See EREMITE. A hermit.

Heremites, and other votaries, professing only devotion. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 85.

HEREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a desert; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH. *n. s.* [*heresiarque*, French; αἵρεσις and ἀρχὴ.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *heresiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RESIARCHY.* *n. s.* [from *heresiarch*.] Principal heresy.

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our Blessed Saviour. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 323.

HE'RESY. *n. s.* [*heresie*, French; *hæresis*, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgement, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. *King Charles.*

HE'RETICK. *n. s.* [*heretique*, French; αἱρετικὸς.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errours. *Watts, Logick.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakspeare.*

HERE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible, even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With heresy.

HE'RETOCH.* *n. s.* [Sax. hepetoza, from hepe, an army, and teon, to lead.] A general; a leader of an army. Obsolete.

In the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from Edward the Confessor's laws, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or *heretochs*. *Blackstone.*

HERETO'. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whoso assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREUPO'N.* *adv.* [*here* and *upon*.] Upon this.

The melancholy silence that follows *hereupon* — raises in the spectators a grief that is inexpressible. *Tatler*, No. 133.

HEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismaid,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand.
Spenser.

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT.† *n. s.* [heꝛeȝilð, Sax. Dr. Johnson. The Saxon heꝛeȝilð was military tribute; and heꝛeȝeat, which some derive from heꝛe, an army, and ȝeotan, to render, to pay, was the military assistance formerly supplied by the vassal to his lord.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, sometimes the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually, a beast.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due.
Cleaveland.

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

HE'RIOTABLE.* *adj.* [from *heriot.*] Subject to the demand of an heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable.*
Burn, Hist. Cumb. and Westm. i. 174.

HE'RITABLE.† *adj.* [old French, *heritable*; from *hæres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England.
Hale's Common Law.

HE'RITAGE.† *n. s.* [*heritage*, French. Not often found in the plural.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

To cause to inherit the desolate *heritages.*
Isaiah, xlix. 8.

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage.*
Common Prayer.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] The being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

Some do believe *harmaphrodeity*,
That both do act and suffer. *B. Jonson, Alchem.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *n. s.* [*hermaphrodite*, Fr. from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite.* *Cleaveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites. Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both sexes.

[These ladies] cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain of fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical*, authority.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the riding habit, which some have not injudiciously styled the *hermaphroditical*, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. *Guardian*, No. 149.

HERMAPHRODI'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hermaphroditical.*] After the manner of both sexes.

Unite not the vices of both sexes in one; be not monstrous in iniquity, nor *hermaphroditically* vicious. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 31.

HERMAPHRODI'TICK.* *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea *hermaphroditick* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

HERME'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *Hermes*,
HERME'TICK. } or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetick* rings,
Their gem of riches, and bright stone that brings
Invisibility. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *n. s.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.]

1. A solitary; an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fivescore winters worn,
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Add. on Italy.*

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits.* *Shakspeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *n. s.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Go with speed
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world.
Shakspeare.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milt. Il Pens.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.
Addison on Italy.

HE'RMITAGE.* *n. s.* A French wine.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage.*
Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

HE'RMITARY.* *n. s.* [from *hermit.*] A religious cell, annexed to some abbey. This is sometimes written *hermitage.*

Chapels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 77.

HE'RMITESS.† *n. s.* [from *hermit.* Written *hermitresse*, by Drummond; from the Fr. *hermitresse*, Cotgrave and Sherwood.] A woman retired to devotion.

Here she stay'd; among these pines,
Sweet *hermitress*, she did alone repair.
Drummond, Sonnets.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers, affecting woods and forests.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633,) p. 38.

HERMI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

You would have me resolve the *hermitical* and austere character into a timid, gloomy, and phlegmatic one. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

HE'RMODACTYL. *n. s.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.
Hill, Mat. Med.

HERN. *n. s.* [Contracted from HERON, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern.
Peacham on Drawing.

HE'RNHILL. *n. s.* [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RNIA. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed.
Wiseman, Surgery.

HE'RNSHAW.* *n. s.* [from *heron*; and written also *hernsew*, and *heronshaw*, whence the vulgar corruption *handsaw*, noticed by Warburton in one of the following examples. It is likewise written *heronsew*: from *heron* and *sue*, for *pursue*; from the propensity of the bird to pursue fish. Skinner. Craven Dialect.] A heron.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight
At an *hern-shaw*, that lies aloft on wing,
The whyles they strike at him with heedlesse might
The warie foule his bill doth backward wring.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 9.

Like a tame *hernsew. B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

"I know a hawk from a *handsaw.*" Shakspeare's Hamlet. This was a common proverbial speech. The Oxford editor alters it to "I know a hawk from an *hernshaw*;" as if the other had been a corruption of the players; whereas the poet found the proverb thus corrupted in the mouth of the people: so that the critick's alteration only serves to shew us the original of the expression.
Warburton.

HE'RO. *n. s.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope on the Odyss.*

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust.
Pope.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a *hero* in learning.

HE'ROESS. *n. s.* [from *hero; herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad decease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroick.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree,
I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.
Dryden.

HERO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin.
Sidney.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICK.† *adj.* [from *hero; heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shaksp.*

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person or to poem. *Milton.*

Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poesy, till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war.
Dryden.

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

4. Denoting that kind of verse, in which heroick or epick poems are usually composed.

The measure is English *heroick* verse without rime, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin. *Milton, Introduct. to P. L.*

HERO'ICK.* *n. s.* An heroick verse; which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English *heroick*. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton.*

HEROICO'MICAL.* } *adj.* [from *hero* and
HEROICO'MICK. } *comical.*] Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity.

He offended Pope, by adopting the machinery of his sylphs, in an *heroicomical* poem.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

The Rape of the Lock, now before us, is the fourth, and most excellent of the *heroicomic* poems.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

HE'ROINE. *n. s.* [from *hero; heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess.*

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryd.*

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you.
Addison.

HE'ROISM. *n. s.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality.
Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.

HE'RON. *n. s.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.
Sidney.

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern.*

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HE'RONRY.† *n. s.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hernry.* Dr. Johnson joins *heronshaw* with this word as denoting place, without any authority; and it is believed to be used only of the bird. See HERNSHAW.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

HE'RONSEW.* } *n. s.* See HERNSHAW.
HE'RONSHAW. }

HE'ROSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *hero.*] The character of a hero, jocularly speaking.

[He,] his three years of *heroship* expir'd,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow.
Cowper, Task, B. 4.

HE'RPES. *n. s.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens.*
Wiseman, Surgery.

HE'RPETICK.* *adj.* [Gr. ἑρπετὸς.] Creeping: a modern word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the disease *herpes.*

To HE'RPLE.* *v. n.* [perhaps from the Teut. *erpel*, a duck. See Craven Dialect.] To limp in walking; to go lame. A northern word. Grose writes it *hirple.*

HERRICA'NO.* See HURRICANE.

HE'RRING.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *hairang, harenc*; Sax. hepinz, hepinc; probably from hepe, a troop, an army, as Serenius and others suppose; these fish usually appearing together in large numbers.] A small sea-fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Buy my *herring* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive, used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this *her* house, this house is *hers.* See HER.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
If so, my eyes are oft'ner wash'd than *hers.*
Shakspeare.

Whom ill fate would ruin it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers.* *Waller.*

I see her rolling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

HE'RSAL.* See HEARSAL.

HERSE.† *n. s.* [*hersia*, low Lat. supposed to come from hepian, to praise. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, HEARSE.]

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave. See HEARSE.

2. A grave; a coffin. See HEARSE.

3. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herses* shall besiege your gates.
Pope.

4. [French, *herce.*] A kind of portcullis, in fortification, stuck full of iron spikes. This is not written *hearse.*

To HERSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse; to enclose. See *To* HEARSE.

The Grecians spritefully drew from the darts the corse,
And *hers'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

The house is *hers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree.
Crashaw.

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'erworn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryd.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt *herself.*

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself.* *Exodus.*

She returned answer to *herself.* *Judges.*

HE'RSELIKE.† *adj.* [*herse* and *like.*] Funereal; suitable to funerals. See HEARSELIKE.

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [hepian, Sax. to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with Love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

But were thy years green, as now bene mine, —
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

HE'SITANCY. *n. s.* [from *hesitate.*] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped.
Boyle.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings.
Atterbury.

HE'SITANT.* *adj.* [from *hesitate.*] Pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*; but spake with great reason.
Baxter's Life and Times, P. III. p. 47.

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæsito*, Latin; *hesiter*, Fr.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HE'SKY.* See HUSKY.

HEST.† *n. s.* [hæȝt, Saxon, one of our oldest words, from the Goth. *haitan*, to command; written also *heast*. Wicliffe uses it.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *behest*.

The sacred things and holy *heastes* foretaught.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthly and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakspeare.*

HE'STERN.* See YESTER.

HE'TERARCHY.* *n. s.* [ἕτερος, another, and ἀρχή, command, Gr.] The government of an alien.

It is a joy to think we have a king of our own; our own blood; our own religion; — otherwise, next to anarchy, is *heterarchy*; neither do we find much difference betwixt having no head at all, and having another man's head on our shoulders.
Bp. Hall, Serm. Christ and Cæsar.

HE'TEROCLITE.† *n. s.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; ἕτερος and κλίνω.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclites*. *Clarke.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

Heteroclites, which no new hospital can hold, no physick help.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion now-a-days. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 35.

Here only riddles be,
And *heteroclites* in physiognomy.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 32.

The example will, I believe, be found an *heteroclite*, and to stand alone in the history of nature.
Spencer on Prod. p. 160.

HE'TEROCLITE.* *adj.*

1. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension.

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Deviating from common rules; singular.

Upon a general view of his poetry, we shall find him, as in his other performances, an uncommon, surprising, *heteroclite* genius.
Orrery on Swift, p. 120.

It is impossible for a man of sense to guard against the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclite* characters, because he cannot foresee them. *Shenstone.*

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HETERO'CLITOUS.* *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Varying from grammatical declension.

Parrot-like, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.
Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 23.

HE'TERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. s.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HE'TERODOXY.* *n. s.* [from *heterodox*.] The quality of being heterodox.

Pelagianism and Socinianism, with several other *heterodoxies* cognate to, and dependant upon them.
South, Dedic. of his Serm. to the Univ. of Oxford.

Heterodoxies, false doctrines, yea and heresies may be propagated by prayer as well as preaching.
Bp. Bull, Works, ii. 562.

HE'TEROGENE.* *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος, Gr.] Not of the same kind; dissimilar.

An old French hood,
And other pieces, *heterogene* enough.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

All the guests are so meer *heterogene*,
And strangers, no man knows another.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

HETEROGE'NEAL.† *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whatsoever next presents itself, his heavy conceit seizeth upon, and goeth along with, however *heterogeneal to* his matter in hand.
Donne, Charact. of a Dunce.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar.
Newton.

HETEROGENE'ITY. *n. s.* [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS.† *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature; which cannot be arranged one under another.

That which may be added to, or substracted from, a right-lined angle, is homogeneous to it: because *heterogeneous* quantities are not capable of addition or subduction.
Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, § 4.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone.
Woodward.

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *heterogeneous*.] Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts. *Ash.*

HETERO'SCIAN.* *adj.* [ἕτερος and σκία, Gr.] Having the shadow only one way. See HETEROSCIANS.

The noon-shadows are *heteroscian*.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 300.

HETERO'SCIANS. *n. s.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

HE'TTER.* *adj.* Eager; earnest; keen. A northern word. Grose, and Brockett. Perhaps from *hot*, the latter observes.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [heapan, Sax. *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain.
Spenser.

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakspeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends.
Hayward.

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*.
Dryden.

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint.
Shakspeare.

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He, from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk.
Milton, P. L.

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage.
Addison.

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee *out* a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him *out* a sepulchre on high.
Isa. xxii. 16.

Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden, Fab.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mortimer.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new.
Pope to Swift.

HEW.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Destruction by cutting down.
Then to the rest his wrathfull hand he bends;
Of whom he makes such havock and such *hew*,
That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 49.
2. Colour. So *hue* was formerly written. See HUE.

HE'WER.† *n. s.* [from *hew.*] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
From the *hewer* of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water. *Deut.* xxix. 11.
And Solomon had forescore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. 1 *Kings*, v. 15.
That is, *hewers* of stone; for timber was hewed by Hiram's servants in Lebanon. *Patrick.*

HE'XACHORD.* *n. s.* [ἕξ and χορδὴ, Gr.] In musick, a concord, commonly called a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON.* *n. s.* [ἕξ and ἕδρα, Gr.] In geometry, a cube.

HE'XAGON. *n. s.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides or corners.
As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown.*
Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

HEXA'GONY. *n. s.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles.
When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians?
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

HEXA'METER. *n. s.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet.
The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'METER.* *adj.* Having six metrical feet.
Like Ovid's Fasti, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

HEXAME'TRICAL.* } *adj.* Consisting of
HEXA'METRICK. } hexameters.
That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his *hexametric* poetry.
Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.
I have already cited his version of Naogeorgus's *hexametrical* poem. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 458.

HE'XAPEDE.* *n. s.* [ἕξ, Gr. and *pedes*, Lat.] A fathom. *Cockeram.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.
Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD. *n. s.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet
I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXAS'TICK.† *n. s.* [ἕξ and στίχος, Gr. Usually written *hexastick*; but *hexastich* would be more correct. It was formerly *hexastichon.*] A poem of six lines.
His request to Diana in an *hexastick*.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 1.
That famous *hexastick* which Sannazarius made. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 36.
The following *hexastic* on a similar subject, is of the same rude period. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 30.

HE'XASTYLE.* *n. s.* [ἕξ and στῦλος, Gr.] In architecture, a building with six columns in front.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *hei.*
Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the wood with peaceful lyrick:
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY.* See, under HAY, *To dance the* HAY, and also HEYDEGUY.

HE'YDAY.† *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder; pronounced *high-day.*
'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *n. s.* A frolick; wildness.
At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgement. *Shakspeare.*

HE'YDEGUY.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *heyday*, and *guise*, meaning in a frolick manner; or from *hay*, in the sense of dancing the *hay*, i. e. in a figure or company of eight, *huit*, Fr. Dr. Johnson merely notices this word as if it were *heydegive*, and corrupts the example in Spenser accordingly. There is no such word as *heydegives.*] A kind of dance; a country-dance, or *round*, as the contemporary commentator on Spenser explains it.
Friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
And lightfoot Nymphs, can chase the lingring night
With *heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.
Our banquet done, we had our musick by,
And then, you know, the youth must needs go dance,
First, galliards; then, larousse; and *heidegy.*
Breton's Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)
The nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* amongst the hills.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 5. Arg.
By wells and rills, in meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day guise.*
Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

HE'YWARD.* See HAYWARD.

HIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping.
Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIA'TUS. *n. s.* [*hiatus*, Lat.]
1. An aperture; a gaping breach.
Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.
The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself.
Pope.

HIBE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.
This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIBE'RNIAN.* *n. s.* [*Hibernus*, from *Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland; *Hibernie*, old French; Þibeþnia, Sax.; adopted, according to some, from *Iberia*, and the *Iberi*, in Spain; according to others from the Celt. *ibh*, *ivar*, denoting *western.*] An Irishman.
There is one *Hibernian*, whose mind is superior to the general delusion, as his talents and erudition are superior to the antiquarian scribblers of the present day.
Campbell, Eccl. and Lit. Hist. of Irel. p. 260.

HIBE'RNIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Ireland.

HIBE'RNICISM.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Hibernicus.*] A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

HICCIUS DOCTIUS.† *n. s.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this* or *here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves. Dr. Johnson.—The term is supposed to have arisen from the veneration in which the Roman Catholick priests were, in old times, held; the presence of whom, in the assemblies of the people, was announced with the words, *hic est doctus! hic est doctus!* See Brand's Popular Antiq. vol. ii. p. 417.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.
An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's-hall,
And *hiccius doctius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes.
Hudibras.

HICCO'UGH.† *n. s.* [*hicken*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing *hiccup*; others, *hiccough*, *hick*, *hichoc*, and *hicket*. The last is French, *hoquet*; and base Latin, *hoqueta.*—*Hick* is both Danish and Belgick, and may be the British *ig* also; or may be an abbreviation of any of the rest. *Hiccup*, or *hickup*, is the Belgick *huckup*, as *hichoc* is their *hickhock*. *Hiccough* is so given, because it seems to have something of the nature of a cough. Pegge.—From the Su. Goth. *hicka*, whence our old word *yexing* in the same sense.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.
So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*
Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To sob with a convulsed stomach.
Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup.* *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL.† } *n. s.* A bird; a kind of
HI'CKWAY. } small woodpecker. *Chambers.*

HID.† } *part. pass.* of *hide.* [Sax. hiþd,
HI'DDEN. } hiþde.]
Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid.*
Milton, P. L.

Other *hidden* cause
Left them superiour. *Milton, P. L.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

HI'DDENLY.* *adv.* [from *hidden.*] Privily; secretly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HI'DAGE.* *n. s.* [from *hide.*] A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.

*HIDA'LGO.** *n. s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth.

Of all the miseries which he had endured, this was the greatest; that he, an *hidalgo*, a gentleman of Spain, should live to become a servant.
Terry, Voyage to East Ind. (1655,) p. 169.

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid;* part. pass. *hid* or *hidden.* [hiɒan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakspeare.*
His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews' fates. *Dryden.*
Thus the sire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*
The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
The occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*
Then for my corpse a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide.* *Dryden.*
Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*
With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection! *Addison.*
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*
Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*
Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide,*
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

HIDE.† *n. s.* [hyɒe, Sax.; *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakspeare.*
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*hide, hyde,* Fr.; *hida,* barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till; hiɒa, hyɒe, Saxon. "When the realm was first divided into *hides*, a *hide* contained 100 acres, that is, 120 according to English measure. —The just value of a *hide*, that might fit the whole kingdom, never appears from Domesday; and was ever of an uncertain quantity." Kelham on Domesday Book, p. 231.]

One of the first things was a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND.† *adj.* [*hide* and *bound.*]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Like stinted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.

To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour, which he calls his judgement. *Milton, Areopagitica.*
And still the harsher and *hidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*
In detestation of the former, whom they observe to be often absurd and unreasonable, but always *hidebound* and fantastical.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

He hath wealth; yet he will scarce use it, though to purchase his own health; but sterves his poor *hidebound* carcass, and impoverisheth his body to enrich his purse.
Stafford's Niobe, (1611,) P. i. p. 91.
Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother? *Quarles, Judg. & Mer. The Swearer.*
Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a *hidebound* miser.
Situation of Paradise, &c. (1688,) p. 78.

HI'DEOUS.† *adj.* [*hideux,* Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps from the Icel. *heide*, a desert, a wild frightful place. Our word at first was *hidous:* "So *hidous* is the shoure," i. e. dreadful. Chaucer, Mill. Tale.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous.* *Sidney.*
Some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back resounded death.
Milton, P. L.
Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of risible objects: the following use is less authorised.

'Tis forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. It is used by Spenser in a sense not now retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion. *Spenser.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare.*
This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible.
Collier's Defence.

HI'DEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour.

Go antickly, and shew outward *hideousness.*
Shakspeare, Much Ado.
She presented in her trusty glass
The faithful copy of my *hideousness.*
Beaumont, Psych. (1651,) p. 79.

HI'DER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that hides. *Sherwood.*

HI'DING.* *n. s.* [from *To hide.*] Concealment; the act of withholding from sight. *Sherwood.*

There was the *hiding* of his power. *Hab.* iii. 4.

HIDING-PLACE.* *n. s.* A place of concealment.

Had they now known the world, and the *hiding-places* that are therein, they would have gone into the dens and rocks of the mountains.
Shuckford on the Creation, p. 204.

To HIE.† *v. n.* [hiʒan, hiʒian, Saxon; *heya,* Icel.; "*Highe* thou to come to me soone." Wicliffe, 2 Tim. iv. 9. In the present version, *Do thy diligence.* Spenser, in his early poetry, writes it *high:* "The night *higheth* fast, it's time to be gone." Shep. Cal.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *hies.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shaksp.*
Well, I will *hie,*
And so bestow these papers as you bade me.
Shakspeare.
Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie.* *Daniel.*
The snake no sooner hiss'd,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd.* *Crashaw.*
Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies.* *Milt. P. L.*
Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*
The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* *Dryd.*

2. It was anciently used with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Crashaw.*

HIE.* *n. s.* [from the verb. Yet retained in Yorkshire, according to Pegge: "Make as much *hie* as you can."] Haste; diligence.

He—charged hem in *hie*
To shapen for his life some remedie.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

HI'ERARCH.† *n. s.* [ἱερος and ἀρχη; *hierarque,* French.]

1. The chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. P. L.*

2. The chief of any establishment.

The politick learning of accommodating *hierarchs*, or statesmen.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

HIERA'RCHAL.* *adj.* [from *hierarch.*] Belonging to sacred government.
The great *hierarchal* standard was to move.
Milton, P. L.

HIERA'RCHICAL.† *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
This epistle [of St. Paul to Titus] is one of the three, not unfitly styled the *hierarchical* epistles, "de statu ecclesiastico compositæ," as Tertullian speaks; being so many rescripts apostolical to Timothy, and Titus; (the one, desired by St. Paul to stay at Ephesus, primate of Asia; the other, left in Crete, metropolitan of that and the neighbour islands;) directing them, how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God, &c.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 1.
Bishop Hall was the defender of our *hierarchical* establishment. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 2.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French.]
1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.
Out of the *hierarchies* of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest.
Fairfax.
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*
Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*
These the supreme king
Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.
Milton, P. L.
The blessedest of mortal wights, now questionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her.
Howell, Voc. Forest.
2. Ecclesiastical establishment.
The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*
While the whole Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices. *South.*
Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

HI'EROGLYPH.† } *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; ἱερός, sacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]
2. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.
He gave her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial *hieroglyphs* used in France, called "Rebus de Picardy."
Sir G. Buck, Hist of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 115.
This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*
Herodotus, holding the very same *hieroglyph*, speaks much plainer. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.
The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*
Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd.
Pope.
2. The art of writing in picture.
No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French, from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble. *Sandys, Travels.*
The Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleaveland.*
The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically.
Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was he hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HI'EROGRAM.* *n. s.* [*hierogramme*, Fr. ἱερὸς, sacred, and γράμμα, letter.] A kind of sacred writing.

HIEROGRA'MMATICK.* *adj.* [*hierogrammatique*, Fr. from *hierogram.*] Expressive of holy writing.
Clement adds to epistolick [writing] the *hierogrammatic*, which was alphabetick; but, being confined to the use of the priests, was not so well known. *Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing*, ch. 3.

HIEROGRA'MMATIST.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἱερογραμματεὺς.] A writer of hieroglyphicks.
There were two sorts of languages and characters among the Egyptians; one common, and used by all, constituted for their trade and commerce with mankind, and which was that tongue or idiom called the Coptic or Pharonic; and the other used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers, and the like persons in sacerdotal orders.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

HIEROGRA'PHICAL.* } *adj.* [from *hiero-*
HIEROGRA'PHICK. } *graphy.*] Denoting sacred writing.
Apuleius describes the sacred book or ritual of the Egyptians as partly written in symbolic, and partly in these *hierographic* characters of arbitrary institution. *Astle, Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, ch. 3.
These [characters] were properly what the ancients call *hierographical*. *Ibid.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIERO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [*hierologie*, Fr. ἱερὸς, and λόγος, Gr.] Discourse on sacred things.

HI'EROMANCY.* *n. s.* [*hieromancie*, Fr. ἱερομαντεία, Gr.] Divination by sacrifices.

HI'EROPHANT.† *n. s.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.
Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.
To come at the truth of his character, he was severely interrogated by the priest or *hierophant*.
Warburton, Div. Leg. of Moses, ii. § 4.

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle.*]
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.
In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*
Base thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse. *Hudibras.*
Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.
2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HI'GGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HI'GGLER.† *n. s.* [from *higgle.* Dr. Johnson. — Some have considered it an alteration of *eggler*, a hawker who collects *eggs*, &c. for sale.] One who sells provisions by retail.
The Temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of *higlers* and drovers.
South, Serm. iii. 311.

HIGH.† *adj.* [Goth. *hauh*; Sax. heah, hiȝ, hih, superl. hiest; Dutch, *hoog*; whence the old Fr. *hogue*, height.]
1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to *deep* or long *downward.*
Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved. *Bacon.*
The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.
Burnet, Theory.
2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to *low.*
They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.
Dryden.
Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*
3. Exalted in nature.
The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*
4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest; *high* sheriff; *high* steward; *high* bailiff; *high* constable.
Herod on his birth-day made a supper to his lords, *high* captains, and chief estates of Galilee.
St. Mark, vi. 21.
He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor.
Shakspeare.
O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in sentiment.
Solomon — aim'd not beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state.
Milton, P. R.
6. Difficult; abstruse.
They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things.
Shakspeare.
7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

Him that hath an *high* look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer. *Psalm* ci. 5.

The governour made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me I am exceeding weary.
—— I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood. — It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakspeare.*

11. Strong; powerful.

The children of Israel went out with an *high* hand. *Exod.* xiv. 8.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and *high* is Thy right hand. *Psalm* lxxxix. 13.

With an *high* arm brought He them out. *Acts*, xiii. 17.

12. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addison, Cato.*

13. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within
Began to rise; *high* passions, anger, hate,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord; and shook sore
Their inward state of mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Can heavenly minds such *high* resentment show,
Or exercise their spight in human woe? *Dryden.*

She had from her infancy discovered so imperious a temper, usually called a *high* spirit. *Tatler*, No. 231.

14. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.

High time now gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sweet warriour, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain, that forces were already upon their march towards the West. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

15. Raised to any great degree; as, *high* pleasure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.

For Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton, P. R.*

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

16. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North, or low to the South. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

17. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. *Gen.* xxix. 7.

18. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets. *Brown.*

19. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they may be safe at a cheaper. *South.*

20. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.

21. Solemn; eminently observable.

That sabbath day was an *high* day. *St. John*, xix. 31.

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set,
Among the *high* tides, in the kalendar? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

22. Loud; full; a musical term: "an *high* or shrill sound." Barret. See also the adverb, and *On* HIGH.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service *high*, and anthems clear. *Milton, Il Pens.*

23. Zealous in the cause of others: as, he was *high* in the praise of him; he was a *high* man for the king.

24. A term applied, some time after the revolution, to the church; which was raised by the dissenters, in order to break the church party, by dividing the members into *high* and low; and the opinion raised, that the *high* joined with the papists, inclined the low to fall in with the dissenters. *Swift, Exam.* No. 43.

The terms *high* church, and low church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a principle, as they distinguish a party. They are like words of battle, that have nothing to do with their original signification, but are only given out to keep a body of men together, and to let them know friends from enemies. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 220.

He is said, by the author of the Biographia, to have declared himself of the party who had the honourable distinction of *high* churchmen. *Johnson, Life of Yalden.*

HIGH.* *adv.*

1. Aloft.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars
Up to the fiery concave, towering *high*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Aloud.

Praise him upon the *high* sounding cymbals. *Psalm* cl. 5.

3. Powerfully.

Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent,
From his strong hold of heaven, *high* over-rul'd
And limited their might. *Milton, P. L.*

4. In a great or high degree.

My revenges were *high* bent upon him. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

5. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd *high*
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton, P. L.*

On HIGH.† *adv.*

1. Above; aloft. Dr. Johnson gives *high* as a substantive, with the following example from Dryden; observing that the substantive, which he defines *high place, elevation*, is used only with *from* or *on*. It is evidently, however, only an adverb; and Dryden's *from high* merely an elliptical expression of *from on high*.

The windows from *on high* are open. *Isaiah*, xxiv. 18.

The day-spring from *on high* hath visited us. *St. Luke*, i. 78.

When he ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive. *Ephes.* iv. 8.

The loud
Ethereal trumpet from *on high* gan blow. *Milton, P. L.*

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd. *Dryden.*

2. Aloud. See the adjective and adverb HIGH. "Loud, *on high*, out aloud." *Huloet.*

Fiercely that straunger forward came, and nigh
Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat
Bad that same boaster, as he mote *on high*,
To leave to him that lady. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 16.

To HIGH.* To hasten. See *To* HIE.

HIGH.† Is much used in composition, with variety of meaning, Dr. Johnson says; but, as Mr. Mason has observed, the number of these compositions would be much diminished, if *high* were considered as an adverb, which it really is, and were for that reason printed as a separate word. Our poets, however, abundantly use it in composition, as the additions to such words, already given by Dr. Johnson, will show.

HIGH-AIMED.* *adj.* Having lofty or grand designs.

Thou, —— for all
Thy *high-aim'd* hopes, gain'dst but a flaming fall. *Crashaw, Transl. of Marino.*

HIGH-ARCHED.* *adj.* Having lofty arches.

The *high-arch'd* roofs were fill'd
With wealth. *May, Lucan*, B. 10.

Over the foaming deep *high-arch'd* a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-ASPI'RING.* *adj.* Having great views.

Some uprear'd, *high-aspiring* swain. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 3.

She check'd again
The *high-aspiring* thought. *May, Reign of Hen. II.* B. 5.

HIGH-BLE'ST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heaven descends;
But from that us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton, P. L.*

HI'GH-BLOWN. *adj.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GH-BORN. *adj.* Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HI'GH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high built* and proud.
Milton, S. A.

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.
Creech.

HIGH-CLI'MBING.* *adj.* Difficult to ascend; high to climb.

As when a scout,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last by break of cheerful dawn
Obtains the brow of some *high-climbing* hill.
Milton, P. L.

HIGH-CO'LOURED. *adj.* Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutick fever with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DAY.* *adj.* Fine; befitting an holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. *adj.* Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.
Dryden.

HIGH-EMBO'WED.* *adj.* Highly vaulted; having lofty arches.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the *high-embowed* roof.
Milton, Il Pens.

HIGH-ENGE'NDERED.* *adj.* Formed aloft; engendered in the air.

I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness; —
But yet I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your *high-engender'd* battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HIGH-FE'D. *adj.* Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLA'MING. *adj.* Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.
Pope.

HIGH-FLI'ER. *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN.* *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend.
Denham.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLUSHED.* *adj.* Elevated; elated.

That man greatly lives,
Whate'er his fate, or fame, who greatly dies,
High-flush'd with hope, where heroes shall despair.
Young, Night Th. 8.

HIGH-FLY'ING. *adj.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden, Virg.

HIGH-GA'ZING.* *adj.* Looking upwards.

Don Psittaco cast up his eyen,
Brimful of thoughts to solve this knot of mine;
But in the fall of his *high-gazing* sight
He spied two on the road.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 74.

HIGH-GO'ING.* *adj.* Going or moving at a great rate.

How can she brook the rough *high-going* sea,
Over whose foamy back our ship, well rigg'd
With hope and strong assurance, must transport us? *Massinger, Renegado.*

HIGH-GROWN.* *adj.* Having the crop grown to considerable height.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

HIGH-HE'APED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.
Pope.

2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome.
Pope.

HIGH-HE'ARTED.* *adj.* Full of heart or courage.

Come, be *high-hearted* all!
Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.

HIGH-HE'ELED. *adj.* Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*

HI'GH-HUNG. *adj.* Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.
Dryden.

HIGH-ME'TTLED. *adj.* Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. *adj.* Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet.
Shakspeare.

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* xi. 20.

HIGH-PLACED.* *adj.* Elevated in situation or rank.

High-placed Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RAISED.* *adj.*

1. Raised aloft.

On *high-rais'd* decks the haughty Belgians ride. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. Raised with great conceptions.

To our *high-rais'd* phantasy present
That undisturbed song of pure concent,
Aye, sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
To him that sits thereon. *Milton, Ode Sol. Musick.*

HIGH-RE'ACHING.* *adj.*

1. Reaching upwards.

At last appear
Hell bounds, *high-reaching* to the horrid roof.
Milton, P. L.

2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

HIGH-REARED.* *adj.* Of lofty structure.

The prayers of holy saints, and wronged souls
Like *high-rear'd* bulwarks stand before our faces.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

HIGH-RE'D. *adj.* Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, as in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture.
Boyle on Colours.

HIGH-REPE'NTED.* *adj.* Repented of to the utmost.

My *high-repented* blames,
Dear sovereign, pardon to me.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

HIGH-RESO'LVED.* *adj.* Resolute.

With a power
Of *high-resolved* men, bent to the spoil,
They hither march amain. *Titus Andronicus.*

HIGH-ROOFED.* *adj.* Having a lofty roof.

The shade
High-roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, P. R.

HIGH-SE'ASONED, *adj.* Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-SE'ATED.* *adj.* Fixed above.

Heaven's *high-seated* top. *Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-SI'GHTED. *adj.* Always looking upwards.

Let *high sighted* tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. *adj.* Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. *adj.* Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shaksp.*

HIGH-SWE'LLING.* *adj.* Swelling to a great height.

Desire, like stormy wind,
Stirs up *high-swelling* waves of hope and fear.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iii. 9.

HIGH-SWOLN.* *adj.* Swoln to the utmost.

The broken rancour of your *high-swoln* hearts.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

O, let my *high-swoln* grief distil on you
The saddest *drops* of a parental dew.
Dr. King's Poems, p. 60.

HIGH-TA'STED. *adj.* Gustful; piquant.

Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.
Denham.

HIGH-TO'WERED.* *adj.* Having lofty towers.

Huge cities and *high-tower'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

HIGH-VI'CED. *adj.* Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT.† *adj.*

1. Agitated to the utmost.

It is a *high-wrought* flood;
I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main,
Descry a sail. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.
Pope.

HI'GHLAND.† *n. s.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

By their actions we might rather judge them to be a generation of *highland* thieves and redshanks.
Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace.

The wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.
Addison.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HI'GHLANDER. *n. s.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer.
His cabinet council of *highlanders.* *Addison.*

HI'GHLANDISH.* *adj.* [from *highland.*] Denoting a mountainous country.
The country round is altogether so *highlandish*, that sometimes, when I waked from my little reveries, I really thought myself at home. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 10.

HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high.*]
1. With elevation as to place and situation. aloft.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison.*
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*
That though wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakspeare.*
4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom.* xii. 3.

HI'GHMOST. *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.
Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill.
Of this day's journey. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakspeare.*
How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness.* *Dryden.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.
Destruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job,* xxxi. 23.
4. Excellence; value.
The park for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and browsings for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its *highness* in the whole land. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 8.

HIGHT.† [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite tense, with a passive signification: hatan, to call, Saxon; *heissen*, German. Dr. Johnson.—This is not accurate. For, that it is not confined to the past tense, the laughable prologue alone in the Midsummer Night's Dream might prove; but it was formerly not uncommon in other forms of passive signification.]
1. Is called; is named; am named.
Now *highte* I Philostrat. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Bright is her hew, and Geraldine she *hight.*
Ld. Surrey, Songs, &c. (1587,) fol. 5. b.
This grisly beast, which by name lion *hight*,
The trusty Thisby, coming first by night,
Did scare away, or rather did affright.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.
2. To be called.
I dare not beknowe min own name;
But there as I was wont to *highte* Arcite,
Now *highte* I Philostrat. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
3. Was named; was called.
The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden, Nun's Priest.*
4. It is sometimes used as a participle passive: called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings, Dr. Johnson says; but Grose notices it as used in the North for *called.*
Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
On parchment scraps yfed, and Wormius *hight.* *Pope, Dunciad.*

To HIGHT.* *v. a.* [hatan, Sax.; *heta*, Su. Goth; *haitan, gahaitan*, M. Goth. to promise, and to command. At first, this word was written *hete.*]
1. To promise. Still used in Cumberland, according to Pegge.
He had hold his way, as he had *hight.* *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.*
2. To entrust.
The gates stood open wide,
Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight.* *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 6.
3. To command; to direct.
But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 8.

On HIGHT.* *adv.* Aloud. See on HIGH.
He—spake these same wordes all *on hight.* *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
[He] with reproachful words him thus bespake *on hight.* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vi. 2.

HIGHTH.* *n. s.* [Sax. hihð.] Height. See HEIGHT.
That to the *highth* of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal Providence. *Milt. P. L.*
The pillars or piers of the old building, which Wykeham made use of, were about sixteen feet in *highth.* *Lowth, Life of Wyckeh.* (3d edit.) p. 197.

HIGHWA'TER. *n. s.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide.
They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y.† *n. s.* [*high* and *way.* "As the Romans always elevated their publick roads above the circumjacent country, by a causeway of stone, or else by earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by the name, which they have retained, of the *highway.*" Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury.]
1. Great road; publick path.
So few there be
That chuse the narrow path or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*
Entering on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*
2. Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence.
I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. s.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the public roads.
'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*
A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To HI'LARATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *hilaro.* We now use *exhilarate.*] To make merry. *Cockeram.*

HILA'RITY.† *n. s.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gayety.
Cheer up the countenance, expel austerity, bring in *hilarity.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 294.
Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

HI'LARY *Term.** [In law.] The term which begins on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti Hilarii.* *Cowel.*

HILD, in Ælrick's grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroick lady. *Gibson.*

HI'LDING.† *n. s.* [hilb, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. Hughes's Spenser. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke and Mr. Malone concur in deducing this word from the Sax. hỳban, to crouch, to bend down; and the former assimilates this derivation to that which he gives of *coward*, viz. the English *cowèr.* But that word of shame is the ancient French *couard*, which took its origin from *coue*, the tail, as the Italian *codardo* has from *cauda*, the same; and as the low Latin *caudatus* has been applied to the timid and pusillanimous. V. Du Cange.
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.
He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stolen
The horse he rode on. *Shakspeare.*
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shakspeare.*
A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakspeare.*
This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at nought. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

HILL.† *n. s.* [hil, Sax. from the verb hilan, or helan, to cover. "Any heap of earth, or stone, &c. by which the plain or level surface of the earth is *covered.*" Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 382.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.
My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*
Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*
Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature stengtheneth art. *Fairfax.*

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill* looks round to view.
Granville.

A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral, which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.
Cheyne.

To HILL.* *v. a.* [Sax. hılan; Goth. *hul-jan*, to cover. See *To* HELE.] To cover. A bed-*hilling* is a quilt or coverlet, in the north of England, according to Grose.

With the clothes of hir love
She *hilled* all hir bedde about.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. v.

Ye shall enquyre yf there be ony house in the warde, that is *hylled* with ony other thyng than tyle, or slat, or lede, for peryl of fire.
Arnold's Chron. sign. F. 5 b.

Those mountains
Hill'd with snow. *Carew, Poems*, p. 145.

HI'LLED.* *adj.* [from *hill.*] Having hills.

The power, thus stigmatized, is a power seated in the seven-*hilled* city.
Bp. Hurd on the Proph. Serm. xi.

HI'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *To* HILL.]

1. A covering: as, "the *hylling* of a house." Prompt. Parv. A bed-*hilling*. See *To* HILL.
2. An accumulation.

Cease then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold, and employ your hours in a more noble traffick. *Hewit, Serm.* p. 41.

HI'LLOCK. *n. s.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater: what, judge you, doth a hillock show by the lofty Olympus? *Sidney.*

Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row helms, on *hillocks green.*
Milton, L'All.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison, on Italy.*

HI'LLY.† *adj.* [from *hill.*]

1. Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains. *Howell.*

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.
Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*

2. Like a hill; lofty.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down almost as soon
As we have reach'd it. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

HILT. *n. s.* [hılt, Saxon, from healban, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns, and coronets.
Shakspeare.

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze.
Pope, Odyssey.

HI'LTED.* *adj.* [from *hilt.*] Having a hilt; as, a silver-*hilted* sword.

HIM.† [hım, Saxon; *imma*, Goth.]

1. The oblique case of *he.*

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen.* xli.

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him.* *Accidence.*

3. Sometimes used for *himself.*

Sweet touch, the engine that love's bow doth bend,
The sense wherewith he feels *him* deified.
Chapman, Ovid's Banquet, &c. (1595.)

The hungry Tantal might have fill'd *him* now.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl. v. 64.

4. HIM *thought.* An ancient form of speech of the same construction as *methought*; meaning, he thought.

Whan he [St. George] sawe the arraye of that damysel, *him thought* that it shold be a woman of grete worth. *Lib. Festiv.* sign. k. ij.

Him thought he heard the softly whistling wind.
Fairfax, Tass. xiii.. 40.

Him thought he by the brook of Cherith stood.
Milton, P. R.

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self.*]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself.* *Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done.
Denham.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun by way of emphatical discrimination.

He himself returned again. *Judges*, iii. 19.
God *himself* is with us for our captain.
2 *Chron.* xiii. 12.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself.*

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds, as high as heaven *himself.*
Shakspeare.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field. 1 *Sam.* xx. 24.

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set awork by a reproveable badness in *himself.* *Shakspeare.*

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself.* 1 *Kings*, xviii. 6.

HIN. *n. s.* [.†;"†] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil.
Exod. xxix. 40.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost.* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face; as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray.*

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore
Pope.

HIND. *n. s.* [hinbe, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Canst thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?
Job, xxxix. 1.

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew.
Dryden.

2. [hine, Sax.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds* were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes, to Datchet-lane. *Shakspeare.*

3. [hıneman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.
Dryden.

He cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A labouring *hind* in shew. *Dryden, Fab.*

HI'NDBERRIES.† *n. s.* [hınbbepıan.] The same as raspberries. The Saxon word has been wrongly interpreted by Lye *fragum.* Craven Dialect.

To HI'NDER.† *v. a.* [hınbpıan, Sax. *hinderen*, Dutch; probably from the Goth. *hindar*, behind.] To obstruct; to stop; to let: to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Gen.* xxiv. 56.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd.* xvii. 20.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.
Temple.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right. *Locke.*

To HI'NDER *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made.
Shakspeare.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER. *adj.* [from *hind.*] That is in a position contrary to that of the face: opposed to *fore.*

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison.*

HI'NDERANCE. *n. s.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction; with *of*, sometimes with *to* before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first; yea most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker.*

They must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance.* *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hind'rance* in pursuit of love?
Dryden.

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERENDS.* *n. s.* pl. Refuse of corn; such as remains after it is winnowed. A northern word. Praise of Yorksh. Ale. Craven Dial. & Brockett.

HI'NDERER.† *n. s.* [from *hinder.*] One or that which hinders or obstructs.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so by their rashness become the greatest *hinderers* of such things, as they more arrogantly than godly would seem, by their own private authority, most hotly to set forward.
K. Edward VI. Proc. before the Order of Commun. (1547.)

A coadjutor commonly proves an *hinderer*; and by his envious clashing, doth often dig his partner's grave. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 273.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

HI'NDERLING.† *n. s.* [from *hind* or *hinder.* Dr. Johnson gives no example of the word; and Mr. H. Tooke, in his remarks on *hilding*, (Div. Purl. ii. 315.) doubts the existence of *hinderling.*] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

From this root [*hind*] comes the Anglo-Saxon hinðeplinz, properly one who comes far behind his ancestors, *familiæ suæ opprobrium.* In Legibus Edw. Confess. c. 35. "Occidentales Saxonici habent in proverbio summi despectus *hinderling*, i. e. omni honestate dejecta et recedens imago;" the scandal of his family.
Callander's Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 56.

HI'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost.*] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost.* *Genesis.*

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost.* *Shakspeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most.*] The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut.* xxv. 18.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell — he said, and run.
Pope.

HINDO'O.* *n. s.* [Persian. "*Hindoo* for the people, and *Hindostan* for the country, now generally used by natives and foreigners, were probably given them by their neighbours the Persians. The river improperly called the *Indus* is quite out of the question, either as giving a name to the country, as many have imagined, or borrowing one from it, according to the opinion of the late Alexander Dow, Esq. in the dissertation prefixed to his Hist. of Indostan, p. xxxi. l. 12.; who in the same page asserts, that "the *Hindoos* are so called from *Indoo* or *Hindoo*, which in the Shanscrita language signifies the Moon." It is true that *eendoo* is one of the names of the moon, but not *hindoo.* Let it suffice, that there are such words as *Hindoo*, or *Hindostan*, in the Sanskreet language. In Persian we find *hind* for the country, and *hindoo* for the people." Wilkins's Heetopades, 1787, p. 332.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

The British laws may, in some degree, be softened and tempered by a moderate attention to the peculiar and national prejudices of the *Hindoo.* *Haled, Code of Gentoo Laws*, Pref.

HI'NDRANCE.* See HINDERANCE.

HINGE.† *n. s.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.* Dr. Johnson. — I believe no one ever before saw or heard of *hingle* and *hangle.* All the three words, however, are merely the past participle of the verb hangan, to *hang.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 358. — Mr. Tooke might have found, "*hinge* or *hingell*" in Barret's Alveary, 1580. Skinner and others have also deduced this word from the verb *hang.* In Scotland *hing* is still used for *hang*; and Pegge says, in the north of England also.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heaven arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton, P. L.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.
Denham.

Heaven's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world. *Milton, P. R.*

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives. *Creech, Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and *off the hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson.*

Methinks we stand on ruins, Nature shakes
About us, and this universal frame
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap *from off its hinges.* *Dryden.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakspeare.*

To HINGE.* *v. n.* To turn as upon a hinge; to hang: as, the settlement of the matter *hinges* upon this point.

HINGE.* *adj.* Active; supple; pliant. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

To HI'NNIATE.* } *v. n.* [Latin, *hinnio.*]
To HINNY. } To neigh. *Cockeram.*

He neigheth and *hinnieth*; all is but *hinnying* sophistry. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

To HINT.† *v. a.* [*enter*, to implant, Fr. Skinner and Dr. Johnson. — From the *hand.* Serenius. — From the Norm. Sax. henbe, to take hold on any thing. Rev. Mr. Lemon. — From hentan, to take hold of; *hint* being something *taken.* Mr. H. Tooke.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

For examples out of other histories to *hint* a few of them. *South, Serm.* i. 289.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul.
Thomson.

To HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem.
Addison, on the Georgicks.

HINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South, Serm.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

Upon this *hint* I spake;
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP.† *n. s.* [Goth. *hup*; Dutch, *huppe*; Sax. hipe. Diper-baney-ece, the sciatica, or hip gout.

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica? *Shakspeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica, or *hip* gout.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use
To set the same mark on the *hip*
Both of their sound and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his *hip* with one continu'd wound.
Dryden.

3. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio *on the hip.*
Shakspeare, Othello.

4. Hip *and Thigh.* A phrase used in our present version of the Bible, and sometimes in conversation, denoting perhaps complete overthrow.

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter. *Judges*, xv. 8.

Sampson *hip and thigh*, pell-mell, haply with his leg and foot only, slew the Philistines with a great slaughter.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Testament, p. 66.

HIP. *n. s.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watery foam.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shaksp.*
Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprain or shoot the hip.
His horse was *hipp'd*. *Shakspeare.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainsworth.*

To HIPE.* *v. n.* To push with a head. Praise of Yorkshire Ale. Grose hence observes, that "an ox, apt to push with his horns, is said to *hype*." He adds, that this northern word, when applied to a person, as, "to *hype*, or *hipe* at one," means to make mouths at or affront one.

HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.
Your different tastes divide our poets cares;
One foot the sock, t' other the buskin wears:
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volcius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP.† } *adj.* A corruption of *hypocon-*
HI'PPISH. } *driack.* *Ainsworth.*
I fancy you are a little *hippish*; and, I hope, you fright yourself without any reason.
Graves, Spirit. Quixote, B. 9. ch. 12.

HI'PPED.* *adj.* [from the corrupt word *hip*.] Melancholy.
To some coffee-house I stray
For news, the manna of a day;
And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather,
That politicks go by the weather.
Green's Spleen, p. 10.

HI'PPHALT.* *adj.* [*hip* and *halt*.] Lame. See HIPSHOT.
Vulcanus of whom, I spake,
He had a courbe upon the back,
And thereto he was *hippe-halte*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

HI'PPINS.* *n. s.* pl.
1. Stepping stones over a brook. [contracted from the Teut. *hippelen*.] Craven Dialect.
2. Children's cloths; a kind of towel: a clout. Common in the north of England.

HI'PPOCAMP.* *n. s.* [*ἱππόκαμπος*, Gr.; *hippocampe*, Fr.] A sea-horse.
Jove's bright lamps
Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocamps*.
Browne.

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *n. s.* [*ἱπποκένταυρος*; *hippocentaure*, French.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion?
Dryden.

HI'PPOCRASS. *n. s.* [*hypocras*, French; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.
Sack and the well-spic'd *hippocras*, the wine,
Wassail the bowl, with ancient ribbons fine. *King.*

HIPPO'CRATES's *Sleeve*. *n. s.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPO'CRATISM.* *n. s.* [from *Hippocrates*.] The philosophy of Hippocrates, applied to the science of medicine; or the doctrine of Hippocrates, considered with regard to the means of prolonging life. *Chambers.*

HI'PPODAME.* *n. s.* [*ἱπποπόλαμος*, Gr.; *hippopotame*, Fr. Spenser has departed from analogy in writing *hippodame*.] A sea-horse.
Infernal hags, centaurs, fiends, *hippodames*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 50.
That his swift charet might have passage wyde,
Which foure great *hippodames* did draw, in temewise tyde. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 40.

HI'PPODROME.* *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρόμος*, a course, Gr.; *hippodrome*, Fr.] A course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.
Within the *hippodrome* many of the cavalry used to ride. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 162.
Stukely supposes these two banks to have formed the ground for a British *hippodrome*, or horse-race. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 70.

HI'PPOGRIFF.† *n. s.* [*ἵππος* and *γρύψ*; *hippogriffe*, French.] A winged horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.
He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime.
Milton, P. R.
A centaur, *hippogryph*, and a flying dragon, are things that were never seen.
Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles, p. 185.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS. *n. s.* [*ἵππος* and *πόταμος*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT.† *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.
The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following reddition thereof. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*
Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot?* says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

HI'PWORT. *n. s.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HIR.* [Sax. hỳna, *of them*.] In our old language is *their*.

To HIRE.† *v. a.* [hỳpan, Saxon; from the Cymr. *hur*, merces. Serenius.]
1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.
His sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden, Juv.*
2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.
They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 6.
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their staves. *Shakspeare.*
3. To bribe.
Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden.
4. To engage for pay; with the reciprocal word.
They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased.
1 *Sam.* ii. 5.
5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out*; as, he *hired out* his house to strangers. Dr. Johnson.—This sense seems to be the primary one; at least, it is very ancient.
A man planted a vyneyard, and set an hegge about it, and dalf a lake, and bildid a tour, and *hired* it to tilieris, [in the present version, *let it out*.]
Wicliffe, St. Mark, xii. 1.

HIRE. *n. s.* [hỳpe, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.
2. Wages paid for service.
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good sire,
He, thence departing, gave for his pains' *hire*.
Spenser, F. Q.
I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shaks.*
Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*
All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame.
Dryden.

HI'RELESS.* *adj.* [*hire* and *less*.] Without hire; not rewarded; not recompensed; not expecting hire.
Your misbelief my *hireless* value scorns.
Davenant, Gondibert, i. 3.
Poetry,
Oh *hireless* science, and of all alone
The liberal; meanly the rest each state
In pension treats; but this depends on none.
Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

HI'RELING. *n. s.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who serves for wages.
The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*
In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins, Dædal.*
'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. A mercenary; a prostitute.
Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.
Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

HI'RER. *n. s.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

To HI'RPLE.* See *To* HERPLE.

To HI'RSLE.* *v. n.* [Teut. *erselen*, cessim ire, tergiversari.] To move about. Craven Dial.

HIRST.* See HURST.

HIRSU'TE.† *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.]
1. Rough; rugged; shaggy.
There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
An *hirsute* beggar's brat, that lately fed on scraps. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.
Their bodies, that are affected with this universal melancholy, are most part black;—*hirsute* they are and lean. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 201.
2. Of coarse manners; of rough behaviour.
He looked elderly, and was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

HIRSU'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *hirsute*.] Hairiness.
Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brows, &c. shew melancholy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 58.

HIS.† *pronoun possessive.* [hyr, Saxon; i. e. *he's*.]
1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes us fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
Heav'n and yourself
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakspeare.*
He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke.*
Whene'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*.
Addison.

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* descent. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in *his* motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shaks.*
This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as *the man* his *ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted. Dr. Johnson.—"Christ *his* sake," in our liturgy, is a mistake either of the printers, or of the compilers. "My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength." Addison, Guard. No. 98. This is no slip of Mr. Addison's pen: he gives us his opinion upon this point very explicitly in another place. "The same single letter [*s*] on many occasions," says Addison, "does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers." Spect. No. 135. "The latter instance," Lowth observes, "might have shewn him, how groundless this notion is: for it is not easy to conceive, how the letter *s* added to a feminine noun should represent the word *her*, any more than it should the word *their* added to a plural noun; as, the *children's* bread. But the direct derivation of this case from the Saxon genitive case is sufficient of itself to decide this matter." Lowth, Introduct. to Eng. Grammar.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Donne.*
By thy fond consort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this *man's*.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire *his* jewels, and this other's house. *Shaksp.*

5. Anciently before *self*.
Every of us, each for *his* self, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISK.* *v. n.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

HI'SPID.* *adj.* [old Fr. *hispide*; Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough.
John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thisbite? or what Satyr wild?
More, Verses pref. to Hall's Poems, 1646.

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.
In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *hissing* hot. *Shakspeare.*
The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.
See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.
Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a public exhibition; which is sometimes done by *hissing*.
Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiꝛcan, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing, to explode.
Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Ecclus.* xxii. 1.
She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage. *More.*
I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*
What's the newest grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

HISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.
He would have spoke,
But *hiss* for *hiss* return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.
He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton, P. L.*
Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

HI'SSING.* *n. s.* [from *hiss.*]

1. The noise of a serpent, and of some other animals.
Being scared with beasts that passed by, and *hissing* of serpents, they died for fear. *Wisd.* xvii. 9.

2. An object of hisses or disgrace.
To make their land desolate, and a perpetual *hissing*; every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and wag his head. *Jerem.* xviii. 16.

HI'SSINGLY.* *adv.* [from *hissing.*] With whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST.† *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: some have thought it a corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *husht*, *hist*; but I have heard that it is an Irish verb commanding silence. Dr. Johnson.—Others suppose it to be the Latin interjection of silence, *st*; considered as an abbreviation of *sta*, stand, or of *siste*, stop. But it is most probably from our own word *whist*, be silent; *whist*, *huist*, *hist*. See *To* WHIST.] An exclamation commanding silence.
The mute Silence *hist* along,
'Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Milton, Il Pens.
Hist, *hist*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*

HISTO'RIAL.* *adj.* [*historial*, Fr.] Our elder word for historical.
An *historial* thing notable.
Chaucer, Doct. of Phys. Tale.

HISTO'RIAN. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.
What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton, P. L.*
Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison.*
Not added years on years my task would close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr.
HISTO'RICK. } *historicus*, Lat.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.
Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*
In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Burnet, Theory.*
Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical.*] In the manner of history; by way of narration.
The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker.*
When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker.*
After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

HI'STORIED.* *adj.* [from *history.*] Recorded in history; containing history. See STORIED.

HISTO'RIER.* *n. s.* [from *history.*] An old word for an historian.
Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.
Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554,) M. ii.

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *history.*] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γράφω; *historiographe*, French.] An historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers?* *Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γραφω.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [ἱστορία, and λόγος, description, discourse.] Knowledge of history; explanation of history.
Cockeram.

HI'STORY.† *n. s.* [ἱστορία, Gr. *historia*, Lat. *histoire*, French; from ἴστωρ, skilful, knowing; whence ἱστορέω, to inquire, to explore, to know by examination, and to relate.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room.
Wiseman.

What *histories* of toil could I declare?
But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

HISTORY *Piece.* *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope.*

HI'STRION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *histrion*; Lat. *histrio.*] A player. *Cockeram.*

HISTRIO'NICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *histrionique*,
HISTRIO'NICK. } from the Lat. *histrio.*] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

A *histrionical* contempt
Of what a man fears most. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Histrionical gestures, representing unto us Apollo's solemnities in his temple at Delos.
Peter Smart, Serm. at Durham, (1628,) p. 24.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical*, than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 164.

Nor may this be called an *histrionike* parada, or stagely visard and hypocrisy.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 168.

Though the world be *histrionical*, and most men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thyself.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 20.

In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the *histrionic* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 285.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *histrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

HI'STRIONISM.* *n. s.* [from *histrion.*] Theatrical or feigned representation.

When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over; when reality shall rule.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 24.

To HIT.† *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Lat. Minsheu; from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, Junius. From the Su. Goth. *hitta*, ferire, attingere. Spegel.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right? *Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail: used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakspeare.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind.
Roscommon.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton, Il Pens.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him.
Dryden.

6. *To* HIT *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To HIT.† *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?
Locke.

Bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.
Shakspeare.

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

'But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit.* *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible.
Dryden.

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits.* *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

5. To agree; to suit.

Pray you, let us *hit* together. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

The number so exactly *hits.*
Waterland, Script. Vind. iii. 6.

HIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seem amaz'd.
Dryden.

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgement, but a lucky *hit.*
South.

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit?*
Shakspeare.

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

To HITCH.† *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from the Sax. hiczan, hiczan, which means to strive, or from the French *hocher*, to move quickly; to which Dr. Johnson assents, defining our word accordingly "to catch, to move by jerks;" but, at the same time, observing that he knows not where it is used but in the following passage from Pope, nor well knows what it there means. The word, however, is used by South; as more than one literary friend has remarked to me, and as I had noted several years since. Dr. Jamieson, illustrating the Scottish verb *hatch*, (to

move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner,) says, that our *hitch* is used in the same way; although it is a word occurring so rarely, that Johnson could find but one example. To Skinner's etymons he adds the Icel. *hika*, cedo, recedo, retrocedo, which he considers as the radical word; and Serenius had proposed *hagga*, to move, to shake; *hik*, a small motion. — But *hitch*, in the passage from South, seems to mean to become "entangled or *hooked* together;" and, in that from Pope, "to be *hooked* in, to fall into, to be caught, and exposed as it were;" and so may be deduced from the same root as to hook, Teut. *haecken*. *Hichel*, (or *hitchel*,) a hook. Barret's Alv. 1580. To *hitch*, to catch hold of any thing with a rope or hook. Coles, Dict. edit. 1685. This is still a sea term; "*hitch* the fish-hook to the fluke of the anchor." In Gloucestershire, Mr. Malone says, to *hitch* is used actively in the sense of to *make fast*; and, as a neutral verb, to *stick fast*. Thus, after a swing-gate has vibrated backwards and forwards for some time, when the latch drops into the groove made to receive it, the gate is said to *hitch*. The word has other provincial meanings. Nor is *hitch*, in the sense of to hook on, or to fasten as with a hook, uncommon in many places. And from the active sense, thus implying *hold*, has arisen probably the use of the substantive for an impediment.]

1. To become entangled, or hooked together. ["Elementa *hamata*, et perplicata." Lucret.]

But if this will not do, we are told, that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united; by which union and connection they grew at length into this beautiful, curious, and most exact structure of the universe. A conceit fitter for Bedlam than a school, or an academy. *South, Serm.* iii. 90.

2. To be caught: to fall into; to be hooked in.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
Pope, Imit. of Hor. B. 2. Sat. I.

3. [Spoken of horses.] To hit the legs together in going. *Scott.*

4. To hop on one leg. Yorkshire. Grose. And so Dr. Johnson defines "to hobble" to *hitch*. See *To* HOBBLE.

5. To move, or walk. Norfolk. *Grose.*

HITCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A catch; any thing that holds; an impediment: as, there is a *hitch* in the business; the man has a *hitch* in his gait.

I am credibly informed, that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation; and that when you speak fast, you speak unintelligibly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *n. s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. s.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER.† *adv.* [*hidre*, Goth. hiðep, hiðep, Sax.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came.
Spenser, F. Q.

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*.
Shakspeare.

Who brought me *hither*,
Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek.
Milton, P. R.

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Lat. *Huc refer exitum*.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HI'THER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighbouring hills descended.
Milton, P. L.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, though they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying.
Milton, S. A.

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces every day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD. } *adv.* [hýðeppeapð, Sax.]
HI'THERWARDS. } This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

A puissant and mighty power
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shaksp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton, S. A.*

HIVE.† *n. s.* [hýfe, Saxon; either from the Su. Goth. *hof*, a house; or the M. Goth. *haban*, Icel. *hefa*, to contain; or the Sax. hipe, Icel. *hiu*, a house; a family. Serenius.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away.
Shakspeare.

So wandering bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*.
Waller.

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shakspeare.

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat, drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakspeare.*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope, Lett.*

HI'VER. *n. s.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HIVES.* *n. s.* pl. [a corruption of our own word *heave*, to swell, or rise up.] Eruptions in the skin: used in some parts of the north, according to Mr. Brockett.

To HIZZ.* *v. n.* To hiss. See *To* HISS.

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in upon them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HI'ZZING.* *n. s.* An hissing or hiss. See HISSING.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, Lucan, B. 6.

HO.† *interj.* [*eho*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Ho*, old French; stop, cease; the word made use of for combatants to leave off fighting. Kelham, Norm. Dict. *Ho*, Welsh, an exclamation, a call.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of

approach, or any thing else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough.

The duke of Norfolke was not fullie set forward, when the king cast down his warder, and the heraldes cried *ho, ho.* *Holinshed, Chron.*

The sacke without botome, which never can say *ho.*

Myrrour of Good Manners, tr. by A. Barcley, s. d.

There be three things never satisfied, and the fourth never saith *ho.*

Florio's Dialog. Ital. & Eng. (1578.)

Behold, the kinsman of whom Boaz spake came by; unto whom he said, *Ho*, such a one, turn aside, sit down here. *Ruth*, iv. 1.

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. *Isaiah*, lv. 1.

Ho, ho, come forth and flee from the land of the north. *Zech.* ii. 6.

What noise there, *ho?* *Shakspeare.*

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dryden.*

Ho.* *n. s.* [from the interjection.] Stop; bound; limit. Formerly the word was common in this country. Mr. Malone says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no *ho* with him, i. e. he knows no bounds, he never has *enough*, he is intemperate. "Out of all *ho*." Immodicè. Litt. Dict. 1715.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkyng.

Langham's Lett. of Q. Eliz. Entert. at Killingworth, (1575.)

To rule unruly people, with whom otherwise there were no *ho.*

Harvey, Pierce's Supererog. (1592.)

He once loved the fair maid of Fresingfield out of all *ho.* *Greene's Friar Bacon.*

To Ho.* *v. n.* To call out. An old sea-term, "*Howen*, or cryen, as shipmen." Pr. Parv. "Clamor nauticus vel cantus, ut, heve & *howe*, rombylow." Ort. Vocab. [Teut. *hou.*] See Hoy.

Hoa.† *interj.* [from *ho.*] A sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakspeare.*

When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakspeare.*

Ho'ane.* *n. s.* [Sax. hæn; Icel. *hein.* See Hone.] A fine kind of whetstone. *Cockeram.*

HOAR.† *adj.* [hap, Sax. from hapian, canescere. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. White.

The *hoare* waters from his frigot ran,
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 10.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hore.*
Fairfax.

Island of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave.
Thomson.

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar.*
Spenser, F. Q.

Let not his *hoar* head go down to the grave in peace. 1 *Kings*, ii. 6.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. White with frost.

Low the woods
Bow their *hoar* heads. *Thomson, Winter.*

4. Mouldy; musty. [hopiz, Sax. mucidus, hapian, mucescere; *hor*, Icel. mucor.]

Guyon finds Mammon in a delve
Sunning his threasure *hore.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. Arg.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar.* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Hoar.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Antiquity; hoariness.

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

To Hoar.* *v. n.* [Sax. hapian, *mucescere.*] To become mouldy or musty.]

A hare that is hoar,
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.
Old Song in Romeo and Juliet.

Hoar-frost. *n. s.* [*hoar* and *frost.*] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Exod.* xvi. 14.

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-frost.* *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD.† *n. s.* [*haurd*, Goth. hopd, Sax. from *hyrda*, Icel. to keep, to guard. Serenius. And Mr. H. Tooke states it to be the past participle of the Sax. hýpdan, *custodire.* It may be added, that in the Persones Tale of Chaucer, *horde* (as *hoard* was formerly written) is used for the place to keep treasure in. "Glotonie — is the devil's *horde*; ther he hideth him and resteth." Chaucer, C. T. edit. Tyrrwhitt, ii. 359.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee hence new nuts. *Shakspeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodward.*

To Hoard.† *v. n.* [Sax. hopdan.] To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.
Spenser, F. Q.

Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell.
Shakspeare.

To Hoard. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love! *Shakspeare.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich produce.
Dryden.

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot, Art of Politic. Lying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the particle *up.*

I have just occasion to complain of them, who because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man.
Dryden.

Ho'arder.† *n. s.* [Sax. hopdepe.] One that stores up in secret.

The *horders* of provision were constrained to open their garners, and the prices of grain abated. *Wotton, Panegyr. to K. Charles I.*

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

Ho'ared.* *adj.* [from *hoar.*] Mouldy; musty.

All the bread of their provision was dry and *hoared*, [in the present version, *mouldy*]. *Josh.* ix. 5. *Matthew's, Cranmer's, and the Bishops' Transl.*

Ho'arhound.† *n. s.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill.*

Pale *horehound*, which he holds of most especial use. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

Ho'ariness.† *n. s.* [from *hoary.*]

1. The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns.
Dryden.

2. Mouldiness. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

Hoariness, or vinewdness, such as is on bread or meat long kept; or mouldiness from moisture or lack of cleansing. *Barret.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [hap, Sax. *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.
—— Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse.*
Shakspeare, As you like it.

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully *hoarse.* *Thomson.*

Ho'arsely.† *adv.* [from *hoarse.*] With a rough harsh voice.

Hard at my feet ran down a crystal spring,
Which did the cumbrous pebbles *hoarsely* chide
For standing in the way.
More, Cupid's Conflict, (1647.)

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid.
Dryden.

Ho'arseness. *n. s.* [from *hoarse.*] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness* or viscous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness. Dryden, K. Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY.† *adj.* [hap, hapunz, Saxon. See Hoar.]

1. White; whitish.

One would think the deep to be *hoary.*
Job, xli. 32.

The secrets of the *hoary* deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

2. White or grey with age.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey.
Spenser, F. Q.

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city.
Knolles, Hist.

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?
Rowe.

Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss.
Prior.

3. White with frost.

The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaksp.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. [hopiȝ, Sax. See the fourth sense of HOAR.]

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread.
Knolles, Hist.

HO'ASED.* See HOOSE.

HO'AST.* *n. s.* A cough. See HAUST.

HOAX.* *n. s.* [Such is the Sax. hucɼe, or hucx, *derision, mockery, irony*; though Mr. Malone considers it as derived from the cant word *hocus*, a cheat. Lambarde calls the Sax. hucxtȳbe, a time of scorning and mocking. From the Lambeth book, cited by Mr. Brand, under the years 1556-1557, there appear receipts for *hoxce-money*. The Sax. hocep, hocop, also signified scorn, laughing to scorn, or contumely; and Chaucer's "wife of Simkin" is described "ful of *hoker* and bismare," (i. e. insolence or mockery, and of abuse,) Reve's Tale.] An imposition; a deception: as, the *hoax* was credited beyond expectation.

To HOAX.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive; to impose upon.

HOB.* *n. s.*

1. A clown. [German, *hube*, formerly *hobe*, a country-farm; *hubner*, a country fellow. Serenius.] *Sherwood.*

2. A fairy; a spirit. See HOBGOBLIN.

3. The back of the chimney. A northern term. Grose. See HOBNOB.

HOB *or Nob.** See HOBNOB.

HO'BBARD-DE-HOY.* *n. s.* [in some places called *hobbledehoy*, and also *hobbety-hoy*.] A stripling; a young lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy.

Man's age divided here ye have
By prentiships from birth to grave.
The first seven years bring up as a childe:
The next to learning, for waxing too wilde:
The next keepe under Sir *Hobbard-de-hoy:*
The next a man, no longer a boy, &c.
Tusser, Husbandrie, &c. (1580,) p. 57.

HO'BBISM.* *n. s.* The opinions of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, in this country, who was born towards the close of the sixteenth century. He "made no scruple to speak of the light and law of nature as a chimera; and as little, to mould Christianity to a system of his own, directly repugnant to the nature and end of all religion; for he establishes it as a fundamental point, that the subjects of every community ought to conform, in all religious matters, to the commands of the civil magistrate. To this he added a frightful picture of human nature, representing mankind as altogether selfish and savage." Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii. "His ethics have a strong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to destroy that liberty which is the birthright of every human creature. He is commonly represented as a sceptic in religion, and a dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a dogmatist in both." Granger, Biog. Hist. Charles II. Cl. ix.

The abettors of *Hobbism* could not stand up for it, without allowing themselves to be actuated only by base and narrow principles.
Skelton, Deism Revealed.

HO'BBIST.* *n. s.* A follower of the opinions of Hobbes.

That Rochester should write a satire on man, I am not surprized. It is the business of the libertine to degrade his species, and debase the dignity of human nature, and thereby destroy the most efficacious incitements to lovely and laudable actions. But, that a writer of Boileau's purity of manners should represent his kind in the dark and disagreeable colours he has done, with all the malignity of a discontented *Hobbist*, is a lamentable perversion of fine talents, and is a real injury to society. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To HO'BBLE.† *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble*. Dr. Johnson. — The diminutive of the Su. Goth. *hoppa*, to hop, to leap; so *hoppen, hobben*, Teut.; *hobbelu*, Cym. the same. Serenius.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryd.*

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through.
Addison.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling?*
Swift.

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans — had a custom of reproaching each other in a sort of extempore poetry, or rather tunable *hobbling* verse.
Dryden, Orig. and Pr. of Satire.

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

To HO'BBLE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *hobbel*, a knot, Fland.; *hobbelen*, to complicate in a knot.] To perplex; to embarrass: as, he is greatly *hobbled.*

HO'BBLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uneven aukward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A difficulty. [*hobbel*, Fland. a knot.] To get into a *hobble.*

HO'BBLER.† *n. s.* [old French, *hobeler*; "cavalier qui monte un cheval Escossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin.*" Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

1. A kind of horse-soldier.

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece *per diem.* *Davies.*

2. Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. West of England. Jennings.

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble.*] Clumsily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBLY.* *adj.* [from *hobble.*] Rough uneven: as, a *hobbly* road. Brockett, N. Country Words.

HO'BBY.† *n. s.* [*hobbije*, Fland.; *hobereau*, French; *hebog*, Welsh.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby.* *L'Estrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryd.*

2. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag. [Goth. *hoppe*, a horse; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse. Dr. Johnson. — *Hobin*, Irish, a horse whose motion is easy. Bullet. This, Dr. Jamieson thinks, may be from *obann*, Ir. quick, nimble. Nevertheless he reverts also to the northern language, to which Serenius likewise refers *hobby*, viz. Icel. *hoppa*, a mare; as Johnson has to the Goth. *hoppe*, a horse. This, I may add, carries us to the Greek ἵππος.]

Hobblers armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on *hobbies.* *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

As young children, who are ty'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

4. In colloquial language, that which is the favourite object or pursuit of a person. See HOBBY-HORSE.

HO'BBY-HORSE.* *n. s.*

1. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby-horse.* *Glanville.*

2. A character in the old May-games. The *hobby-horse* was represented by a man equipped with as much pasteboard as was sufficient to form the head and hinder parts of a horse, the quadrupedal defects being concealed by a long mantle or foot-cloth that nearly touched the ground. The performer on this occasion exerted all his skill in burlesque horsemanship. *Douce.*

But see the *hobby-horse* is forgot:
Fool! it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces
And some other buffoon graces.
B. Jonson, Masque at Althorpe.

The word politician is not usual to his maw, and thereupon he plays the most notorious *hobby-horse*, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense. *Milton, Colasterion.*

3. A stupid or foolish person. [from the preceding sense.]

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby-horses* must not hear.
Shakspeare.

4. The favourite object or pursuit of a person.

What the last age denominated follies, or *hobby-horses*, we style *collections:* Uncle Toby's library would have required no apology among the hunters of old ballads, and churchwardens' bills of our day!
Ferriar, Illustr. of Sterne, ch. 5.

HOBGO'BLIN.† *n. s.* [according to Skinner, for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin:* but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hopgoblins*, *empusæ*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says Wallis, came the boys' play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg. Dr. Johnson.—Wallis maintains his opinion, in his Correction of Hobbes, with much stoutness: "This derivation you did, at first, cry out upon as very absurd; and you meant to pay me for it; till you were informed, as I hear, by some of your friends, that the scholiast of Aristophanes had the same, (viz. *empusa* from ἓν and πεζός,) and so have Eustathius, Erasmus, Cælius Rhodoginus, Stephanus, Scapula, Calepine, and others; and therefore you were advised not to quarrel with it. Whereupon, waving your main charge, you only tell me, that it doth not become my gravity to tell you, that *empusa*, your *dæmonium Atheniense*, was a kind of *hobgoblin*, *that hopped upon one leg;* and that thence a *boys' play*, now in use, *comes to be called ludus empusæ;* and withal pray me to tell you, where it was that I read the word *empusa* for the *boys' play* I spake of? To the question I answer, that I read it so used in Junius's Nomenclator, Rider's, and Thomas's Dictionary; sufficient authors for such a business." Due Correction for Mr. Hobbes, Oxf. 1656. p. 24. Notwithstanding this learned etymology, it is, I think, plain that our ancestors considered the *hobgoblin* as no other than a *Robin Goodfellow;* and that, therefore, we may consider *hob* as the true etymon; *hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. Robin Goodfellow. See the example from Shakspeare's Mids. N. Dream. "A bigger kind there is of them [fairies] called with us *hobgoblins*, and *Robin Goodfellows*, that would in those superstitious times, grind corn for a mess of milk, &c." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47. Hence *hob* was also a general name for a fairy or spirit. "The *hobs* of night." Morall Plot of C. Wase's Electra of Sophocles, 1649. "*Hobthrust*, or rather *hob o' th' hurst*, a spirit supposed to haunt woods only." North. Grose's Prov. Gloss. *Hob* Howlard, the name of a spirit. Brand, Popular Antiq. ii. 359.] A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one.

You are that shrewd and knavish sprite,
Call'd *Robin Goodfellow:* ——
Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *Hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakspeare.*

HO'BIT. *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BLIKE.* *adj.* [from *hob.*] Clownish; boorish.

Cotgrave, in V. Rude, and Sherwood.

HO'BNAIL.† *n. s.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*]
1. A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hobnails.*
Shakspeare.

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakspeare.*

2. A clownish person, in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely facetious. *Milton, Colasterion.*

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes?
Dryden, Juv.

HO'BNOB.† This is probably corrupted from *habnab* by a coarse pronunciation. See HABNAB. Dr. Johnson. — Grose, in like manner, explains *hobnob* "at a venture, rashly," as a northern expression, and sometimes pronounced *habnab*. From him we learn also, that *hob* or *hub* is our northern name for the back of the chimney; and that the drinking phrase *to hob or nob* with a person, arose from beer being placed on the *hob* to warm, and cold beer being set on a small table called the *nob;* so that the original question, will you have *hob* or *nob*, meant, will you have warm or cold beer? This very improbable account has been somewhat refined in a work of great erudition. "It was customary for persons to pledge each other by taking their cups from the *hobs* or *hubs* and *nobs*, on which they were placed on each side of the fire-place." Whiter's Etymolog. Magnum, p. 122. Mr. Brand's etymology and explanation are much more satisfactory; habban, Sax. to have, and næbban, to want. May it not therefore be explained in this sense, "Do you choose a glass of wine, or would you rather let it alone?"

His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death, and sepulchre; *hob, nob*, is his word; give't or take't. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

HO'BOY.* *n. s.* A wind instrument. See HAUTBOY. It is written *hoboy*, as if it were from the Italian *oboe*, which, as Pegge has observed, is exactly the pronunciation an Italian would give the French word *hautbois;* and has no meaning, as the French name has.

HO'BSON'S CHOICE.* An expression often used denoting that kind of choice in which there is no alternative. The caprice of Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, who died in 1630, is said to have given rise to it.

Hobson kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse next to the stable door; so that every customer was alike well-served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice: From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you, to say, *Hobson's choice. Spectator*, No. 509.

HO'BTHRUST, or HO'BTHURST.* *n. s.* An hobgoblin, sometimes called Robin Goodfellow; supposed, according to Grose, to haunt woods only; *hob o' the hurst.* See HOBGOBLIN. A northern word. Formerly used for a clown also, a rustick.

Both can easily pardon the mistake of this rude writer, nor are at all surprised at it as a novelty, that any ignorant rural *hobthurst* should call the spirit of nature (a thing so much beyond his capacity to judge of) a prodigious hobgoblin.
Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682.) p. 91.

HOCK. *n. s.* [hoχ, hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock. See HOUGH.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. s.* [from *Hockheim* on
HO'CKAMORE. } the *Maine*.] Old strong Rhenish wine.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ;*
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*

If cyder royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogshead of that and one of tart new cyder together.
Mortimer.

HO'CKEY, or HA'WKEY.* *n. s.* [*hoch*, German, heach, Sax. high, i. e. festival.] A name for harvest-home, used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, according to Pegge; and certainly in other places. *Hockey* cake is that which is distributed to the people at harvest-home. The *hockey* cart is that which brings the last corn and the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands, with which the horses are also attired. Salmon's Survey, Hertfordshire, cited in Brand's Popular Antiquities.

Hoackey is brought
Home with hallowin. *Poor Robin's Alm.* 1676.

In the town of Cambridge, and centre of our University, such curious remains of ancient customs may be noticed, in different seasons of the year, which pass without observation. The custom of blowing horns on the first of May (old stile) is derived from a festival in honour of Diana. At the *hawkie*, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts through the streets, the horses being covered with white sheets; and when I enquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people that they were drawing the *harvest-queen.*
Dr. Clarke's Travels.

HO'CKHERB. *n. s.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth.*

To HO'CKLE.† *v. a.* [from *hock.*]
1. To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*
2. To mow. Applied only to stubble. *Mason.*

HOCUS POCUS.† [The original of this word is referred by Tillotson to a form of the Romish church. Junius derives

it from *hocced*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered. Dr. Johnson. — Archbishop Tillotson's remark is, that "in all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the church of Rome in their trick of transubstantiation." Serm. xxvi. Pegge notices the corruption as arising from the illiteracy of some Romish priests, who themselves pronounced, in a gabbling manner, the proper words as if they were *hocus pocus*. Anecd. of the Eng. Language. — I subscribe neither to this, nor to the archbishop's observation; and have often wondered that such a man as Tillotson should have given publicity to his opinion. Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, considers it as descended from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology; and refers us to the authority of Verelius. From Verelius we derive further information, that this personage's name was in use among the Italian conjurers, "histrionibus Italis hodieque notum; *Ocus Bochus*, carmina præsto!" Verelii Epitome Hist. Suio-Goth. 4to. 1730. p. 13. This was unknown to Dr. Johnson; and, had it been known to Tillotson, would have saved his remark, which has been repeated in abundance of books.]

1. A juggler.

I will speak of one man more excelling in that craft than others, that went about in king James his time, and long since, who called himself "the king's majesty's most excellent *hocus pocus*;" and so was he called, because that, at the playing of every trick, he used to say, "*hocus pocus*, tontus, talontus, vade celeriter jubeo," *a darke composure of words to blinde the eyes of beholders.*

Ady's Candle in the Dark, Treat. of Witches, &c. p. 29.

Boy. Do they think this pen can juggle? I would we had *Hokos pokos* for 'em then, your people; or Travitano Tudesko.

Dam. Who's that, boy?

Boy. Another juggler with a long name.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Dancing-wenches, *hocus pocus's*, and other anticks past my remembrance.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 154.

2. A juggle; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurers in practising their tricks.

Right and wrong
Could never hold it out so long,
And, like blind fortune, with a sleight
Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus pocus*. *Hudibras*, iii. iii.

If thou hast any *hocus pocus* tricks to play, why can'st not do them here? *Addison, Drummer.*

To Hocus, or *To* Hocus-Pocus.* To cheat. A low expression.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange.*

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautelous of the present age. *Nalson.*

HOD.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps a corruption of *hoved* or *heaved*, that which is carried: the trough is carried on the shoulders, not on the head. Or from the French *hotte*, a basket to carry on the back. V. Cotgrave in Hotte.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tusser.*

Ho'ddy.* *adj.* Well; pleasant; in good spirits. A southern expression. Grose.

Ho'ddy-Do'ddy.* *n. s.* A word of contempt, denoting an awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person.

Cob's wife, and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

He has more goodness in his little finger, than you have in your whole body:
My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddy-doddy*.
Swift, Cookmaid's Lett. to Dr. Sheridan.

Ho'dman. *n. s.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

Ho'dmandod.† *n. s.*

1. A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail. See Dodman.

Hodge-Podge.† *n. s.* [*hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French. Our word is also written *hodgepot*, *hotchpot*, and *hotchpotch*. Teut. *hutspot*. See Hotchpot.]

1. A medly of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodgepodge* of all other speeches.
Ep. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for tarts, which is a kind of *hodgepot*.
Bacon, Speech against the Countess of Somerset.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys, Trav.*

2. A commixture of lands. See Hotchpotch.

Hodie'rnal. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE.† *n. s.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch; *hoha*, Gothick; old Fr. *hoe*, mod. *houe*; Dutch, *houwe*; which some derive from the Lat. *upupa*, a similar instrument.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer.*

To Hoe. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

HO'FUL.* *adj.* [Saxon, hoful, full of care, perhaps from hoga, prudent.] Careful. Not now in use.

S. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.
Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 97. b.

Ho'fully.* *adv.* [from *hoful*.] Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.
Stapleton, Fortr. &c. fol. 119. b.

HOG.† *n. s.* [*hwch*, Welsh; *hoch*, Cornish.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakspeare.*

The *hog*, that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A castrated boar.

3. *To bring* Hogs *to a fine market.* To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs to a fine market*. *Spectator.*

4. *Hog* is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. Skinner. [*hogetz*, Norm. Fr. young wether sheep. Kelham.] In some parts of the north for sheep of a year old.

5. In naval language, a sort of flat scrubbing broom.

To Hog.* *v. a.*

1. In naval language, to *hog* a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a *hog*.

2. To carry on the back. North. *Grose.*

3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog. A colloquial expression; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse.

Ho'gcote. *n. s.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer.*

Ho'ggerel. *n. s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'gget.* *n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *hogetz*. See the fourth sense of *hog*.]

1. A sheep of two years old. *Skinner.*

2. A hog-colt; a colt of a year old. Hampshire. *Grose.*

Ho'ggish.† *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

Those devils, so talked of and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jailors.
Overbury, Charact. of a Prison.

Ho'ggishly.† *adv.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

They are all *hoggishly* drunk.
Gascoigne, Del. Diet for Droonkardes, (1576.)

Ho'ggishness. *n. s.* [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

Hogh. *n. s.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,
The western *hogh*, besprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ho'gherd.† *n. s.* [*hog* and hyrd, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hog-herd* fed his rooting swine.
Browne, Brit. Past. (1616,) B. ii. S. 1.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Ho'go.* *n. s.* [corrupted from *haut gout*. See Haut Gout.] High flavour; strong scent.

Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.
Dr. Mat. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660,) p. 76.

HO'GRINGER.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *ring*.] One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog. A colloquial expression.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSFENNEL.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GSHEAD.† *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, says Minsheu, from the form or shape; but more probably from the Dutch *ockshood*, and *ogshood*, from *ocks*, the name of a certain measure in Brabant, and *houden*, to contain. See Minsheu in V. HOGGESHEAD.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*

They slung up one of their largest *hogsheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

HO'GSHEARING.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *shear*.] A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hogshearing*, where, as we use to say in England, we have a great deal of noise, and no wool. *Dean Martin, Lett.* (1662,) p. 95.

HO'GSTEER.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *steer*, Saxon, steop, a young bullock.] A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram.*

HO'GSTY. *n. s.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *n. s.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN.† *n. s.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner derives it from the Teut. *heyde*, a country place, q. d. a rustick; and, with probability, as *hoiden* is not confined to the female sex. Cotgrave and Sherwood give us the male *hoiden*. "*Badault*, a fool, dolt, fop, ass, coxcomb, gaping *hoydon*." Again, Sherwood translates his "rude *hoidon*" into the French *falourdin*, which Cotgrave converts into "a lubberly sloven, a heavy sot, a lumpish *hoydon*." This sense was not known to Dr. Johnson, though Milton also uses it; and indeed of the *female* hoiden he has given no example. The word, in my opinion, was first applied to men. It occurs repeatedly in Cotgrave with such application, but not to women.]

1. An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder? *Milton, Colasterion.*

2. An ill-taught, awkward, country girl.

All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward *hoydens* in nature. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 44.

HO'IDEN.* *adj.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

They throw their persons, with a *hoiden* air,
Across the room, and toss into the chair. *Young, Sat. 5.*

Give us nature wild,
Delighted with a *hoyden* soul,
Which truth and innocence controul. *Green's Spleen*, ver. 250.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOISE } *v. a.* [*hausser*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raise up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Hoise sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles, Hist.*

They loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Ralegh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne? *South.*

We thought for Greece
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden, Æn.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden, Pers.*

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry
To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden, Æn.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

HOIST.* *n. s.* [from *To hoise*.] A lift; the act of raising up. It is used in low conversation.

He is upon his second *hoist* into the cart. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 286.

To HOIT.* *v. n.* [Icel. *hauta*, to dance, to run about.] To leap; to caper.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels, among his drunken companions. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.*

He that — could do
The vaulter's somersalts; or us'd to woo
With *hoiting* gambols. *Donne, Poems*, p. 310.

HO'ITY-TO'ITY.* *adj.* [from *To hoit*. "Dancing, jumbling, all a *hoit*." Florio, in V. INTRESCA. World of Words, 1598. And from the Goth. and Icel. *teitr*, very merry.] Thoughtless; giddy. It is a low expression; and has been used also as an interjection of surprise, or admiration, or any sudden feeling.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams! *Congreve, Love for Love.*

Then *hoity-toity*,
Wisking, frisking. *Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibson's Camden.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; healdan, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis*, xxi. 18.

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

3. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having, cannot *hold*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 Thess.* v. 21.

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Baalam. *Rev.* ii. 14.

5. To consider; to regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakspeare.*

One amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shaks.*

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Hold such in reputation. *Philipp.* ii. 29.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear. *Dryden.*

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold*
Wants her fit vessels pure. *Milton, P. L.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jerem.* ii. 13.

10. To keep; to hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton, P. L.*

11. To keep from spoil; to defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton, P. L.*

12. To keep from loss.

Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

13. To have any station.

The star, that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth *hold*. *Milton, Comus.*

And now the strand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd.
Dryden.

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

14. To possess; to have.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

The castle *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knolles, Hist.*

Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

15. To possess in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his seigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Milton.*

16. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*

Death! what dost? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou dost, thou dost not know. *Crashaw.*

17. To stop; to restrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shaks.*

Fell, banning hag! inchantress, *hold* thy tongue.
Shakspeare.

When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong.
Denham.

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow servants. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to.
Shakspeare.

19. To keep; to save.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim.
Shakspeare.

20. To confine to a certain state.

The Most High then shewed signs for them, and *held* still the flood, till they were passed over.
2 *Esdr.* xiii. 14.

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. *Acts*, ii. 24.

22. To retain; to continue.

These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

23. To practise with continuance.

Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton, P. L.*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton, P. L.*

25. To solemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shaks.*

He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 36.

26. To conserve; not to infringe.

Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace.
Numb. xxx. 7.

She said, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden.*

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgement in discerning what is true.
Bacon.

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines and *held* them battle a long season.
1 *Mac.* vi. 52.

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The Pharisees *held* a council against him.
St. Matt. xii. 14.

A while discourse they *hold*. *Milton, P. L.*

30. To prosecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the West, did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

31. *To* Hold *forth*. To offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his sense. *Woodward.*

32. *To* Hold *forth*. To protend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our steps!
Cheyne.

33. To Hold *in*. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce *hold* him *in*.
Swift.

34. *To* Hold *in*. To restrain in general.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend; ye wish they had *held* themselves longer *in*, and not so dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker.*

35. *To* Hold *off*. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to *hold* him *off* a while,
You shall by that perceive him. *Shaksp. Othello.*

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

36. *To* Hold *on*. To continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country.
Knolles, Hist.

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *on*. *Sanderson.*

37. *To* Hold *out*. To extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Esth.* v. 2.

38. *To* Hold *out*. To offer; to propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.
B. Jonson.

39. *To* Hold *out*. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.
Shakspeare.

40. *To* Hold *up*. To raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait?
Shakspeare.

The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. *To* Hold *up*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself *up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense,
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety *up*. *Shakspeare.*

And so success of mischief shall be born,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel *up*.
Shakspeare.

Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have been sparing in those grants.
Davies on Ireland.

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addison, Cato.

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To Hold. *v. n.*

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chesnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
But who constrains me? *Milton, S. A.*

None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Estrange.*

The reasons given by them against the worship of images will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst Christians. *Stillingfleet.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.
South.

The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above,
Dryden, Fab.

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryd.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no.
Locke.

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison.*

The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue without variation.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*. *Milton, P. L.*

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do find it. *Wisd.* ii. 24.

They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryd.*

Numbers *hold*,
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea, and will, have her son cunning and bold. *Ascham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. *To* HOLD *forth*. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Estrange.*

11. *To* HOLD *in*. To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in*. *Jer.* vi. 11.

12. *To* HOLD *in*. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

13. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a distance without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coyness we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered with infamy on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

15. *To* HOLD *on*. To proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Estrange.*

16. *To* HOLD *out*. To last; to endure.

Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. *To* HOLD *out*. Not to yield; not to be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles, Hist.*

You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should *hold out* so long against importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardest ir'n *hold out*
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conquest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison on Italy.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison, Cato.*

As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. *To* HOLD *together*. To be joined.

Those old Gothick castles, made at several times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*

19. *To* HOLD *together*. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

20. *To* HOLD *up*. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. *To* HOLD *up*. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.*

22. *To* HOLD *up*. To continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*? *Collier of Envy.*

23. *To* HOLD *with*. To adhere to; to cooperate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in these things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.

Hold, ho! lieutenant — sir — Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you — *hold*, *hold*, for shame! *Shakspeare.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden.*

HOLD.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is used with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is oftenest united, are *take*, *lay*, and *have*.

Those bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be *taken* of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot *lay hold* on at once. *Hooker.*

Uzzah, put forth his hand to the ark of God, and *took hold* of it; for the oxen shook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st *lay hold* upon him, send him
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *B. Jonson.*

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion. *Milton, S. A.*

The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the shining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst in the confidence of prayer,
My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison.*

We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Prison; place of custody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, because it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden.*

They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impos-

sible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. Hold *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. [from the Su. Goth. *hol*, hollow.] *Harris.*

Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.
Dryden.

9. A lurking place; as the *hold* of a wild beast or deer. [from the Su. Goth. *hol*, hollow, q. d. a cave.]

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe residence.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

There separated themselves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might.
1 *Chron.* xii. 8.

He shall destroy thy strong *holds.*
Jerem. xlviii. 18.

Ho'ldback.* *n. s.* [*hold* and *back.*] Let; hindrance; opposition.

I doubt not but you will be as forward to go, as any man to have you. The only *holdback* is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 555.

Ho'lder.† *n. s.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

Struggling still with those,
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
[She] starts ——
Casting with furious limbs her *holders* to the walls.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 7.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. One that keeps back or restrains, with *in.* *Sherwood.*

3. One that supports, with *up.* *Sherwood.*

4. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

5. A possessor of any thing; as, a *holder* of stock. A mercantile expression of modern times.

Holderfo'rth. *n. s.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.

Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made
In powdering-tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth.* *Addison.*

Ho'ldfast.† *n. s.* [*hold* and *fast.*]

1. Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Support; hold.

His *holdfast* was gone; his footing lost.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 18.

Ho'lding.† *n. s.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Whether flax and tillage do not naturally multiply hands, and divide land into small *holdings*, and well improved? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 98.

2. Hold; influence.

Every thing would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.
Burke on the present Discontents, (1770.)

3. The burden or chorus of a song. *Hanmer.*

The *holding* every man shall bear, as loud
As his strong sides can volley. *Shakspeare.*

The undersong or *holding* whereof is, It is merrie in haul where beards wag all.
The Serving Man's Comfort, (1598.)

Ho'ldster.* See Holster.

Hole.† *n. s.* [Sax. *hol*; Dutch, *hol*; from the Su. Goth. *hoelia*, M. Goth. *huljan*, to cover, to hide. Serenius.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed.
Shakspeare.

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole.*
Shakspeare.

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole.* *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that are content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. Ainsworth. To this sense may be referred the proverbial expression of finding a *hole* to creep out at. *Mason.*

7. Arm-*hole.* The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm-*holes* and sides. *Bacon.*

8. *To take down a* Hole. To let fall; of the same import as to *take down a peg.* "To take a *hole* lower, *humilier*, to humble, to bring down." Cotgrave.

He has taken his thoughts a *hole* lower.
Lilly, Endimion.

Hole.* *adj.* Whole. So written by our old authors. See Whole.

To Hole.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go into a hole.

I have you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklock, with your worming brain,
And wriggling engine-head of maintenance,
Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly:
A fine round head, when those two lugs are off,
To trundle through a pillory.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

To Hole.* *v. a.* [Saxon, holian; Germ. *holen.*] To form a hole; to excavate.

Ho'lidam.† *n. s.* [See Halidom.] An ancient oath.

By my *holidam* here comes Catharine. *Shaksp.*

Now on my faith, and *holy-dom*, we are
Beholden to your worship. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Ho'liday.* See Holyday.

Ho'lily. *adv.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holily.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

Ho'liness. *n. s.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth beseem your *holiness*
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakspeare.*

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.
Bacon.

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness.*
Shakspeare.

His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges.
Addison on Italy.

Ho'lla.† *interj.* [The French have enlarged the term *ho* to a dyssyllable by the assistance of their favourite adjunct *la*, and used the compound word *ho-la* (or *stop there*) in combats; which we have adopted in common language, when we call upon a person to *stop.* Pegge. The word was a term of the manege, by which the rider restrained and *stopped* his horse. Malone. It is sometimes written, and pronounced, *holloa.*] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Holla! stand there. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To Ho'lla.† *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors; sometimes *halloo.* Dr. Johnson. — More frequently *hallow*, Dr. Johnson might have added; and the practice may be defended by referring to the Saxon ahlopan, to shout aloud.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakspeare.*

What *halloing* and what stir is this to-day?
Shakspeare.

Ho'lla.* *n. s.*

1. A shout. [from the Sax. ahlopan.]

List! list! I hear
Some far off *hallow* break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, (ed. 1645.)

He's here with a whoop, and gone with a *holla.*
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

2. The word of command to a horse to stop. [from the interjection.]

What recketh he his rider's angry stir,
His flattering *holla*, or his *stand I say?*
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

But I must give my muse the *hola* here.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.

Ho'lland. *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd
For folded turbants finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'LLANDER.* *n. s.* A man of Holland.

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied *Hollander.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Ho'LLANDS.* A kind of cant term for *gin;* much of that liquor being brought into this country from *Holland.*

Ho'LLEN.* [Sax. holeȝn, holen.] The holly. North. See HOLLY.

HO'LLOW.† *adj.* [from *hole*, Dr. Johnson says. It is the Su. Goth. and Sax. *hol*, Icel. *holr*, cavus.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* towers with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Light; loose.

A courser strong,
Whose armed feet upon the *hollow* lay
Seemed to thunder. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 15.

3. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakspeare.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

4. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon.*
He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow.* *Milton, P. L.*

Ho'LLOW.* *adv.* A colloquial expression: as, he carried it *hollow*, that is, he gained the prize without difficulty; as Skinner remarks, "luculenter vicit, he carried it *wholly*, *whole*, and *all*." Craven Dialect.

Ho'LLOW-EYED.* *adj.* [*hollow* and *eye.*] Having the eyes sunk in the head.

Death *hollow-eyed*,
With bones shyderyd,
With his worme-eaten maw,
And his gastly jaw. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 257.
A needy, *hollow-ey'd*, sharp-looking wretch. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Ho'LLOW-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart.*] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow-hearted* dealings? *Howell, Voc. For.*
The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Ho'LLOW. *n. s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans not his own. *Denham.*
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakspeare.*
Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen.* xxii. 25.

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

To Ho'LLOW.† *v. a.* [Sax. holian; Germ. *holen.*] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd* did the waves sustain,
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden.*
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To Ho'LLOW.† *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*, Dr. Johnson says. But if we refer to the Sax. ahlopan, this charge is done away. See *To* HOLLA.] To shout; to hoot.

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison.*
He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

Ho'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow.*]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Ho'LLOWNESS.† *n. s.* [from *hollow.*]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill.*
The river — is drawn into little *hollownesses.* *Bp. Taylor, Serm.*
Earth's *hollownesses*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air. *Donne, Poems*, p. 144.
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love the least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

Ho'LLOWROOT. *n. s.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'LLY. *n. s.* [holeȳn, Sax.] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Miller.*
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last. *Gay.*
Some to the *holly* hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

Ho'LLYHOCK. *n. s.* [holihoc, Saxon, commonly called *holyoak.*] Rosemallow. It is in every respect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*
Holyocks far exceed poppies for their durableness, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

Ho'LLYROSE.† } Ho'LLYTREE. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

Why, *holly-rose*, dost thou of slender frame,
And without scent, assume a rose's name?
Tate's Cowley.

HOLM.† *n. s.*

1. A river-island; an islet. [Goth. *holmr*, *holm;* Sax. holm; Dan. *holm.*] In the north of England, *holms* are low lands near a river. It is sometimes pronounced, and written, *hown.* Where *holm* is the name of a place, or where it is joined with another word, it usually signifies a place surrounded with waters; but if water be not near the place, it may signify *hilly;* the Saxon word, according to Camden, meaning also a hill or mountain.

A little higher up the river was a *holm*, which divided it into two branches. *Vaillant, Trav.* iii. 295.

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. [Sax. holen, *holly;* the leaves of one sort of the evergreen oak are called *holly-leaved.*]

Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Hist. of Sus.* ver. 58.
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ho'LMEN.* *adj.* [from *holm.*] Made of holm. West of England. Jennings.

Ho'LOCAUST. *n. s.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown.*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γεάφω.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether, by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LPEN.† The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.

He hath *holpen* his servant Israel.
St. Luke, i. 54.

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *n. s.* [heolſtep, Sax. a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hose he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

To HO'LSTER.* *v. n.* To bustle; to make a disturbance. West of England. Grose.

HOLT.† *n. s.* [at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, *holt* signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holt, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon hol, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. Gibson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from the Sax. helan, to cover; *holed, hol'd, holt;* a rising ground or knoll *covered* with trees. Div. of Purl. ii. 383. Serenius, long before, had made a similar deduction from the Goth. and Icel. *hulja, hoelia*, to cover. We also use this word, however, simply for a hill, without any reference to its *covering*, but rather with the meaning of bleak or barren. In this case, perhaps, the Icel. *hollt*, a rough and barren place, is the etymon.]

1. A wood; a grove; a forest. The word is still thus used in many parts of England. Cherry-*holt*, a plantation of cherry-trees. Norfolk.

These *holtes*, and these hayis,
That han in winter dead yben and drie,
Revestin hem in grene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. iii. 352.

The wilde forest, the clothed *holtes* with green.
Ld. Surry, Songs, &c. p. 10.

A grove, *holt*, or wood of such trees.
Mede's Works, (1677,) p. 65.

2. A hill.

O'er *holt* and heath
We went, through deserts waste, and forests wild.
Fairfax, Tass. viii. 12.

Underneath the *holtes* so hoar.
Old Poem cited by Percy, Rel. Anc. Poet. v. 1. Gloss.

He, whose rustick muse
O'er heath and craggy *holt* her wing display'd.
Dyer.

HO'LY.† *adj.* [halıȝ, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. [Sax. halȝa; Icel. *heilagn*, from *hala*, to praise. Serenius.]

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shaks.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre.
Dryden.

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

HOLY-CROSS *Day.** *n. s.* The fourteenth of September. See HOLY-ROOD.

HO'LY-GHOST. *n. s.* [halıȝ and ȝaſt, Sax.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-Ghost?* *Locke.*

HO'LY-ONE.* *n. s.* [*holy* and *one*.]

1. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis; applied also to God the Son.

I am the Lord, your *Holy-One*, the Creator of Israel, your King. *Isaiah*, xliii. 15.

I know thee who thou art, the *Holy-One* of God. *St. Luke*, iv. 34.

Nor from the *Holy-One* of Heaven
Refrained his tongue blasphemous. *Milton, P. L.*

2. One separated to the service of God.

And of Levi he said, Let thy Thummim and thy Urim be with thy *holy-one*. *Deut.* xxxiii. 8.

Though by *holy-one* be principally meant the high priest, — yet it comprehends all the rest of the priests and Levites in conjunction with him. *Patrick.*

HOLY-ROOD *Day.** *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the Cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem by Cosroes, king of Persia, about the year of Christ 615; the fourteenth day, of September. *Brand.*

This day, they say, is called *holy-rood* day,
And all the youth are now a nutting gone.
Com. of Grim the Collier of Croydon.

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *n. s.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HO'LYDAY.† *n. s.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

The histories, which were writ before the reformation, do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a *holy-day*, or about such a time, without mentioning the month; relating one thing to be done at Lammas-tide, and another about Martlemas, &c. so that were these names quite left out of the calendar, we might be at a loss to know when several of these transactions happened. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.*

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holydays* for many years after.
Knolles, Hist.

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast.
Waller.

3. A day of gayety and joy.

My approach has made a little *holy-day*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

4. A day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maittaire to give you a *holy-day?* would you bluntly say to him, give me a *holy-day?*
Ld. Chesterfield.

HO'LYDAY.* *adj.*

1. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Headbands, *holyday* clothes, and veils, glasses, and scarfs. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 7.

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare, Merr. Wives of Windsor.*

2. Occurring seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE. *n. s.* [*hommage*, Fr.; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.
Shakspeare.

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages* and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

The gods' great mother, when her heavenly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeisance to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet.
Dryden.

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *homage*.] Subject to homage.

Of them two, he of Holland, being *homageable* to none, — was the more potent.
Howell, Lett. i. ii. 15.

For which he is *homageable* to the crown of France. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 12.

HO'MAGER. *n. s.* [*hommager*, French, from *homage*.] One who holds by homage to a superiour lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæsar's *homager*. *Shakspeare.*

His subjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

HOME.† *n. s.* [ham, Sax. The past participle of hæman, *coire*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 347. A word, however, as Serenius has observed, of the highest antiquity; *haim*, M. Goth. a village, a town; *heim*, Su. Goth. a house, a mansion; and probably primitive. Wachter views it as derived from *heima*, to cover, to shield.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment.
Shakspeare.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shaks.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. *Home*, united to a substantive, signifies domestick, or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME.† *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

Men in distant regions roam,
To bring politer manners *home*. *Gay, Fab.* 14.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney.*

With his prepared sword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A loyal sir
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakspeare.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of reasoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stilling fleet.*

HO'MEBORN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Philips.*

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton, Comus.*

Happy next him, who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

HO'MEKEEPING.* *adj.* [*home* and *keep*.] Staying at home.

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

HO'MELESS.* *adj.* [*home* and *less*.] Wanting a home; having no home.

HO'MELILY. *adv.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS.† *n. s.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness. Originally, management; care of home. So "Grisild's wifely *homeliness*." Chaucer, Cl. Tale.

Coarse tapestry may, afar off, show well; which, when it comes to be close viewed, discovers an *homeliness* in texture and faults enough, both in shapes and colours. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 51.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments. *Addison.*

HO'MELY.† *adj.* [from *home*. And at first this adjective signified what related to home or household. "The enemyes of a man ben they that ben *homely* with hym." Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. 36. "They *of his own household*." Pres. Version.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude. It is used both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *homely* shepherd nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakspeare.*

Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakspeare.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakspeare.*

Our stomachs will make what's *homely* savoury. *Shakspeare.*

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton, Comus.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Swift.*

Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn themselves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

HO'MELY.† *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

It is a bashful child; *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Thus like the god his father, *homely* drest,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

HO'MELYN. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HO'MEMADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. *Lev.* xxvii. 16.

HO'MESPEAKING.* *n. s.* [*home* and *speak*.] Forcible and efficacious speech.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seemed; sometimes by a mild and familiar discourse; sometimes with plain and impartial *homespeaking*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs, were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homespun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long, sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys, Trav.*

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspeare to the soft Scarlatti yield. *Addison.*

HO'MESPUN. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakspeare.*

HO'MESTALL.† } *n. s.* [ham and ſtæbe,
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining the house.

I do not see thee led into the market-place, or any other part of the city, or thy *homestead* of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Christ tempted.*

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

Through every *homestall* and through every yard
(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn he flies. *Somerville.*

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [ham and peapð, Saxon.] Towards home;
HO'MEWARDS. } towards the native place; towards the place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakspeare.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel, now, and melt with ruth;
And O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton, Lycidas.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*

HO'MICIDE. *n. s.* [*homicide*, French, *homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but construe it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manslayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—— If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICI'DAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; conversible.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirement, severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those lazy sullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury, Charact. of Luther.*

HO'MILIST.* *n. s.* [from *homily*.] One who preaches to a congregation.

To this good *homilist* I have ever been stubborn. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The plainest Christian *homilist*, speaking as the oracles of God. *Hurd's Works*, vol. 8. p. 124.

HO'MILY. *n. s.* [*homilie*, Fr. ὁμιλία.] A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people! *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day. *Hammond, Fundam.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. ὁμογενὴς.] Having
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon.*

Ice is a similary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneal*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. } *n. s.* [from *homogeneous* or *homogeneal*.] Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.
HOMOGENE'ITY.
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the secerned liquors. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *n. s.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS.† *adj.* [*homologue*, French; ὁμόλογος.] Having the same manner or proportions.

Comparing the *homologous* or corresponding members on both sides. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst.* § 29.

HOMO'NYMOUS.† *adj.* [*homonyme*, French; ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous: having a common name for several things, but having a different definition of each by the explanation of that name for each.

It is a rule in art, that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes*, p. 19.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts, Logick.*

HOMO'NYMY.† *n. s.* [*homonymie*, French; ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Shun *homonymy*, and — state the question. *Shelford, Learned Discourses*, (1635,) p. 121.

The devil eartheth himself in an *homonymy*, as a fox in the ground; if he be stopped at one hole, he will get out at another. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 272.

HOMO'TONOUS. *adj.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE.† *n. s.* [This word M. Casaubon derives from ἀκονὴ; Junius from *hogsaen*, Welsh; Skinner, who is always rational, from hæn, Saxon, a stone; hænan, to stone; Serenius, from the Icel. *hein*, a whetstone.] A whetstone.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away grass. *Tusser.*

These snakes they made stiff changelings
Of all the folks they hist on;
They turned barbers into *hones*,
And masons into free-stone. *Ballad of St. George for England.*

To HONE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *hoigner*, to whine; Su. Goth. *hwina*.] To whine. See *To* WHINE.

His heart is still with her, to talk of her, admiring, and commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself any thing for her sake. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 533.

HO'NEST.† *adj.* [*honeste*, Fr.; *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakspeare.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shaks.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

4. Creditable; honourable.

It is not *honest*, it may not avance. *Chauc. C. T. Pr.*

No manner of art that was *honest*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 49. b.

Let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, [in the margin, profess *honest* trades.] *Titus*, iii. 14.

5. Well-looking; jolly; open. [Lat. *honestus*.]

Bacchus ever fair and young; ——
Flush'd with a purple grace,
He shews his *honest* face. *Dryden, Alex. Feast.*

The strong laborious ox, of *honest* front. *Thomson, Summer.*

6. HONEST *Fellow*. An ironical expression, as *good-fellow* is sometimes used; denoting a jovial companion.

I was five hours with three merry, and two *honest fellows*. The former sang catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the noise they made. — Says one of the *honest fellows*, — let us drink about. We did so from seven of the clock until eleven! *Tatler*, No. 45.

To HO'NEST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *honesto*.] To adorn; to grace; to credit.

He also did *honest* and honour the same with his presence. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 139.

You have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

To HO'NESTATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *honestatus*.] To honour. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

HONESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *honestatio*.] Adornment; grace.

Many courtiers have brought out with them much of this precious metal of human prudence and sagacity, by which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men. *W. Montague, Dev. Ess.* P. 1. (1648,) p. 118.

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,
There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *B. Jonson.*

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY.† *n. s.* [*honnesteté*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.]

1. Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.
—— Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower.
Shakspeare.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

2. Honour; credit.

For the *honesty* of your shooting.
Ascham, Toxoph. B. 1.

You looked some time to have had *honesty*, pleasures, and commodities.
Bp. Ridley, Farewell to his Friends.

3. Frankness; liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. — Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Ath.*

HO'NEY. *n. s.* [hunıg, Saxon *honig*, Dutch; *honec*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis, or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.
Hill, Mat. Med.

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Ral. Hist.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot.
L'Estrange.

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sope, resolvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuth.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk, we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakspeare.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sweet; sweetness; a name of tenderness. [*Mel*; *corculum.*]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. s.* [*honey* and *bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter.
Grew, Museum.

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. s.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.
Dryden.

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiseman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. s.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn.
Garth.

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*melanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. s.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HO'NEY-HARVEST.* *n. s.* [*honey* and *harvest*.] Honey collected.

Bees — haunt the fields, and bring
Their *honey-harvest* home. *Dryden, Ovid.*

HO'NEY-MOON.† *n. s.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

And now their *honey-moon*, that late was clear,
Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear.
Cornucopia, (1612).

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addison.*

HO'NEY-MONTH.* *n. s.* [*honey* and *month*.] The honey-moon.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honey-month*. *Tatler*, No. 192.

HO'NEY-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [*honey* and *mouth*.] Flattering; using honied words.

He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best; I'll take't upon me:
If I prove *honey-mouthed*, let my tongue blister.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

HO'NEY-STALK.* *n. s.* Clover-flower.
Johnson.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep.
Titus Andronicus.

HO'NEY-SUCKLE.† *n. s.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.]

1. Woodbine; the plant.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. Miller enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

A bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honeysuckle*. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The flower or blossom of the woodbine.

Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle*.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

So doth the woodbine the sweet *honeysuckle*
Gently entwist. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

A *honey-suckle*,
The amorous woodbine's offspring.
Sicily and Naples, or The Fatal Union, (1640.)

Then melfoil beat, and *honeysuckles* pound;
With these alluring savours strew the ground.
Dryden.

HO'NEY-SWEET.* *adj.* Sweet as honey.

The vertuous quiete,
That is in mariage *hony-swete*.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

Pr'ythee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Stains. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

HO'NEY-TONGUED.* *adj.* [*honey* and *tongue*.] Using soft speech.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as whalës bone;
And consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of *honey-tongu'd* Boyet. ——
A blister on his sweet tongue, with my heart!
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. s.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakspeare.*

HO'NIED.† *adj.* [from *honey*. This is an adjective of frequent occurrence in our old poets; but it is not confined to them; for the admirable author of the Christian Life has also adopted it.]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flowery work doth sing. *Milt. Il Pens.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honied* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton, S. A.*

The Grecian sophists, as Plutarch tells us, by their singing tones, and *honied* words, and effeminate phrases and accents, did very often transport their auditors into a kind of bacchical enthusiasm. *Scott, Works*, ii. 129.

Ho'NIEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *honied.*] Sweetness; allurement. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Ho'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Lat.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR.† *n. s.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, old French and Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

I will promote thee unto very great *honour*. *Num.* xxii. 17.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now used, Dr. Johnson says. It was applied, however, in his time, as it is now, to the Master of the Rolls; and now also to the great law-officer, of modern appointment, called the Vice-Chancellor.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:
His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby.
Shakspeare.

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Shakspeare.

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
— That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakspeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To *do honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shaksp.*
His Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants.
—— Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shaksp.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour*-flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven:
If this prove true, they'll pay for't.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakspeare.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.
Milton, P. L.

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet, Theory.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden, Æn.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that at best can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restored to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakspeare.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton, Rom. Hist.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed.
Dryden.

14. Seigniory; lordship.

Being his majesty's steward of his majesty's *honour* and manor of Woodstock.
Ld. Clarendon, Life Contin. iii. 949.

15. *Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise.
Shakspeare.

To Ho'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Esth.* xvi. 11.

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Ecclus.* x. 30.

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Ecclus.* x. 31.

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.
Pope.

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number.
Shakspeare.

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host; that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex.* xiv.

Ho'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Isa.* xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakspeare.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought.
Dryden.

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman: — let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. 1 *Mac.* xiv. 5.

Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just, and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakspeare.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.
Shakspeare.

8. Equitable.

Ho'NOURABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generosity; dignity; honesty.

My next place, of the *honourableness* of marriage amongst all, he smooths over with a pretended concession. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 108.

Peter, moved with the patriarch's persuasions, the equity and *honourableness* of the cause, — took the whole business upon him. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 11.

To spread the fame of the Gospel in the world; to make it appear lovely in the eyes of all beholders; and to allure them to submit to the *honourableness*, the gentleness, the easiness of its yoke. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 366.

The dignity of the office, and *honourableness* of the employment. *Echard, Gr. of Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 126.

Ho'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him.
Shakspeare.

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryden.*

Ho'NOURER.† *n. s.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

First, for what concerns our own church: He was a sincere *honourer* and approver of it.
Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 165.

Ho'NOURLESS.* *adj.* [*honour* and *less.*] Without honour; not honoured.

That religion, which renders void the first precept of my text, by taking away the "fear of God," will always be for introducing a form of government which renders void the second; by taking away all "honour from the king." And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God.
Warburton, Serm. xiv.

HOOD.† *n. s.* [Sax. had; German *heit*; Dutch *heid.*] Quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood; childhood; fatherhood.* Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

Thou ken'st little good,
So vainly to advaunce thy heedlesse *hood.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

HOOD.† *n. s.* [hob, Saxon, probably from hepob, head. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer writes it *howve*, and Mr. Tyrwhitt derives it from the Teut. *hoofd*, the head. Mr. H. Tooke views it as the participle of the Sax. heapan, to heave or lift up. Ruddiman, as the Dutch *huyve*, *huyf*, a coif, *huyven*, to cover the head. And thus also Serenius refers to the Alem. *huaten*, *huoden*, to cover, to protect.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

The glasses, and the fine linen, and the *hoods*, and the veils. *Isaiah*, iii. 23.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

All *hoods* make not monks.
Shakspeare, K. Henry VIII.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his *hood*, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. It is so named from the *hood* or cowl of the monks; the cut or fashion of which was so contrived, that in cold or wet weather it might be a covering to the head; or, at other times, might be thrown back, hanging upon the neck by the lower end, after the same manner as the academical hood is now worn.

Such ministers, as are graduates, shall wear upon their surplices such hoods as are agreeable to their degrees; which no minister shall wear, being no graduate, under pain of suspension.
Constit. and Canons Eccl. 58.

To HOOD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in a hood. *Huloet.*

To converse veiled and *hooded*, and sing like a devout nun.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, (1674,) p. 316.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope.

2. To disguise, as in a hood.

But *hooded* with the shew of outward love,
Beguiling my simplicitie of mind,
He in the end a deadly foe did prove.
Mir. for Mag. p. 648.

3. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen.
Shakspeare.

4. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden.

5. To put the covering on the head of a hawk. A term of falconry, applied to a hawk when he is not to fly. See the third sense of HOOD.

See him laugh'd at! See him baffled!
As a *hooded* hawk, or owl
With light blinded, when the fowl
With their armies flock about her,
Some to beat, and some to flout her.
Fanshaw, Pastor Fido.

Ho'ODMAN *Blind.* *n. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind?*
Shakspeare.

To Ho'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hoodwinking* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice.
Sidney.

We will bind and *hoodwink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shakspeare.*

Then she who hath been *hoodwink'd* from her birth,
Doth first herself within death's mirrour see.
Davies.

So have I seen, at Christmast sports, one lost,
And, *hoodwink'd*, for a man embrace a post.
B. Jonson.

Satan is fain to *hoodwink* those that start.
Dec. of Piety.

Prejudice so dexterously *hoodwinks* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?
Fantastick cruelty of *hoodwink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,
The *hoodwink'd* goddess keeps her partial court.
Garth.

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient, for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance. *Shakspeare.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. s.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezek.* xxvi. 11.

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound.*]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent.
Farrier's Dict.

To HOOF.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle.

To *hoof* it o'er as many weary miles,—
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.
Ethwald, W. Scott's Lady of the Lake, Notes.

Ho'OFED. *adj.* [from *hoof.*] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew.*

HOOK.† *n. s.* [hoce, hooc, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch; *hake*, Icel. *hokni*, crooked, and Teut. *haeck*, the same.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot-*hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down.
Knolles.

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide.
Spenser.

My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught.
Denham.

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakspeare.*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*.
Pope.

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for *in disorder.*

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off* o' *the hooks*.
Cleaveland.

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

9. HOOK *or Crook.* One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct

or oblique. Ludicrous, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the two examples from Hudibras and Dryden. The phrase is very ancient in our language, although ascribed to the names of two learned judges, in the time of Charles the First, *Hooke* and *Crooke;* implying, that a difficult cause was to be gotten either by *Hooke* or *Crooke*. See observations on Spenser by Warton, who says that the phrase occurs in Skelton; and that the form was not then invented as a proverb, but applied as a pun. The fact is, that *hook* is the same as *crook;* our old dictionaries, under *hook*, say, "a hook *or* crook;" Huloet, Barret, &c. The original meaning therefore was, either in one form or the other.

For all your bragges, *hookes* and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stande upright again.
Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 341.
That which her size had scrap't by *hooke* and *crooke*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ii. 27.
Master of almost two millions yearly, what by *hook or crook*. *Milton, Eiconocl.* ch. xi.
Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras.*
He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook.
The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*
2. To entrap; to ensnare.
3. To draw as with a hook.
But she
I can *hook* to me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
4. To fasten as with a hook.
5. To draw by force or artifice.
There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

To HOOK.* *v. n.* To bend; to have a curvature.
Her bill *hooks*, and bends downwards.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

HO'OKED.† *adj.* [from *hook.*]
1. Bent; curvated.
Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. *Brown.*
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best.
Dryden.
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves. *Grew.*
2. Furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with. [*falcatus*, Lat.]
The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HO'OKER.* *n. s.* [from *hook.*]
1. That which catches as with a hook.
2. A vessel built like a pink, but rigged and masted like a hoy; much used by the Dutch. *Chambers.*

HOOKNO'SED. *adj.* [*hook* and *nose.*] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

HO'OKY.* *adj.* [from *hook.*]
1. Full of hooks. [*hamosus*, Lat.] *Huloet.*
2. Pertaining to a hook. [*hamatilis.*] *Huloet.*

HOOP.† *n. s.* [*hoep*, Dutch; hop, Sax. *hapt*, Icel. a band, from *hypia*, to draw in, to contract. Serenius.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
— About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain.
Dryden, Juv.
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop.*
Pope.
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.
At coming in you saw her stoop:
The entry brush'd against her *hoop.* *Swift.*
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance.
Richardson, Clarissa.
3. Any thing circular.
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand.
Addison on Italy.

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer.
Shakspeare.
The casks for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Ralegh.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*
That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew.*

To HOOP.† *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Goth. or *houper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French. Chaucer adopts the French form.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
They shriked and they *houped.*
Chaucer, Nun's Pr. Tale.

To HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a shout.
Dastard nobles,
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
2. To call by a shout.

HOOP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A shout. See WHOOP.
You have run them all down with *hoops* and hola's, i. e. with noise and confidence.
Bp. Parker, Repr. Rehears. Transpr. p. 26.
2. A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. North. *Grose.*
3. The bird, called *hoopoo. Ray, Dict. Tril.*

HO'OPER.† *n. s.* [from *hoop*, to enclose with hoops.]
1. A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
Every tinker, tailour, *hooper*, hostler, cardmaker, and horsekeeper, might as they did compare in learning, and all other offices, above a doctour of divinity.
Martin, Mar. of Priests, (1554,) Ll. ii. b.
2. A wild swan: by the name of *hooper* this bird is known among sportsmen and ornithologists; but I have not met with the etymology.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. s.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

HO'OPOO.* *n. s.* [Lat. *upupa;* Gr. ἔποψ. Linnæus says the name is from the note of the bird, which resembles it. Others deduce it from the Fr. *huppé*, crested.] A bird, called also the hoop, of the class of *picæ;* not a lapwing, as some have asserted.
"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vanneau;" which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo.*
Ray, Dict. Tril. p. 22.

HOOSE, or HOOZE.* *n. s.* [Icel. *hoese.*] A difficulty of breathing. Craven Dialect. Thus *hoased* is *hoarse*, in the west of England. Grose. See also HAUST.

To HOOT.† *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]
1. To shout in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*
Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more.
Dryden.
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shakspeare.*
3. To shout in mirth, in good spirits.
With *hooting* and shouting we pierce through the sky,
And Echo turns huntress, and doubles the cry.
Dryden.

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.
We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakspeare.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot!*
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head.
B. Jonson.
Patridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. s.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.
Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

HO'OTING.* *n. s.* [from *hoot.*] A shout: "Hou hou hou, *hootings* or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced!" *Cotgrave.*

To HOP.† *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch; *hoppa*, Su. Goth. probably from the M. Goth. *hup*, the hip.]

1. To dance. This is the primary sense, like that of the Sax. hoppan. It is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

At every bridale would he singe and *hoppe*. *Chaucer, Coke's Tale.*

What good doth all that dauncing of young women holding upon men's armes, that they may *hop* the higher? *Northbroke, Treat. against Dauncing*, p. 132.

2. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakspeare.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shakspeare.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryd.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold? *Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

3. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

I always beat him at three jumps; but he could *hop* upon one leg further than I. *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

4. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden, Homer.*

5. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HOP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dance. So a *hop* is still denominated in many parts of England. Ainsworth calls it a place, where meaner people *dance*. But it is, assuredly, the dance also itself.

2. A jump; a light leap.

3. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison.*

HOP. *n. s.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to save. *Tusser.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty feet long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

HOP-BIND.* *n. s.* [*hop* and *bind.*] The stem of the hop. See BIND.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone.*

HOP-GARDEN.* *n. s.* [*hop* and *garden.*] A ground planted with hops; formerly, *hop-yard*; like *vine-yard*. See HOP-YARD.

HOP-OAST.* *n. s.* [*hop*, and probably *ustus*, Lat. dried.] In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP-PICKER.* *n. s.* [*hop* and *pick.*] A person who carefully gathers the ripe hops.

To the festivities of harvest-home must be referred the popular custom among the *hop-pickers* in Kent. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.*

HOP-POLE.† *n. s.* The pole which supports the hop. See HOP.

HOP-YARD.* *n. s.* [*hop* and *yard.*] Ground in which hops are planted. See HOP.

He's busy at his *hop-yards* now. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HOPE. *n. s.* [hopa, Sax.; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Job*, xiv. 7.

When in heaven she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Bp. Taylor.*

He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope*
Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton, P. L.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heavenly foe. *Dryden, Virg.*

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac.* vii. 14.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclus.* xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakspeare.*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryd.*

HOPE.† *n. s.* [If we can have any confidence in Bullet, *hope* was used in this sense, in the language of the ancient Gauls, "petite vallée entre des montagnes." Dr. Jamieson.] Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

Hope signifies a dingle, or little valley; and is retained in Kent, and other parts of England, in the names of places. *Gloss. to Urry's Chaucer.*

To HOPE.† *v. n.* [Sax. hopian.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

My muse, by storms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryd.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Psalm* xxxi. 24.

To HOPE.† *v. a.* To expect with desire.

Faith is the substance of things *hoped* for, the evidence of things not seen. *Heb.* xi. 1.

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our *hop'd*-for hay. *Shaks.*

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see?
Denham.

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope.*

Ho'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' sons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanville.*

Ho'PEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton on Education.*

Ho'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope.*]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless!* *Shakspeare.*

[He] — watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need.
Milton, P. L.

The fallen archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die.
Dryden.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shaks.*

Ho'PELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *hopeless.*] Without hope.

Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart about your mortgage? — *Hopelessly* past. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Ho'PER. *n. s.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift.*

Ho'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*

Ho'PPER.† *n. s.* [hoppepe, Sax. a dancer.] One who dances, or hops, or jumps on one leg.

I conceive, a female *hopper*, or dancer, was called a hoppester. *Tyrwhitt, Notes on Chaucer.*

Ho'PPER. *n. s.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or *tremu.*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound.
Betterton.

2. A basket for carrying seed. Ainsworth. Sometimes pronounced, and written, *hoppet.* Grose.

Ho'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Ho'PPET.* See the second sense of HOPPER.

Ho'PPING.* *n. s.* [from *hop.*] A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance.

Their daunces were spiritual, religious, and godly, not after our *hoppings*, and leapings, and interminglings, men with women.
Northbrooke, Tr. against Daunsing, p. 118.

In the north of England, — meetings are still kept up under the name of *hoppings.*
Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 428.

To Ho'PPLE.* *v. a.* To tie the feet or legs together. A northern word. Grose, and Brockett.

Ho'P-SCOTCH.* A game. See HOPPERS.

HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduced and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

Ho'RALLY.* *adv.* [from *horal.*] Hourly. *Cockeram.*

Ho'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hudibras.*

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HORDE.† *n. s.* [A Tartarian term, implying *multitude.*] A clan; a migratory crew of people.

His [a Tartar duke's] *hord* consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred.
Purchas. Pilgr. (1617,) p. 478.

Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and septs in Ireland.
Temple, Introd. Hist. of England.

They once relum'd the flame
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form.
Thomson, Winter.

HORE, or HOORE.* *n. s.* [Sax. hop; old Fr. *hore*; Cornish, *hora.*] Our old and proper word for *whore.* See WHORE.

HORI'ZON.† *n. s.* [ὁρίζων, Gr. that which terminates, from ὅρος, a boundary. Shakspeare has once placed the accent on the first syllable of this word: but it should be always on the second.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by Shakspeare *hórizon.*

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.
Shakspeare.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland.
Bacon.

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton, P. L.*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous sight.
Dryden.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horrour that rises from such a prospect. *Addison.*

HORIZO'NTAL.† *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon.* Pronounced new and unusual, in 1656, by Heylin.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being

near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley, Serm.* vii.

HORN.† *n. s.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hopn, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zetus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosses back his *horns* in vain. *Addison.*

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick first made of horns; afterwards of metal. See FRENCH-HORN.

The squire gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Spenser, F. Q.

There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakspeare.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound.
Dryden.

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain.
Dryden.

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden.

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*.
Thomson.

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails.
Shakspeare.

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare.*

5. A drinking cup. [*horn*, Icel. a cup; or probably from being made of *horn*, or shaped like a *horn*.]

They attended the banquet, and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale.
Mason's Notes on Gray's Poems.

6. A winding stream. [Lat. *cornu*.]

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
Dryden, Georg. iv.

7. Antler of a cuckold. See CUCKOLD.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn-mad.
Shakspeare.

Merchants, venturing through the main,
Slight pirates, rocks, and *horns* for gain.
Hudibras.

8. HORN *mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been *horn-mad*.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

Horn-mad, some of them, to let others lie with their wives, and wink at it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

To HORN.* *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon.

Under your patience, gentle emperess,
'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in *horning*.
Titus Andronicus.

I not repent me of my late disguise. —
If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not.
B. Jonson, Fox.

HORNBE'AK. } *n. s.* A kind of fish.
HORNFI'SH. } *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNBEAM. *n. s.* [*horn* and *boem*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent use. *Miller.*

HO'RNBLOWER.* *n. s.* [Sax. hopnblapepe.] One who blows a horn.

HO'RNBOOK. *n. s.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer.
Locke.

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HO'RNED.† *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the shock,
Astonished both stand senseless as a block.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

2. Shaped like a horn or crescent; resembling horns; crooked.

The *horned* moon three courses did expire.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 43.

The *horned* moon to shine by night.
Milton, Ps. cxxxvi.

These knights of Malta, but a handful to
Your armies, that drink rivers up, have stood
Your fury at the height, and with their crosses
Struck pale your *horned* moons.
Massinger, Renegado.

A steep cloud-kissing rock, whose *horned* crown
With proud imperial looke beholds the main.
Mir. for Mag. p. 650.

The *horned* flood bore to our ile
His head more high. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 5.
Push'd by the *horned* flood. *Milton, P. L.*
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

HO'RNEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *horned*.] Appearance resembling a horn.

The *hornedness* of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. They say, on that occasion, the new moon looks sharp. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.*

HO'RNER.† *n. s.* [from *horn*.]

1. One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*

2. A winder of a horn. *Sherwood.*

HO'RNET. *n. s.* [hýpnette, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet*'s nest. *Dryden.*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs.
Derham, Phys.-Theology.

HO'RNFOOT. *n. s.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick man, that did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HO'RNING.* *n. s.* [from *horn*.] Appearance of the moon increasing.

It [the hegira of Mahomet] fell out upon Friday the 16th of July, and 622 of the incarnation, beginning (as their years are lunar) from the new moon of that time, but which they account not as others from the conjunction itself, but from the *horning*, which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 168.

To HO'RNIFY.* *v. a.* [from *horn*.] To bestow horns upon. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. A ludicrous word.

I proceed now to the second kind of theft, which I kept in store for women; I mean that whereby they *hornifie* their husbands.
World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 99.

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

HO'RNISH.* *adj.* [from *horn*.] Somewhat resembling horn; hard.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh, by keeping under the body with fastings and watchings, till it bring it in obedience. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 21.

HO'RNLESS.* *adj.* [*horn* and *less*. Sax. hopnleap.] Having no horns.

Creatures, whom our common mother nature with admirable wisdom hath created toothless and *hornless*, he converteth into ravenous wolves and untamed bulls. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 17.

HO'RNOWL. *n. s.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNPIPE.† *n. s.* [*horn* and *pipe*.]

1. A quick or merry musical movement; a kind of dance: supposed to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument, called the *pib-corn*, i. e. the *horn-pipe*. The word has been in use, among us also, for the instrument.

A lusty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid.
Spenser.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.
Ralegh.

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *B. Jonson.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends. *Tatler.*

2. A wind-instrument; a kind of pipe.

On the right hand of the *hornpipe* sat a Welsh harp. — Bass-viol and kit; trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hornpipe*.
Tatler, No. 157.

HO'RNSHAVINGS.* *n. s.* pl. [*horn* and *shave*.] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer; what we call *harts-horn*.

Hem. What had she then?
Need. Only a fit o' the mother:
They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assa-fœtida,
A few *horn-shavings*, with a bone or two,
And she is well again. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

HO'RNSPOON.* *n. s.* [*horn* and *spoon*.] A spoon made of horn.

I will be your partner,
And give it a *horn-spoon*, and a treen-dish.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

HO'RNSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNWORK.† *n. s.* [Goth. *haurn*, an angle as well as a horn; Sax. hyrn, the same.] A kind of angular fortification.

View with care the real fortifications of some strong place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, *horn-works*, &c. than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper.
Ld. Chesterfield.

HO'RNY.† *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.
Milton, P. R.

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyberbolical figure. *Ray.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet.
Dryden.

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance. *Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden.*

4. Consisting of horns.

He leads the staring infant through the hall;
Points out the *horny* spoils that grac'd the wall;
Tells how this stag through three whole counties fled,
What rivers swam, where bay'd, and where he bled.
Gay, Birth of the Squire.

HORO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*horographie*, Fr.; ὥρα and γράφω, Gr.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE.† } *n. s.* [*horologium*, Latin; ὡρολογίον, Gr. from ὥρα, and λέγω. "The abbey *horologe*," the *clock* of the abbey. Chaucer.] Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hourglass.
HO'ROLOGY. }

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakspeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [*horologiographie*, Fr.; ὡρολογίον, and γράφω, Gr.] An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRA'PHICK.* *adj.* [from *horologiography*.] Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The *gnomonick* projection is also called the *horologiographick* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling. *Chambers.*

HORO'METRY. *n. s.* [*horometrie*, Fr.; ὥρα and μετρέω, Gr.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

HO'ROSCOPE. *n. s.* [*horoscope*, Fr. ὡρόσκοπος, Gr.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His sire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school.
Dryden.

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities, and arts.
Creech.

They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of.
Bentley.

HO'RRENT.† *adj.* [*horrens*, Lat. "*Horrentia* pilis agmina."] Pointed outwards; bristled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery seraphim encircled round
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms.
Milton, P. L.

The cruel winds have hurl'd upon the coast
Some helpless bark; while sacred pity melts
The general eye, or terror's icy hand
Smites their distorted limbs and *horrent* hair.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

HO'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, Fr.; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
As one great furnace flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

O sight
Of terrour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milt. P. L.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension.
South.

HO'RRIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

The *horribleness* of sin, the terrour of God's indignation.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacram. (1550,) fol. 7.

The *horribleness* of a crime committed.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 4. C. 10.

HO'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HO'RRID.† *adj.* [*horridus*, Lat.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

Horrour on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

This makes the style look rough and *horrid*, and breaks the noble periods into little fragments.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 132.

4. Gloomy.

In *horrid* shade or dismal den. *Milton, P. L.*
A pathless desart, dusk with *horrid* shades.
Milton, P. R.
In shelter thick of *horrid* shade. *Pope, Odyss.*

HO'RRIDLY.* *adv.* [from *horrid*.] Terrifically; shockingly.

Making night hideous; and we fools of nature,
So *horridly* to shake our disposition,
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

These inferences, how *horridly* soever they sound, yet I see not how they can be disclaimed.
Lively Oracles, &c. p. 57.

HO'RRIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

The looks of beauty she knew how to wear,
And make her *horridness* appear so sweet,
That she the wisest and most piercing eyes
Had often blinded by her fallacies.
Beaumont's Psyche, (1651,) p. 281.

There needs no comment to set forth the *horridness* of these assertions.
Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

HORRI'FICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Causing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR.† *n. s.* [*horror*, Lat.; *horreur*, Fr. from the Gr. ὀρρωδέω, to fear, to have fear. The French etymologists refer this word, like *coward*, to the *tail*, i. e. the Greek ὄρρος, and for a similar reason. See COWARD. "*Horreur*, derivé du Grec ὀρρωδειν, dont la racine est ὄρρος, le croupion, parce que certains animaux, quand ils ont peur, serrent leur queue entre les jambes." Morin, Fr. Gr. Dict. Etym.]

1. Terrour mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

The *horror* of death and everlasting dampnation.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr. (1550,) p. 7.

Over them sad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things.
Spenser, F. Q.

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our souls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold.
Milton, P. L.

Deep *horrour* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest.
Dryden.

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have supt full with *horrours*;
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,
The nodding *horrour* of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger.
Milton, Comus.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods.
Pope.

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.
Quincy.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

HORSE.† *n. s.* [Sax. hopr; Sueth. *hors, horsa, ors*; Icel. *hross* or *ross*, from *ras*, a course; *reiten*, Germ.; *rida*, Sueth. to ride. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

A *horse!* a *horse!* my kingdom for a *horse!*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to horses. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst winter's shivering Goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.
Creech.

3. *To take* HORSE; to set out to ride.

I *took horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine.
Addison on Italy.

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination; for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse:* who was't came by?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing.
Bacon, War with Spain.

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

The Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force.
Dryden, Æn.

5. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.

7. *As fine as a* HORSE. A phrase applied to a person tawdrily or gaudily dressed.

It being the custom in this month (May) for the passengers to give the waggoner at every inn a ribbon to adorn his team, she soon discovered the origin of the proverb, *as fine as a horse*; for, before they got to the end of their journey, the poor beasts were almost blinded by the tawdry, party-coloured flowing honours of their heads.
Gent. Mag. (1754,) vol. xxiv. p. 354.

8. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse; as, a *horse-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate. Dr. Johnson. — The prepositive *horse* is applied variously to denote several things large and coarse by contra-distinction. Thus, in the vegetable system, we have the *horse-radish*, *horse-walnut*, and *horse-chesnut*. In the animal world there is the *horse-emmet*, (or formica *leo*,) the *horse-muscle*, and the *horse-crab*; not forgetting that a fat, clumsy, vulgar woman is jocularly termed a *horse-god-mother*. Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language, p. 24.

To HORSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wisht none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

2. To carry on the back.

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing* the deer on his own back, and making off with equal resolution and success. *Butler's Characters.*

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

To HORSE.* *v. n.* To get on horseback.

Lapping himself up handsomely in his long cloak, he went to *horse*; and rode as women use: then mounted the barber likewise on his mule.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iii. 13.

HO'RSEBACK. *n. s.* [*horse* and *back*.] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakspeare.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakspeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus king of India; in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar.
Dryden, Juv.

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HO'RSEBEAN. *n. s.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *n. s.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HO'RSEBOAT. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HO'RSEBOY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles, Hist.*

HO'RSEBRAMBLES.* *n. s.* pl. [*horse* and *bramble*.] Briars; wild rose. Norfolk. Grose.

HO'RSEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *n. s.* [*horse* and *chesnut*. *Esculus*.] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechesnut* grows into a goodly standard. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSECOURSER.† *n. s.* [*horse* and *courser*. Junius derives it from *horse* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoser*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them. Dr. Johnson. — Under the word *scourse*, however, he notices the Italian *scorsa*, exchange; whence, he adds, a *horse-scourser*.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wiseman.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

HO'RSECRAB. *n. s.* A kind of fish.
Ainsworth.

HORSECU'CUMBER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden.
Mortimer.

HO'RSEDRENCH.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *drench*.] Physick for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen — of no better report than a *horsedrench?*
Shakspeare, Coriol.

HO'RSEDUNG. *n. s.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horsedung*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSEE'MMET. *n. s.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFACE. *n. s.* [*horse* and *face*.] A face of which the features are large and indelicate.

HO'RSEFLESH. *n. s.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estr.*

Ho'RSEFLY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

Ho'RSEFOOT. *n. s.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEGUARDS.* *n. s.* pl. [*horse* and *guard.*] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

Twelve gentlemen of the *horseguards* were impannelled, having unanimously chosen Mr. A. Truncheon, who is their right-hand man in the troop, for their foreman in the jury.
Addison, Tatler, No. 253.

Ho'RSEHAIR. *n. s.* [*horse* and *hair.*] The hair of horses.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horsehair.* *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEHEEL. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEKEEPER.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *keep.*] One employed to take care of horses; a groom; formerly *horseknave.*

The spirits of the meaner sort had commonly such offices, as we make *horsekeepers,* neatherds, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 42.

Your *horsekeeper* tells ye the surfeits of your horse. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 50.

Ho'RSEKNAVE.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *knave,* a servant. See KNAVE.] A groom. Obsolete.

And am but as her *horseknave.*
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

Ho'RSEKNOPS.* *n. s.* pl. [*horse* and *knop.*] Heads of knapweed. North. Grose.

Ho'RSELAUGH.† *n. s.* [*horse* and *laugh.* Some etymologists contend, that it is a corruption of *hoarse* laugh; but in such case it must be confined to those who either naturally have a very rough voice, or have got a violent cold; neither of which circumstances are absolutely necessary; for what we call a *horse-laugh* depends rather upon loudness, rude vehemence, or vulgarity of manner. It seems to be, in fact, no more than an expression of augmentation, as the prepositive *horse* is applied variously to denote several things large and coarse by contradistinction. Pegge. See the eighth sense of HORSE. A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh,* if you please, at honesty;
A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

Ho'RSELEECH. *n. s.* [*horse* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give. *Prov.* xxx. 15.

Let us to France; like *horseleeches,* my boys,
The very blood to suck. *Shakspeare.*

2. [From *leech;* signifying a physician. See LEECH.] A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSELITTER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lyes along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter.* 2 *Mac.* ix. 8.

Ho'RSELOAD.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *load.*] As much as a horse can carry.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horseload* of citations and fathers at your door. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

Ho'RSELY.* *adj.* [from *horse.*] Applied to a horse, Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, as *manly* is to a man. Not now in use.

This horse ——
So high was, and so broad, and long;
Therewith so *horsely,* and so quick of eye.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

Ho'RSEMAN. *n. s.* [*horse* and *man.*]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman,* and a huntsman bred.
Dryden.

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen.* *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris,* and a foot-soldier one *mille;* that is, more than sixpence a day to a *horseman,* and twopence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd,
And spurr'd the steel in equal flames engag'd.
Addison.

A *horseman*'s coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

Ho'RSEMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble *horsemanship.*
Shakspeare.

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship.* *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship,* slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel;
Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

Ho'RSEMARTEN. *n. s.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEMATCH. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEMEAT. *n. s.* [*horse* and *meat.*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEMILL.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *mill.*] A mill turned by a horse. See MILL-HORSE. *Barret.*

HORSEMI'LLINER.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *milliner.* "In use now, of which there are several in London. The word is used by Rowley — Chatterton." Pegge. Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. p. 330.] One who supplies ribands, or other decorations, for horses.

The trammels of the palfrey pleas'd his sight,
For the *horse-millanare* his head with roses dight.
Rowley, Excellent Balade of Charity, v. 55.

Ho'RSEMINT. *n. s.* A large coarse mint.

Ho'RSEMUSCLE. *n. s.* A large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle,* with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEPLAY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEPOND. *n. s.* [*horse* and *pond.*] A pond for horses.

Ho'RSERACE. *n. s.* [*horse* and *race.*] A match of horses in running.

In *horseraces* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horserace.* *Addison.*

HORSERA'DISH. *n. s.* [*horse* and *radish.*] A root acrid and biting: a species of scurvygrass.

Horseradish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the cresse acrids, as *horseradish* and scurvygrass, infused in wine.
Floyer on the Humours.

Ho'RSESHOE. *n. s.* [*horse* and *shoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horseshoe.* *Shakspeare.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSESHOEHEAD.* *n. s.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open: the opposite to *headmouldshot.*

Ho'RSESTEALER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *steal.*] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer;* but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Ho'RSESTINGER.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *sting.*] The dragon-fly is thus called in several parts of England.

Ho'RSETAIL. *n. s.* A plant.

Ho'RSETONGUE. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

Ho'RSEWAY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *way.*] A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Ho'RSEWHIP.* *n. s.* [*horse* and *whip.*] A whip to strike a horse with.

The jackass, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's courser; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence with the discipline of a *horsewhip.*
Graves, Spiritual Quix. i. 5.

To Ho'RSEWHIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORTA'TION. *n. s.* [*hortatio,* Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

Ho'RTATIVE.† *n. s.* [*hortatif,* old Fr. from *hortor,* Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly, in their *hortatives,* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

An *hortative,* or spur, to correct sloth.
Bacon on Helps to the Intell. Powers.

Ho'RTATIVE.* *adj.* [*hortatif,* French.] Encouraging; hortatory. *Bullokar.*

Ho'RTATORY.† *adj.* [from *hortor,* Lat.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech; not a *hortatory* speaker.

This word was but plausible and *hortatory.*
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

This psalm is *hortatory,* stirring up to the praises of God. *Udall, Serm.* (1642,) p. 1.

He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of *hortatory* theology in any language.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

HORTE'NSIAL.* *adj.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden.

Such as are sative and *hortensial*.
Evelyn, Introd. § 8.

HORTICU'LTURAL.* *adj.* [from *horticulture*.] Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

HO'RTICULTURE.† *n. s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Favourers of the more refined parts of *horticulture*. *Evelyn.*

HORTICU'LTURIST.* *n. s.* [from *horticulture*.] One who is fond of, or skilful in, the art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

HORTUS SICCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

I ran from auction to auction, became a critick in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects. *Johnson, Idler*, No. 64.

HO'RTYARD.* *n. s.* [ορτζεαρδ, Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees; an orchard.

The *hortyard* entering, [he] admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.
Sandys, Ovid's Met. (edit. 1638,) p. 290.

HOSA'NNA.† *n. s.* [ὡσαννα, Greek. "The word *hosanna* is a contraction of Hebrew words, meaning *Save, I beseech thee*; a form of acclamation which the Jews were wont to use in their feast of tabernacles, in which also they used to carry boughs in their hands, and to sing psalms, as it is in the second book of Maccabees, ch. x. ver. 7. Both these customs of boughs and hymns were usual among the Grecians, in any time of sacred festivity. Hammond on St. Matt. xxi. 9.] A form of acclamation, of blessing, of wishing well; an exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heaven
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton, P. L.*

The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fiddes, Serm.*

HOSE†. *n. s.* plur. *hosen*. [hoꝛ, hoꝛa, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *ossan*, Erse, *ossanen*, plur. *chausse*, Fr. Dr. Johnson — From *huten*, to cover. Wachter. The old Fr. *heuse*, or *house*, should take the place of *chausse*. Serenius notices the ancient Su.*husor*, femoralia laxiora, which we may render *trowsers*; especially as Barret speaks of "shipmen's *hose*, or *galligaskins*." Our early usage of the word is in the sense of sandals. "Gird thee, and do on thine *hosis*." Wicliffe, Acts, xii. 8. Where it also appears that *hosen* was not always the plural.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan.* iii. 21.

He cross-examin'd both our *hose*,
And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Gay, Pastorals.*

HO'SIER. *n. s.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE.† *adj.* [*hospitable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *hospitalis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:
With robbers' hands my *hospitable* favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;
With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *hospitable*.] Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

I have two ways to entertain my Saviour; in his members, and in himself. In his members, by charity and *hospitableness*; "what I do to one of these little ones, I do to him:" In himself, by faith; "if any man open, he will come in and sup with him." *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* b. iv.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness. *Barrow, Works*, i. 428.

HO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live,
And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAGE.* *n. s.* [from *hospitium*, Lat.] Hospitality; the duty of a guest to his host. A word perhaps coined by Spenser.

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeach
Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage*'s breach.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 6.

HO'SPITAL. *n. s.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Addison.*

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Foreby a river, in a pleasaunt dale;
Which choosing for that ev'ning's hospital,
They thither march'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HO'SPITAL.* *adj.* [*hospitalis*, Latin: "If *hospital* were an adjective," says Mr. Pegge in his Anecdotes of the English Language, "the substantive *hospitality* would follow: but the adjective is *hospitable*." Certainly, however, *hospital* is our old adjective; and literally the Latin *hospitalis*.] Kind to strangers; hospitable. Obsolete.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid a good while. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1621,) i. i. 34.

'Εκίτροφος, sociable, *hospital*; a good housekeeper.
Bogan, Homerus, 'Εβραΐζων, (1658,) p. 234.

HOSPITA'LITY. *n. s.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker.*

My master is of a churlish disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of *hospitality*.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift.*

HO'SPITALLER.† *n. s.* [*hospitalier*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.]

1. One of a religious community, of which there were several in this country, (as the *hospitallers* of St. John at Coventry, of St. Leonard at York, &c.) whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick.

Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-deken, deken, or preest; or *hospitalers*.
Chaucer, Pers. Tale.

2. A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta.

Gilbert, master of the *hospitallers*, chiefly stirred up the king to this war. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.* p. 93.

To HO'SPITATE. *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.
Grew, Museum.

To HO'SPITATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *hospitare*.] To lodge a person. *Cockeram.*

HOST.† *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good *host*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. [From *hostis*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Old French, *host*, or *ost*, an army.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our *host*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the *host* of Pharaoh. *Exod.* xiv. 28.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth will trouble all his *host*,
And craze their chariot-wheels. *Milton, P. L.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves when they be felt. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*hostia*, Latin, *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

The Romanists will have Christ's whole body to be in ten thousand places together, and at once; namely, wheresoever their *host* is celebrated, and in every particle of that *host*. *South, Serm.* vii. 20.

6. A cough. See HAUST.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.
Shakspeare.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton, P. L.*
New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend
For sovereign sway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete. See HOSTING.

To HOST.* *v. a.* To give entertainment to another.

Malbecco will no strange knights *host*
For peevish jealousy. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ix. Arg.
Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 27.

HO'STAGE. *n. s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakspeare.*
Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best.
Shakspeare.

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

HOSTE.* *n. s.* Hoarseness. Craven Dial. See HOUST, and HOOSE.

HO'STEL.† } *n. s.* [*hostel, hostelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn; a lodging-house.

In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,—
At night was come into that *hostelry*
Well nine-and-twenty in a compagnie.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

It is a bashful child, homely brought up,
In a rude *hostelrie*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Hospitium, one of the old *hostels* [or halls] at Oxford, which were very numerous before the foundation of the colleges.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 425.

HO'STELER.* See HOSTLER.

HO'STESS. *n. s.* [*hostesse*, Fr. from *host*.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,
We are your guest to-night. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shaks.*
Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguished civility is like a whore or a *hostess*. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. s.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day: you're welcome, sirs.
Shakspeare.

HO'STIE.* *n. s.* [French; *hostia*, Latin.] The consecrated wafer. See HOST.

Another priest, that lived in the court, gave him the pix with an *hostie* in it.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, (an. 1685.)

The priest immediately withdrew the *hostie*, which is still preserved. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 12.

HO'STILE. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Given *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreadful justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shakspeare.*
Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

HO'STILELY.* *adv.* [from *hostile*.] In an adverse manner.

HO'STILITY. *n. s.* [*hostilité*, French, from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shaks.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland.
Hayward.

What peace can we return,
But, to our power, *hostility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton, P. L.*

We have shewed ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

To HO'STILIZE.* *v. a.* [from *hostile*.] To make an enemy; to render adverse.

When England, Spain, Holland, and Russia, united with the powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation that had reduced robber, murder, and profaneness to a cool and practical system, I thought there was the fairest prospect of their success. *Seward, Lett.* (dat. 1794,) iii. 376.

HO'STING.* *n. s.* [from *host*.] An assemblage of armed men; a muster. Obsolete.

When the lord deputy hath raised any general *hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Lords have had the leading of their own followers under them to the general *hostings*. *Ibid.*

HO'STLESS.* *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] Inhospitable.

Who with Sir Satyrane, as earst ye red,
Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostless* hous,
Fay off aspyde a young man, the which fled
From an huge geaunt. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 3.

HO'STLER.† *n. s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*. Originally, the keeper of an inn; *hostelier*, French. Chaucer so uses it.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

HO'STLERY.* *n. s.* Another word for *hostelry*; it is the Cornish term for an inn or an alehouse.

HO'STRY.† *n. s.* [from the Fr. *hoste*; a very old word in our language. "Inne or *ostri*." Pr. Parv. Yet Dr. Johnson pronounces it a corruption of *hostelry*, in the sense only of a place for horses, and with a solitary example from Dryden.]

1. A lodging-house.

In exchange-time one may hear seven or eight sorts of tongues spoken upon their burses, [in the Netherlands;] nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also in their common *hostries*. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1622,) i. ii. 15.

These tabernacles of our bodies, which are the *hosteries* of our souls, and temples of the Holy Ghost. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 71.

2. A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.
Dryden, Georg.

HOT.† *adj.* [Sax. hat, hæt, i. e. *heated*; the past participle of the verb hætan, calefacere. Mr. H. Tooke. See also the participial adjective HEAT.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—— Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
— No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden.

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*
Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa.
Shakspeare.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery.
Clarendon.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there.
Denham.

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryd.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakspeare.*
Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.
Denham.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people.
Dryden.

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her.
Hudibras.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited; as, a *hot* pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career.
Dryden.

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as mustard.

HOT,* *n. s.* A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in, and formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. [old French, *hotte*.] A northern word. Grose, and Brockett.

HOT, HOTE, HOTEN.* *pret.* of the old verb *hight*, both active and passive.

1. Named.
A shepherd true, yet not so true
As he that *earst* I *hote*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* July.
2. Was named or called.
There was a duke, and he was *hotte*
Mundus. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.
His name was *hoten* deinous Simekin.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.
It rightly *hot*
The Well of Life, ne yet his virtues had forgot.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 29.

HO'TBED. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horsedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*
Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HOTBRA'INED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebrosus.*
You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

HO'TCHPOT.† } *n. s.* [*haché* en *poche*,
HO'TCHPOTCH. } French; or *hachée en pot*, Fr. as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tyrwhitt, and others, consider it as the Teut. *hutspot*, which Kilian derives from *hutsen*, to shake.]
1. A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.
Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babellish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden, Rem.*
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.
Dryden, Juv.
2. *Hotchpot*, old French, "rapport entre cohéritiers, 1000." Lacombe.] A commixture, or putting together, of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton in Cowel.*
A daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in frank-marriage, claiming to be coheir after her father's death to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land given her before her father's death, to be put in *hotchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the lands whereof her father died seized, so that an equal division may be made of the whole. *Bullokar*, (edit. 1656.)

HOTCO'CKLES. *n. s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

*HOTE'L.** *n. s.* [French.] What was formerly *hostel*; a lodging-house; particularly a publick house furnished with beds, &c. for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are there supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week. Of this kind of lodging-house, Mr. Malone says, there was not one till about the year 1760. In 1810 he considered the number of them to be above 100. The designation of coffee-house and *hotel*, is now very common.

HOTHEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.
One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE.† *n. s.* [*hot* and *house.*]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
Now she professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
2. A brothel.
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: they are synonyma.
B. Jonson.
3. A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. *Mason.*

HO'TLY.† *adv.* [from *hot.*]
1. With heat; not coldly.
The shadow had forsook them,
And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did *hotly* overlook them.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.
2. Violently; vehemently.
The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*
I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The enemy now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knolles, Hist.*
Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*
3. Lustfully.
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.
Dryden.

HOTMOU'THED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable.
I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

HO'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur.*]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hairbrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen.
Shakspeare.
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPUR.* *adj.* Violent; impetuous.
The *hotspurre* youth so scorning to be crost.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 25.
I long to see these *hotspur* senses at it; they say, they have gallant preparations.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, ii. i.
Hotspur Julius on his mettled horse.
Fanshaw, Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 279.

HO'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement. *Peacham.*

HO'TTENTOT.* *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the southern extremity of Africa. The word has been sometimes used generally to denote a rude, uncivilized person.
We have an instance of the same nature [in the love of our country] among the very *Hottentots*. One of these savages was brought into England, taught our language, and in a great measure polished out of his natural barbarity; but, upon being carried back to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

HOTTENTOT *Cherry.* [*maurocenia.*] A plant.
Its characters are these: The flower has five oval petals, which spread open. It hath five stamina, which are situated between the petals; and in the centre is situated a roundish germen, crowned by a trifid stigma. The germen turns to an oval berry with one or two cells, each containing a single oval seed. There are three species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and one discovered at Jamaica. *Chambers.*

HOVE.† The preterite of *heave*. [Sax. hof.]
In sea language; she *hove* off at the next flood.
Pegge. Anecd. Eng. Lang. p. 244.

To HOVE.* *v. n.* [Welsh *hofio*, *hovio*, to hang over.]
1. To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to stay; to remain. Not now in use.
This quene unto the pleine rode,
Where that she *hoved* and abode.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.
He walked through Holborne,
Three hours after the sunne was downe;
And walked up towarde saynte Gyles in the felde:
He *hoved* styll, and there beheld,
But there he could not spede of his preye.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.
He far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,
Which *hoved* close under a forest side,
As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 20.
Some part of those enormities —
The which in court continually *hooved*.
Spenser, Colin Clout.
Ne joy of aught that under heaven doth *hove*,
Can comfort me. *Spenser, Sonnet* 88.
2. To take shelter. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss.
3. As a sea term, see HOVE, the preterite of *heave*.

HO'VEL.† *n. s.* [diminutive of hope, house, Saxon; *hof. fel*, German, from *hof*; Su. Goth. and Icel. *hybile*, a cottage.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.
So, likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome,
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come.
Tusser.
If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon.*
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd,
Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HO'VEN.† *part. pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled; tumified. Hence, in some places, the expression of *hoven*-bread. So the Swed. "broedet *haefver*, sig," the bread *heaves* or swells.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks.
Tusser.

To HO'VER.† *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over. Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Sueth, *haefwa*, fluctuare; Icel. *hefrig*, fluctus, procella. Serenius.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night.
Pope.

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds.
Spenser on Ireland.

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HO'VER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protection; a shelter by hanging over.

The pond also breedeth crabs, eels, and shrimps; and in the beginning, oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, (an Indian miracle,) which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

HOVER *Ground.** Light ground; so called in some counties. *Ray, and Grose.*

HOUGH.† *n. s.* [Sax. hoz, hoh; usually written *hock*; though *hough* is still our northern word.]

1. The joint of the hinder leg of a beast; sometimes called the pastern.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*.
2 *Esd.* xiii. 36.

2. [*hoüe*, Fr.; *houwe*, Dutch.] An adze; an hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?
Stillingfleet.

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Josh.* xi. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* HAWK.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew.*

HO'ULET.† See HOWLET.

HOULT.† *n. s.* [holt, Sax.] A small wood. Obsolete. See HOLT.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.
Fairfax.

HOUND.† *n. s.* [hund, Sax.; *hund*, Scottish; *hunds*, Goth. "Vox antiquissima, ac propterea multis linguis et dialect. communis." Serenius.] A dog used in the chase, Dr. Johnson says. At first it was the generical name for dogs.

Nile ye give hooly thing to *houndis*, neither caste ye your margaritis bifore swyne, lest paraventure thei defoule hem with her feet, and the *houndis* ben turned, and al to tere you.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. vii. 6.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground.
Dryden.

The kind spaniel and the faithful hound,
Likest that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor affectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bp. Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH.† *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Mustela lævis.* *Ainsworth.*

Like to the skin of *houndfish*, sharp as brere.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

HO'UNDSTONGUE. *n. s.* [*cynoglossum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *n. s.* A kind of tree. *Cornus.* *Ainsworth.*

HOUP.† *n. s.* [*upupa*, Lat.] The hoopoo; not the pewet, as Dr. Johnson says, misled by Ainsworth. See HOOPOO.

HOUR.† *n. s.* [*heure*, Fr.; *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat.
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live.
Shakspeare.

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
Shakspeare.

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death.
Dryden, Æn.

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day.
Shakspeare.

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countryman at midnight. *Addison.*

4. In the plural, the stated times of devotion in the Romish church. [*heures*, Fr.; *horæ* canonicæ, Lat.]

None end is there of their babling praiers, their
—— songes, *houres*, bells, ymages, &c.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. i.

The hermite, which his life here led
In streight observaunce of religious vow
Was wont his *howres* and holy things to bed.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 35.

HO'URGLASS. *n. s.* [*hour* and *glass.*]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than by the day's clearness.
Sidney.

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

HO'URHAND.* *n. s.* [*hour* and *hand.*] That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day.

We have no perception of the motion of the index or *hourhand* of a clock: and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the minute hand.
Baxter on the Soul, ii. 303.

HO'URI.* *n. s.* A Mahometan nymph of paradise. ["They are called *horhin*, and in the singular number *hora*; and they are reclused, and well watched and guarded in their palaces, and their garments are wonderful: Thus he [Mahomet] boasts, and says further, that their beauty is as the light." Confut. of the Alcoran, 1652, p. 158.]

Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss,
Nor wish for *houries* in Irene's arms.
Johnson, Trag. of Irene.

HO'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

HO'URLY. *adv.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton, P. L.*

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd.
Dryden.

HO'URPLATE. *n. s.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HO'USAGE.* *n. s.* [from *house.*] A fee which a carrier, or other person, pays for laying up goods in a house.
Chambers.

HO'USAL.* *adj.* [from *house.*] Domestick. Not now in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

HOUSE.† *n. s.* [hus, Sax.; *huys*, Dutch; *huus*, Dan.; *hus*, Su. Icel. and Goth. perhaps from *hysa*, to receive hospitably, and also to contain. But see also Leigh's Critica Sacra, 1650, p. 25. "A *house* is named in the Hebrew, of building, *beith*; in Greek, of dwelling, οἶκος; in English, of tuition and custody, a *house*; of the Almain, *huis*, which is of *hu*, to defend."]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves.
Shakspeare.

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away.
Shakspeare.

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens; astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants; and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*.
Shakspeare.

An ignominious ransom and free pardon,
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakspeare.*

A man whose name was Joseph, of the *house* of David. *St. Luke*, i. 27.

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden, Fab.*

7. The household; the family dwelling in the house.

A devout man, and one that feared God with all his *house*. *Acts*, x. 2.

They two together ruleth the *house*. The *house* I call here, the man, the woman, their children, their servants.
Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of Eng. ch. 2.

8. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE.† *v. a.* [Sax. hυſian.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots.
Sidney.

Upon the North sea a valley houseth a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever housed where it gets possession.
Shakspeare.

Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *housing* themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* them, truly call'd of ease.
Dryden.

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *house* hot-country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis hous'd from snow.
Dryden.

3. To drive to shelter.

E'en now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakspeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short a time of breath,
To *house* with darknes and with death.
Milton, Ep. on the M. of Winchester.

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins.
Dryden.

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine.
Dryden.

HO'USEBOAT.* *n. s.* [*house* and *boat.*] A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HO'USEBOTE.* *n. s.* [*house* and bote, Sax. *compensation.*] An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement. Cowel. And to burn in the house. Blackstone.

HO'USEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had *thief* written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HO'USEBREAKING. *n. s.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *n. s.* [*house* and *dog.*] A mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old *housedog*. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold.*]

1. A family living together.

Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny.
Shakspeare.

A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton, P. L.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a *father*, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families. *Sprat.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all.
Dryden, Fab.

Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *household* servants.
Acts, x. 7.

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote.
Milton, P. L.

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *household* affairs. *Swift.*

HO'USEHOLD-BREAD.* *n. s.* Bread not of the finest quality. See CHEAT-BREAD.

HO'USEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *household.*] Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard.
St. Matt. xxi. 33.

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff.*] Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *household* stuff. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed with much costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jest for her *housholdstuff*.
L'Estrange.

HO'USEKEEPER. *n. s.* [*house* and *keep.*]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakspeare.*

If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-raisers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers.* What are you sewing here? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A housedog. Not in use.

Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shaksp.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep.*] Domestick; useful to a family.

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping.* *Shakspeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HO'USEL † *n. s.* [hufl, Saxon, from *hunsl*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

Man and wife
Should shew ther parish priest ther life
Ones a yere, as saith the boke,
Ere any wight his *housel* toke.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6386.

He died within viii dais after without *howsell* or shrift, they say.
Bale Acts of Eng. Vot. (1550,) P. i. fol. 60. b.

To HO'USEL.† *v. a.* [hufian, Sax.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete. Our old lexicography defines it specially, "to minister the communion to one that lieth on his death-bed."
Bullokar, and Cockeram.

He shall *housel* me anone.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6437.

Ones a yere at the last it is lawful to be *housled.* *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
While I am a man alive,
A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
Me for to *houzel* and shrive.
Old Ballad of Sir Aldingar, Percy's Rel.

To shrive, *housell*, and anointe the sycke; to say dirige and masse, and burye the dead.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. iiii.

The cardinal said mass, and gave the pax; then the king and queen descending were both *housled* with one host parted between them at the high altar. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 26.

HO'USELAMB.* *n. s.* [*house* and *lamb.*] A lamb kept up, to be fatted in the house.

HO'USELEEK. *n. s.* [*house* and *leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek.* *Floyer.*

HO'USELESS. *adj.* [from *house.*] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you? *Shakspeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*

HO'USEMAID. *n. s.* [*house* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

HO'USEPIGEON.* *n. s.* [*house* and *pigeon.*] A tame pigeon.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may perchance have been an *house-pigeon* in the country of Ashur.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 236.

HO'USERAISER.* *n. s.* [*house* and *raise.*] One who builds or raises a house.

The earl I account the more liberal, and the duke the more magnificent; for I do not remember that my lord of Essex in all his life-time did build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his means; or otherwise inclining to popular ways; for we know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than *houseraisers.* *Wotton's Parallel.*

HO'USEROOM. *n. s.* [*house* and *room.*] Place in a house.

Houseroom, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose.
Dryden.

HO'USESNAIL. *n. s.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *n. s.* [*house* and *warm.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE.† *n. s.* [*house* and *wife.* This is now frequently written *huswife* or *hussy.*]

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her *housewifery.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shakspeare.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she.
Dryden.

Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread.
Dryden.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good *housewives.* *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag, with partitions in it, for articles of female work.

Many women — think it (and no doubt it is) a more rational way of spending their time in knotting, or making an *housewife*, than in starting difficulties and quirks to puzzle the minds of mankind. *Shelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. viii.

HO'USEWIFELY.† *adj.* [from *housewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

When she had learned what food was most agreeable to him, she set herself instantly to prepare it for him with all the *housewifely* skill of those simpler ages. *Delany, Life of David*, iii. 66.

HO'USEWIFELY.† *adv.* [from *housewife.*] With the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

HO'USEWIFERY. *n. s.* [from *housewife.*]

1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in, or to busy herself about, her *housewifery.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies.* *Chapman, Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Bp. Taylor.*

HO'USEWRIGHT.* *n. s.* [*house* and *wright.*] An architect. Not now in use.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; — some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 193.

HO'USING.† *n. s.* [from *house.*]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing.* *Graunt.*

Their lodging was in Allsaints' parish, in the back-side *housing* called Amsterdam.
Life of A. Wood, p. 242.

2. Any habitation.

All ants keep their own way in their *housing*, journeys, provisions. *Bp. Hall, Select. Th.* § 8.

3. [From *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houses*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Thus fix'd, content he taps his barrel,
Exhorts his neighbours not to quarrel; —
Rides a sleek mare with purple *housing*,
To share the monthly club's carousing.
Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

HO'USELING.† *adj.* [from *house.*] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; house-warming. Dr. Johnson. — Not so; but *sacramental*, alluding to the marriages of antiquity, as Upton long since observed; which were solemnized *sacramento ignis et aquæ*; "the *housling* fire." i. e. sacramental fire, or fire used in that sacrament of marriage. See HOUSEL.

His owne two hands the holy knots did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His owne two hands, for such a turn most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinckled wide;
At which the bushy teade a groome did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 37

HOUSS. *n. s.* [from *houseaux*, or *houses*, Fr.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides, with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOW.† *adv.* [hu, Sax.; *hoe*, Dutch; *hue* Goth. *How* is sometimes an expletive;

as in 1 Cor. x. 1. "I would not that ye should be ignorant *how that* all our fathers were under the cloud;" where *that* is sufficient, without *how*. This redundancy obtains in common conversation.]

1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Exod.* x. 3.

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver! *Prov.* xvi. 16.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out! and *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them! *Job*, xxi. 17.

O *how* love I thy law! it is my meditation. *Psalm* cxix. 97.

How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!
How many woful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Consider into *how* many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakspeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or *how* else. *Milton, S. A.*

We examine the why and the *how* of things. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but not at all when or how to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale? *Shakspeare.*

How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakspeare.*

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.* xxvii. 10.

4. For what price.

How a score of ewes now? *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

5. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xliv. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born? *How*, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden, Æn.*

7. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job*, iv. 19.

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

8. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 *Sam.* i. 19.

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam.* i. 1.

9. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT. } *adv.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.
HO'WBE. }

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen so,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature; this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Davies on Ireland.*

HO'WDY.* *n. s.* [Ihre has observed, that the Su. Goth. *iordgumma*, a midwife, is properly *iodgumma*, from *iod*, childbirth, and *gumma*, a woman; as the vulgar in this country [Scotland] often express the name *houdy-wife*. Dr. Jamieson.] A midwife; so called in the north of England. *Grose.*

I once heard an etymon of *howdy* to the following effect: *how d'ye*; midwives being great gossipers! This is evidently of a piece with Swift's *All egg's under the grate.* *Brand, Popul. Antiq.* ii. 451.

HOWD'YE.† [Contracted from *how do ye*, and sometimes augmented to *how d'ye do.*] In what state is your health? A message of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*

The charge receiv'd, away run I,
And here, and there, and yonder fly,
With services, and *howd'yedoes;*
Then home return full fraught with news. *Dodsley's Footman.*

HOWE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakspeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *however* wise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryd.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *however*, be a very useful inquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evanescent.

HO'WITZ, or HO'WITZER.* *n. s.* A kind of mortar or cannon, of German invention.

HO'WKER, or HO'OKER.* *n. s.* [hulc, Sax. a galley, a pinnace.] A vessel so called, much used by the Dutch.

Howkers carry from fifty to two hundred ton; and with a small number of hands will go to the East Indies; they are commonly navigated with two masts, viz. a main-mast and a mizen-mast: they tack soon and short, will sail well, and lie near the wind, and live almost in any sea. *Chambers.*

To HOWL.† *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—It is a word formed from the sound it expresses, and many languages have a similar term. Fr. *huller*, to howl or yell. Cotgrave. Su. Goth. and Icel. *yla*; Sax. ỳllan; Gr. *ὑλαω*. See *To* YELL.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakspeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.* xlviii. 31.

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desart air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and *howl* it out in desarts! *Philips.*

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose *howl's* his watch. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

These and the like rumours are no more than the last *howls* of a dog dissected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the publick place. *Dryden, Æn.*

HO'WLET.† *n. s.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] The vulgar name for an owl, Dr. Johnson says. It is sometimes called Madge-howlet, and Jenny-howlet. Cotgrave defines *hulotte*, "a Madge-howlet, or a small kind of hairy-legged and rough-footed owl, which hath sticking out on either side of her head a little tuft of feathers."

Estriches, daunsyng apes, *howlettes*, meremaydes, and other odible monsters.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. iii. A a. iiii.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Out, thou *houlet*,
Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself. *Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

HO'WLING.* *n. s.* [from *howl.*]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

As when a sort of wolves infest the night
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light.
Waller.

2. The cry of one in distress.

The songs of the temple shall be *howlings* in that day. *Amos*, viii. 3.

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

3. Any loud or horrid noise.

With hollow *howlings* they did chant
That hellish ode. *More, Poems*, (1647,) p. 327.

A peal of thunder immediately follows, with dreadful *howlings*. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

Ho'wso.* *adv.* [abbreviation of *howsoever*.] Although. Obsolete.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate:
I will applaud what others do despise;
I love thee for thyself, not for thy state.
Daniel, Civil War, B. 2.

Howsoe'ver.† *adv.* [*how* and *soever*. "This is a word, which nobody would now use in verse; and not many, in good prose." Bp. Hurd on Addison's using it in an Epilogue.]

1. In what manner soever. See However.

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him. *Shakspeare.*

Howve.* The old word for a *hood*. See Hood.

To Hox. *v. a.* [from hoh, Sax.] To hough; to ham-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword *hoxed* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow-soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Hoy.† *n. s.* [*heu*, Fr. a Dutch hoy. Cotgrave. Junius derives *hoy* from the French word; but it is, according to Skinner, probably from the Dutch *hoogh*, or Teut. *hoch*, hoy, q. d. a ship made high, considering her burthen. Mr. Pegge thinks that the vessel may have received its original name from *stopping* [i. e. from the naval term *hoy*, or *ho*, in the sense of *stop*,] at different small places in its voyage, to take in goods or passengers, when called to or hailed from the shore.—A learned writer on naval subjects calls this kind of vessel a *huy*: "The *huyes*, and lighters, hired for carrying of balast." Madyman's Maritime Politicks, 1691, p. 83.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence eftsoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.
Spenser, F. Q.

To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard. *Watts, Logick.*

Hoy.* *interj.* [old Fr. *hu, huye*, a term of the chase; *huer*, to shout, to cry out; Teut. *hou*; Lat. *heus*.] An exclamation sometimes used, like the old French term, to encourage dogs; sometimes, in the sense of driving away, i. e. be gone; and sometimes, like *holla*, for stop, halt. See *To* Ho.

Away, nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! *Hoy!* back to her styes!
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 164.

When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship? *hoy!* that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship.
Pegge, Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. p. 16.

Hu'bbleshew, or Hu'bblesho.* *n. s.* A riotous assembly, according to Grose; a state of confusion, in the Craven dialect, where it is deriv'd from the Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare, and *schowe*, spectaculum.

Hu'bbub.† *n. s.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from *up, up*, or *hobnob*. Dr. Johnson.—It may seem akin to the Teut. *hobben tobben*, to be in a bustle or hurry, to make a stir. But I rather consider it as a corruption of *whoop* and *up*; especially as the early use of the word is in the sense of a *cry*, a *shout*; though Dr. Johnson notices only that of a *tumult*, a *riot*; and yet his examples from Butler and Milton shew the word in the former meaning. *Hubbub* was also formerly written *whoobub*, and seems clearly to have implied, "the *whoop* is *up*," the hue and cry is making. See Whoobub, and Whoop.]

1. A shout; a shriek; a loud or shrill noise.

They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill,
And shrieking *hububs* them approaching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrour fill.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 43.

Within this hour the *whoobub*
Will be all o'er the prison: I am then
Kissing the man they look for.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence. *Milton, P. L.*

Wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water.
Hudibras.

2. A tumult; a riot.

They drove fast with him down the Strand, followed by a multitude of people:—all this was done of design for the lady's escape, which in that *hubbub* she made. *Phinet's Philox.* (1656,) p. 239.

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people.
Clarendon.

Hubbub-boo.* *n. s.* A word formed from the preceding, and denoting the cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

His followers and kin,
Who far and near came crowding in,
With *hubbub-boos*. *Irish Hudibras*, (1689).

Not the sweet harp that's claim'd by Jews,
Nor that which to the far more ancient Welsh belongs,
Nor that which the wild Irish use,
Frightening e'en their own wolves with loud *hubbubaboos*. *Sam. Wesley, Pindaric on a Hog.*

To Huck.* *v. n.* [*harceler*, Fr. "to haggle, *huck*, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commoditie." Cotgrave. From *hucker*, or *hoecker*, Teut. a huckster.] To haggle in purchasing goods.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh.
Hales, Serm. at the end of his Rem. (1673,) p. 20.

Hu'ckaback.† *n. s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, a kind of coarse table-linen, having the weft alternately crossed, to produce an unenven surface. Perhaps from the Teut. *huyke*, a cloak, a covering; Icel. *huckl*, a hood.

Hu'ckle.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. *hucken*, to sit down. Serenius notices the Icel. *hackell*, "tibia ablatis cruribus."] The hip.

Though beaten down and wounded sore,
I' the fiddle, and a leg that bore
One side of him, not that of bone,
But much its better, th' wooden one;
Straight—getting up on stump and *huckle*,
He with the foe began to buckle. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

Hu'cklebacked. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back*.] Crooked in the shoulders.

Hu'cklebone.† *n. s.* [*huckle* and *bone*. See Huckle.] The hip-bone.

Nay, and that were the worst, we would not greatly care,
For bursting of her *huckle-bone*, or breaking of her chair,
But greater, greater is her grief.
Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551).

Hu'ckster.† } *n. s.* [Teut. *hucker*,
Hu'cksterer. } *hoecker*, a pedlar, an huckster. V. Kilian.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong, and an *huckster* shall not be freed from sin.
Ecclus. xxvi. 29.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise.
Gov. of the Tongue.

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such *hucksters* of souls, the very shame of religion. *South, Serm.* ii. 395.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down; down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.
Gay.

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China *hucksters* from the doors.
Swift.

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Some such desperate *huckster* should devise
To rowze thine hare's heart from her cowardice.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

To Hu'ckster.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to sale.

Some who had been called from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in supreme counsils, (as their breeding was,) fell to *huckster* the commonwealth. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. iii.

To Hu'ckster.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

Despotism itself is obliged to truck and *huckster*. The sultan gets such obedience as he can. He governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. *Burke, Speech on Concil. with America.*

Hu'cksterage.* *n. s.* [from *huckster*.] Dealing; business.

The ignoble *huckstерage* of piddling tithes. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.*

HU'CKSTERESS.* *n. s.* [from *huckster.*] A she-pedlar. *Sherwood.*

HUD.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hood*, that which covers.]

1. The husk of a nut or walnut. To *hud*, to take off the husk. Gloucestershire. *Grose.*
2. The side of the fire within the chimney; the back of the fire. A northern word. Grose, and Brockett. Written also *hood.*

To HU'DDLE.† *v. a.* [probably from *hood*, Dr. Johnson says.—But it is the German *hudeln*, to huddle up.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.
2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her clothes were *huddled* on by two. *Prior.*
Now all in haste they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haste.

Young, fair, and good! ah, why should young, and fair,
And good be *huddled* in untimely grave? *Edwards, Sonn.* 37.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haste. *Dryden.*
When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden, Virg.*

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*
But here, thou say'st the miseries of life
Are *huddled* in a group. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

To HU'DDLE.† *v. n.*

1. To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shaksp.*
Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*
Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton, Comus.*
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To cuddle. A northern word. Westmoreland and Cleveland Dialects, &c. See *To* CUDDLE.

HU'DDLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion: with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Glanville.*
Your carrying business in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new-model. *Hudibras.*
Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Estrange.*
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*
Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addison.*

HU'DDLER.* *n. s.* [Germ. *hudler.*] One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

A confused *huddler* of things. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

HUE.† *n. s.* [Sax. hıp, hıpe, and also hıu; our old authors usually write our word *hew.* Serenius notices the Sueth. *hy*, the colour of the face, which in the Icelandick is the down of it, from *hua*, *hya*, to cover.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaks. K. John.*
Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton, P. L.*
To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with a distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huée*, French; from *huer*, to shout after. Kelham deduces this from the old Fr. *huchet*, a huntsman's horn.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry.*

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and *cry!* villain, I am undone. *Shakspeare.*
Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*
If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addis.*
The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

HU'ED.* *adj.* [from *hue.*] Coloured. Written *hewed.* See HUE.

Phebus waxe old, and *hewed* like laton. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*
Lastly stood war in glittering arms yclad,
With visage grim, sterne looks, and blackly *hewed.* *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

HU'ER. *n. s.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

HUFF. *n. s.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed up by distempers.* So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras.*
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *huff*
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*
A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*
No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

To HUFF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. To offend. "She's easily *huffed.*" Brockett's N. Country Words.

To HUFF.† *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

Therefore the maids and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veile before their face did weare;
Their heavenly hue did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plaine and decent geare,
They *huft* it not with painted frisled heare.
Mir. for Mag. p. 215.
A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*
A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras.*
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave. *Roscommon.*
This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*
Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryden.*
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*
When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the devil. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

HU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *huff.*] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFINESS.* *n. s.* [from *huff.*] Arrogance; petulance.

Their understandings being but creatural *huffiness* of mind, and an ambition of approving themselves the broachers and maintainers of strange paradoxes. *Annot. on Glanville, &c.* (1682,) p. 248.

HU'FFISH. *adj.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffish.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HU'FFISHNESS. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG.† *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakspeare.*
What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a serenade! *L'Estrange.*
Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*
King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiss. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And *hug* him into snares. *Milton, Comus.*

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roscommon.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse. *South.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discovery. *Rowe.*

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

4. To gripe in wrestling.

5. To applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority.

These shall be declared the rightful heirs of the kingdom, when the presumed sons of it, who *hugged themselves* as the only favourites of heaven, and warmed their hands by their own fantastick fires, who flew aloft, on the wings of imagination, and proudly looked down upon the modest and humble believer: — these, we have reason to think, shall then be cast out. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 315.

Not to mention the wonderful delight of libelling men in power, and *hugging yourself* in a corner with mighty satisfaction for what you have done. *Swift, Exam.* No. 26.

Hug.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs?* I owe my shame to him. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug.*

Knock down, was the word in the civil wars, and we generally added to this skill the knowledge of the Cornish *hug*, as well as the grapple, to play with hand and foot. *Tatler*, No. 173.

HUGE.† *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—It is from the old Fr. *ahugue*, "enorme, grand." Roquefort.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatness, not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*. *Milton, P. L.*

Part, *huge* of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; there leviathan,
Hugest of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakspeare.*

Through forest *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

4. Having any quality in a great or high degree.

The mercy, and the pardon, and the *huge* moderation of that court. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

He received admonition always as *huge* kindness. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Hu'gely.† *adv.* [from *huge.*]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shakspeare.*

2. Greatly; very much.

Some think it is enough, in all instances, if they pray *hugely* and fervently. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 134.

Their case is *hugely* suspicious, though they then repent and call for mercy. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 4. ch. 5.

A thing so *hugely* pleasurable. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

It was *hugely* accidental, that Joash king of Israel, being commanded by the prophet to strike upon the ground, (2 Kings, xiii.) should strike no oftener than just three times. *South, Serm.* i. 288.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

Hu'geness.† *n. s.* [from *huge.*]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

For though, in *hugenesse*, that blacke fleet of Spaine
Did farre surpasse; yet was it farre more slow
In nimble stirrage wafting to and fro. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 820.

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakspeare.*

Hu'geous.* *adj.* [from *huge.*] A low word for vast or enormous.

Hu'ggermugger.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in Danish is darkness, whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*, in Chaucer, is *peevish*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in German *a corner*, and *moky* is in English *dark*. I know not how to determine. Dr. Johnson. — This expression was also written *hucker mucker*, with the same meaning of *in secret*. "They should not have lurked all this while in *hucker mucker*." Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 88. "The matter hushed up in *hucker mucker*." Watson, Quodlibets of Rel. and State, 1602, p. 44. This directs us to the German *mucken*, to mutter, to speak low, as the probable etymon of part of the word. "They — in hugger mugger *muttred* what they durst." Mir. for Mag. p. 457. Dr. Jamieson, under the similar Scottish expression *hudge mudge*, notices also the Icel. *miugg*, secretly, as the basis of it, which Ihre, he adds, inclines to deduce from the German *mucken*. Of the alliance of the former part of the expression, viz. *hugger*, *hudge*, or *hucker*, to the Teut. *hugghen*, and the Saxon hogan, to mind, to observe, which Skinner and Dr. Jamieson state, there may be doubt. To *hugger* appears to have been a cant term for to *lurk about*, in the sixteenth century; as Steevens remarks in a note on *huggermugger*, in Shakspeare.] Secrecy; bye-place.

The patrimony which a few
Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*

We have done but greenly,
In *huggermugger* to inter him. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work. *Hudibras.*

There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange.*

Hu'guenot.* *n. s.* [There have been many fanciful derivations of this word proposed. The most rational is that of *Eignots*, confederates, which Voltaire and others have given, from the German *eidgnossen*; of which it seems to be a corrupt pronunciation. The term of *Huguenot* had its rise in 1560; that of *Eignot*, at the beginning of that century. "Nouveau sujet de division dans Genève. Ce fut alors (1513) qu' on y vit naître les tîtres d'*Eignots*, et de Mammelus; par lesques les deux parties se distinguèrent. Les *Eignots* etoîent ceux qui tenoient pour la liberte de la patrie. — On les appelloient ainsi, parce qu'ils aimoient la liberté, comme les Cantons Suisses, qui s'appellent en leur langue *eidgnossen*, c'est à dire, confédérez. De là est venu vraisemblablement le nom des *Huguenots*," Ruchat, Reform. de la Suisse. vol. i. p. 447.] One of the reformed religion in France; a French Calvinist.

Mezeray tells us, that the name of *Huguenots*, or Fidnos, [so printed by Dryden, but evidently mistaken for *Eidgnoss* or *Eidgnossen*,] from whence it was corrupted, signifies league, or association, in the Swiss language; and was brought, together with the sect, from Geneva into France. *Dryden, Postcr. to the Hist. of the League.*

Hu'guenotism.* *n. s.* [from *huguenot*. Fr. *huguenoterie.*] The profession or principles of an Huguenot. *Sherwood, and Bailey.*

Hu'gy.† *adj.* Vast; great; huge. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Carew. He had forgotten Dryden and others.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The wide waste places, and the *hugie* plain. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

Scarce had he finish'd, when with speckled pride,
A serpent from the tomb began to glide;
His *hugy* bulk on seven high volumes roll'd,
Blue was his breadth of back, but streak'd with scaly gold. *Dryden, Æn.* v.

Hu'isher.* *n. s.* [French, *huissier.*] An attendant; a door-keeper. Now written *usher*. See Usher.

It makes *huishers* serviceable men. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Huke.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson merely cites the Fr. *huque*; but that is from the Teut. *huycke*. Our old lexicography calls it "a *Dutch* attire, covering the head, face, and all the body." Bullokar, and Cockeram. Cotgrave describes it as a "Dutch "mantle, or a Dutch woman's mantle." The low Latin *huca*, as well as the Fr. *huque*, whether a mantle, hood, or robe, appears to have been worn by both sexes. See Du Cange and Lacombe. Kilian says that the Teut. *huycke* is the

same as *hoedke*, from *hoeden*, to cover. Our word has been written also *hyke*.] A cloak; a mantle.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

HULCH.* *n. s.* [from the Su. Goth. *hulkig*, convex.] A bunch; a bump; any round swelling, as a *hulch* in the back.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

HULCHBA'CKED.* *adj.* [*hulch* and *back*.] Crook-backed; having bent or crump shoulders. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HU'LCHED.* *adj.* [from *hulch*.] Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HU'LCHY.* *adj.* [from *hulch*.] Much swelling; gibbous. *Sherwood.*

HU'LET.* See HOWLET.

HULK.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *holk*. Serenius and Ihre. From *holka*, to excavate; *hol*, hollow. Others, from the Gr. ὀκγὰς. "Ships of burden, which the Roman authors call "naves onerariæ," and the Grecian φορτικοὶ and ὁλκάδες, whence the name of our *hulks* may properly be derived, served for the conveyance of victuals, &c." Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. iv. 20. Dr. Johnson, under *hull*, admits that *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky. Yet here, in its proper place, no notice is taken of it. The Saxon hulce is described as a light, swift ship; the Teut. *hulke*, as a large and heavy one, "navis oneraria, navigium latum vastumque." Kilian.]

1. A ship: a vessel of burden; "a broad ship." *Huloet.*

The massy anchors wai'd,
One English ship, two *hulks* of Holland, aid
In such a pinch. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 414.

2. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakspeare.*

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the *hulks*, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*

The sooty *hulk*
Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*

3. Any thing bulky and unweildy. This sense is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakspeare.*

The *hulck* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *Bp. Hall, Spec. of his Life*, p. 22.

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LKY.* *adj.* [from *hulk*.] This is a colloquial term in many parts of England, for a heavy, large, or unweildy person.

HULL.† *n. s.* [*huljan*, Gothick, to cover. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *hullen*, the same. See *To* HELE, and *To* HILL. "*Hull* of a nut, &c. That by which the nut is *covered*. *Hull* of a ship. That part which is *covered* in the water." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 383. In the former assertion, Mr. Tooke is supported by preceding etymologists; to the latter difference of opinion may be safely objected, in following Ihre's derivation of *holk*, i. e. *hulk*, from the verb signifying *to hollow out*; a term, he says, originally applied to the trunks of trees hollowed out, the first vessel of the Scythians.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing: the outer covering; as, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden.

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. *Grew.*

3. *To lie a Hull.* Spoken of a ship, either in a dead calm or a storm, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down or gone, and she is left at the direction of the waves.

We took in our sail, and *lay a hull*, tost sufficiently. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 398.

Like a ship *at hull* and becalmed.
Hammond, Works, iv. 655.

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, sir, here lies your way.
— No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakspeare.*

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, P. L.

People walking down upon the shore saw somewhat come *hulling* toward them. *L'Estrange.*

To HULL.* *v. a.*

1. To peel off the hull or husk of any seed.

The male will *hull* the seeds for his consort with his bill, and present them to her in this state.
Latham, Synops, i. 310.

2. To fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-plank rank.
Chambers.

HU'LLY. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Siliquose; husky.
Ainsworth.

HU'LVER. *n. s.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
Tusser.

To HUM.† *v. n.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In summer's heat. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me.
Shakspeare.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who should say, You'll rue. *Shaks.*

3. To make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance.

The city swarms intense: the publick haunt,
Full of each theme and warm with mix'd discourse,
Hums indistinct. *Thomson, Winter.*

4. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*

I still acquiesc'd,
And never *humm'd* and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffled treason. *Hudibras.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make a low dull noise; to murmur.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 17.

Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep.
Pope.

6. To express applause. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

Here the spectators *hummed*. ——
Ld. Ch. Baron. Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court.
Trial of the Regicides, (1660,) fol. 49. b.

To HUM.* *v. a.*

1. To applaud. See the last sense of the verb neuter.

The better sort among them will confess it a rare matter to hear a true edifying sermon in either of their great churches; and that such as are most *hummed* and applauded there, would be scarcely suffered the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To sing low; to utter murmuringly or indistinctly.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

The wild wind *hums* the sullen song to night.
Rev. G. Butt, Ode, (1780.)

3. To cause to hum or make a dull noise: as, to *hum* a gig or top.

4. To impose upon a person. See the eighth sense of the substantive HUM.

HUM.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's summons,
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless *hum*,
To him who muses through the woods at noon.
Thomson.

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crouds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men. *Milton, L'All.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buzz from noon till night.
Dryden.

3. Any low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrugs, these *hums* and haws,
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Your excuses want some grains to make them current: *hum* and ha will not do the business.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

5. In Hudibras it seems used for *ham*, Dr. Johnson says: where, however, the word is not *hum*, but *bum*.

6. An expression of applause.
You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spect.*

7. Formerly a strong liquor drunk by the common people; whence, perhaps, the application of *humming* to *ale*. See HUMMING *Ale*.
Shew
The taking of tobacco, with which the devil
Is so delighted: — and calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

8. A jest; a low trick; a hoax. [It is also used in Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson notices, with Serenius, the Su. Goth. *hum*, an uncertain rumour, a slight suspicion; the origin of which is unknown.]
A landlord of Bath put upon me a queer *hum*.
Epig. Oxford Sausage.

HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.
Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
— *Hum!* I guess at it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
See sir Robert — *hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HU'MAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain* Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.
It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature?
Swift.

2. Belonging to man.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but *human* conditions. *Shakspeare.*
For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, P. L.
Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd.
Milton, P. L.
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the highest of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HU'MANATE.* *part. adj.* [from *human*.] Invested with humanity.
Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 369.

HUMA'NE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable.
Bacon.
Envy, malice, covetousness, and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their stead. *Sprat.*

HUMA'NELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature.
If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakspeare.*

HUMA'NENESS.* *n. s.* [from *humane*.] Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HU'MANIST.† *n. s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian; a term used in the schools of Scotland, Dr. Johnson says, without any example, and without noticing that it is well used by our own writers for one skilled in the knowledge of human nature.
Physicians use commonly to intend some other art or practice, which they fancy more than their profession; for you shall have of them antiquaries, poets, *humanists*, statesmen, merchants, divines; and in every of these better seen than in their professions. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.
Of all sorts of men in the world, none repute themselves, or are reputed by others, wiser, than the profound *humanist* and cunning politician.
Junius, Sin Stigmat. p. 603.

HUMA'NITY.† *n. s.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.]

1. The nature of man.
Look to thyself; reach not beyond *humanity*.
Sidney.
A rarer spirit never did steer *humanity*. *Shaks.*
The middle of *humanity* thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakspeare.*
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.
If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.
All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft *humanity*?
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep?
Rowe.

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*. The French so use *les humanités*.
If then we may spend some of yong yeares in studies of *humanity*; what better and more sweet study is there for a young man than Poetrie?
Harrington, Apology of Poetry.
A man but young,
Yet old in judgement; theorick and practick
In all *humanity*. *Massinger, Fatal Dowry.*
The most eminent scholars which England produced both in philosophy and *humanity*.
Warton.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.
Here will I paint the characters of woe, —
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the business of magick to *humanize* our natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison.*

HU'MANKIND. *n. s.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.
Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*.
Pope.

HU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.
Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly* speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterb.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

HUMA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *humatio*, from *humus*, the ground.] Interment.
Chambers.

HU'MBIRD. *n. s.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.
And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield,
Spencer.
Now we have shewn our power,
Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, till the point of death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and perfect life.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
You, if an *humble* husband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryd.*
Ten thousand trifles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She should be *humble*, who would please;
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.
The example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden.*
Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty! *Rowe.*
Far *humbler* titles suit my lost condition. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility.
Take this purse, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Pet.* v. 6.
Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chron.*
Why do I *humble* thus myself, and suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate?
Milton, S. A.
Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him.
Rogers.

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.
We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so far raised himself above us.
Addison.
The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth.
Addison, Cato.
Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be *humbled* as disturbers of the publick tranquillity. *Freeholder.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
Pope.

3. To make to condescend.
This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.
In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into mountains.
Hakewill on Providence.

HU'MBLEBEE.† *n. s.* [*humble* and *bee*.] What may be the true etymology of this word, I am in doubt. The *humblebee* is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble cow*;

so that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. Beattie, and Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Teut. *hommolen*, bombum edere. some think that the *humblebee* ought rather to be called *bumblebee*, from the Lat. *bombus*, on account of the deepness of its note. It is so called in many parts of England. See BUMBLEBEE. Chaucer, however, uses *humbling* in the sense of *humming*, murmuring, or muttering, which at once decides the etymon: "Like to the *humblinge* after the clappe of a thundringe." House of Fame, ii. 531.] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs.
Shakspeare.

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*. *n. s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouthed*, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.
Shakspeare.

HU'MBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *humble*.] Humility; absence of pride.

With how true *humbleness*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all subjected *humbleness* to thank her excellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to save myself, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLER.† *n. s.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others. *Sherwood.*

HU'MBLES.† *n. s.* Entrails of a deer. See UMBLES.

HUMBLESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *humblesse*.] Humbleness; humility. Obsolete.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spens.*

HU'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *humble*.] Humiliation; abatement of pride.

Yearly enjoin'd some say, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd.
Milton, P. L.

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakspeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides.
Dryden.

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd.
Dryden.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MBUG.* *n. s.* An imposition: a very low word. Not used in any serious writings. See the eighth sense of HUM.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! — "This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. — These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnably!" — *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!
Student, vol. 2. (1751), p. 41.

HU'MDRUM.† *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*. Dr. Johnson. — From *hum*, and the Icel. *draums*, dull, melancholy; or *droma*, to proceed slowly.] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,
And see stout Bruin all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison, Whig-Exam.* No. 3.

To HUME'CT.
To HUME'CTATE. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.] To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and contemperate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Howel, Voc. For.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent.
Wiseman, Surgery.

HUMECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HUME'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *To humect*.] Having the power to wet or moisten.

These fountain-waters have an *humective* and vegetative virtue within them, to water and to make things prosper and grow up.
Parthenia Sacra, (1633,) p. 218.

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue,
Than her purpled scarf can shew. *Milton, Comus.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*.
Newton, Opticks.

HUMI'DITY. *n. s.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages, and and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pumpion. *Shakspeare.*

O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relishing.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

To HU'MILE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *humilier*.] To humiliate or humble. Obsolete.

Davyd ought to *humyle* himselfe.
Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 4.

HUMILIA'TION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne.
Milton, P. L.

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek.
Milton, P. L.

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *n. s.* [*humilité*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the

gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Christian teacheth to forgive.
King Charles.

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wish'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *n. s.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MMING.* *n. s.* [from *To hum.*]

1. The noise of bees or flies.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing.
Bacon.

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers lift the well-stored hive,
An *humming* through the waxen city grows.
Dryden.

Hoarse *hummings* of unnumber'd flies.
Dr. Warton, Ode to Evening.

2. An inarticulate sound.

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me.
Shakspeare.

3. A dull, unmeaning noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs. *Glanville.*

HU'MMING *Ale.** Sprightly ale; probably from the spirituous liquor called *hum*, which ale perhaps displaced; or from a mixture of *hum* with the malt liquor, as spirits are now sometimes mixed with it. See the seventh sense of HUM.

With *humming ale* encouraging his text.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Rum, brandy, gin with choicest smack,
From Holland brought, Batavia's 'rack;
All these will nought avail,
To cheer a truly British heart,
And lively spirits to impart,
Like *humming* nappy *ale*.
Song ascribed (perhaps inaccurately) to Gay.

HUMMING *Bird.** See HUMBIRD.

HU'MMOCK.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hump.*] A little hill; rising ground.

Point Possession bore N. N. E. about three miles distance, and some remarkable *hummocks* on the north. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

HU'MMUMS.* *n. s.* pl. [Persian, *hummum*, a hot-house. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 318.] Sweating-places, or baths. The word is used by us only in the plural.

Artificial grots, having also *hummums* of stone paved with white marble.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 169.

The *hummums* (or sweating-places) are many, [at Cazbyn in Persia.]
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 211.

HU'MORAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *humoral.* Cotgrave.] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

HU'MORIST.† *n. s.* [*humoristo*, Italian; *humoriste*, Fr.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

Many of the rest were as bad men as princes; *humorists* rather than of good humours.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.

Extraordinary men of arts, in all ages, are generally observed to be the greatest *humorists*: they are so full of the sweetness of their own conceptions, that they become morose when they are drawn from them. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 336.

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

Do ye see a nice *humorist*, that will not dress a dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sunday, and yet make no conscience of cozening his neighbour on the workday?
Bp. Hall, Serm. The Hypocrite.

3. One who is fond of jesting; a wag; a droll.

An infectious collection of base vices and fashions of men and women — will be of use only among *humorists* for jests and table-talk.
Sir T. Bodley, Lett. to Sir F. Bacon.

These poor gentlemen endeavour to gain themselves the reputation of wits, and *humourists*, by such monstrous conceits as almost qualify them for Bedlam. *Addison, Spect.* No. 35.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humourist*.
Spectator.

Shakspeare's heroes, and Jonson's *humourists*.
Tatler, No. 12.

4. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS.† *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Moist; humid; damp; dewy.

The *humourous* fogs deprive us of his sight.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, C. 1.

Every lofty top, which late the *humorous* night
Bespangled had with pearl.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

He hath hid himself among those trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

2. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Capricious: irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humourous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou fortune's champion, that dŏ'st never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:
What doth make you thus delay? *B. Jonson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind.
Dryden.

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts, Logick.*

4. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot:
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.
Prior.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously, concisum, argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.* *Addison.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and undadvisedly; we resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.
2. Jocularity; oddness of conceit.
3. Petulance; peevishness.

It must be extreme *humourousness* to deny a Providence in them.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

HU'MORSOME.† *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Peevish; petulant.

I am glad that, though you are incredulous, you are not *humoursome* too.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

[This] seems to me very *humoursome* and unreasonable. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 17.

2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *humorsome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.

There is no time of the world, wherein there are not very plainly the prints of divinity, and evidences of a Providence continually presiding over the world, if a man do not *humoursomely* despise them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

HU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.
Ray on the Creation.

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton, S. A.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable: so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin.
Sidney.

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgement, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*; as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lusen; then, said the king, I will be king of Lusen. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind.
Roscommon.

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past.
Pope.

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakspeare.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed.
Fairfax.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all.
Dryden.

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. *Temple.*

6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the humour'd letter to her. *Shakspeare.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others' *humours*: therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not *humour* me. *Shakspeare.*

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,
That which smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milton, Sonnet.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden, Pref. to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HU'MOURIST.* See HUMORIST.

HU'MOURSOME.* See HUMORSOME.

HUMP.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP. Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably from the Lat. *umbo*, which is the boss of a buckler, and also a tump or hillock.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler.*

Accidents, as a wound, bruise, dislocation, or fracture, may introduce *humps*, distortions, &c. *Cheyne, English Malady*, ch. 3. § 9.

HU'MPBACK. *n. s.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *hump-back* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACKED.† *adj.* Having a crooked back.

Dwarfs, crooked, or *humpback'd*, and other errors of nature. *Townsend, Cong. of Mexico*, iii. 14.

To HUNCH.† *v. a.* [*husch*, Germ. a blow; *hnustkast*, Icel. to strike or contend with fists, from *hnosa*; Sueth. *knosa*, to pound, to beat. Serinius.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

A great troop of women, and their fellows at their heels, ever and anon *hunching* and justling one another. *L'Estrange, Trans. of Quevedo*, p. 148.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, a bunch, Germ.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

HUNCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A blow; a punch. "He gave me a deadly *hunch*." *Serenius.*

2. A hump; a bunch. [Germ. *hocker*.]

HU'NCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,
Th' excrescence of a man.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

HU'NDRED.† *adj.* [*honderd*, Dutch; hunb, hunbpeb. Sax. from the Goth. *hund*. At first the Gothick expression for *hund* was *taihun-taihund*, or *taihuntehund*, i. e. ten times ten. This was abbreviated into the last syllable. See Lye, edit. Manning, in V. Goth. *hund*.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke.
Dryden, Æn.

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HU'NDRED. *n. s.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Lat. *hundrede*, old Fr.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised; here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HU'NDREDER.* *n. s.* [*hundredarius*, low Lat.]

1. One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies. *Cowel.*

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hundred in which such vill lay; and, if none were returned, the array might be challenged for defect of *hundredors*. *Blackstone.*

2. One that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred court; the bailiff of an hundred. *Cowel.*

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [hunbpeontεoʒopa, Sax.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop. *Newton.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,
What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden, Juv.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HU'NGARY *Water.** A distilled water, so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared. It is prepared from rosemary flowers.

HU'NGER.† *n. s.* [hunʒep, Sax. the past participle of hýnʒman, to hunger, according to Mr. H. Tooke. It is, however, the Su. Goth. *hunger*, whence also the Dutch *honger*. See also *To* HUNGER.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food,

it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. *Quincy,*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viscous, fat, and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

To HU'NGER.† *v. n.* [M. Gothick, *huggrian*, pronounced *hungrian*; Sax hỳnʒꝛian.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

As he returned into the city, he *hungered*. *St. Matt.* xxi. 18.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!

Stay but a little. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hungering* more to do my father's will. *Milton, P. R.*

To HU'NGER.* *v. a.* To famish; as, to *hunger* a person, that is, not to allow sufficient food. Common in the north of England; and used, perhaps, in other places.

HU'NGERBIT.† } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*:
HU'NGERBITTEN. } hunʒeꝛbiten, Sax. Chron.] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*. *Job*, xviii. 12.

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desart here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton, P. R.*

HU'NGERED.* See HUNGRED.

HU'NGERLY.† *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

Then came Covetis, can I him no discrive,
So *hungerly* and hollowe, so sternely he loked.
Vis. of P. Plowman, (ed. 1550,) fol. xxiii.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have say'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakspeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakspeare.*

To HU'NGERSTARVE.* *v. a.* [*hunger* and *starve*.] To famish. *Huloet.*

HU'NGERSTARVED.† *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*. Formerly, *hunger-starven*. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6. Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 1. "*Hunger-starven*, trencher poetry."] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakspeare.*

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakspeare.*

By extortion and oppression, by unconscionable racking of rents and wresting from them excessive fines, [they] make them naked and *hunger-starved*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 522.

Hunger-starved beggars, wandering rogues. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 157.

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
The *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED.† *adj.* [from *hunger*. Usually with *an* prefixed, corresponding to *athirst*.] Pinched by want of food.

When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards an *hungred*. *St. Matt.* iv. 2.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden, Juv.*

HU'NGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakspeare.*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakspeare.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge, Serm.*

HUNKS. *n. s.* [*hunskur*, sordid, Icelandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunks*, worth money. *Addison.*

HUNS.* *n. s.* pl. [Lat. *Hunni*; Sax. Þunaꝛ.] A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia in the third century, gave to it the present name of Hungary, and settled there.

Theophilactus Simocatta, speaking of the Abares, a Scythian nation dwelling near Ister, saith, that they were descended from the *Hunnes*. *Purchas, Pilgrim*, (1617,) p. 409.

His countrymen the *Huns*,
Did stew their meat between their bums. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hunꝺian, Saxon, from hunꝺ, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakspeare.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job*, xxxviii. 39.

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not speak with him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.

On the old pagan tombs, masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A huntsman. [Sax. hunta, a hunter.] This is the ancient usage of the substantive, which remained in our lexicography in Charles the First's time. "A *hunt*, or huntsman." Sherwood's Dictionary. Dr. Johnson has not noticed it.

Ready for to ride
With *hunte* and horne, and houndes him beside. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sovereign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden, Hind & Panther.*

3. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakspeare.*

4. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HU'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of forests, chases, and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.
Milton, P. L.

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore.
Dryden, Æn.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron.
Addison on Italy.

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. A hunting-horse, as it was formerly called. The name of *hunter*, applied to the horse, is modern: as, he rides a good *hunter*.

HU'NTING.* *n. s.* [Sax. huntung, *venatio.*] The diversion of the chase.

When we grow up to men, we have another succession of sanguinary sports; in particular, *hunting*. I dare not attack a diversion, which has such authority and custom to support it.
Guardian, No. 61.

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. s.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTINGHORSE.* *n. s.* [*hunting* and *horse.*] A horse to hunt on, what is now called, a hunter.

His *hunting-horses* were the finest and best managed in all these parts. *Spectator*, No. 116.

HU'NTINGSEAT.* *n. s.* [*hunting* and *seat.*] A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the grand dukes for a *hunting-seat*, but now converted into an inn. *Gray, Lett.*

HU'NTRESS. *n. s.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou, thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway.
Shakspeare.

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste.
Milton, Comus.

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
The immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *n. s.* [*hunt* and *man.*]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser, Sonn.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the chase, than to the master.
L'Estrange.

HU'NTSMANSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *huntsman.*] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play.
Donne.

To betoken his *huntsmanship*, he holdeth in his hand the skin of a wild beast.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 228.

HU'RDEN.* *n. s.* [from being made of *hurds*, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. It is used adjectively, as *linen, woollen*, and words of that kind very frequently are. *Mason.*

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is hedging in his *hurden* frock. *Shenstone.*

HU'RDLE.† *n. s.* [hyrdel, Sax. The past participle of hyrdan, to keep, according to Mr. H. Tooke. Serenius, long before, had thus deduced the Icel. *hurd*, crates, from the verb *hyrda*, to keep. Hence the Germ. *hurde*, a hurdle; and the old Fr. *hourde*, which has also *hordel*, "hordelies, des claies pour les champs, *crates*." Lacombe.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The sled the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden, Georg.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakspeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times.
Bacon.

To HU'RDLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun. German, *hurden.*] To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. Sherwood. This old verb has lately been revived.

In *hurdled* cotes the flocks are penn'd.
Seward, Sonnets, &c. p. 173.

HURDS.† *n. s.* [See HARDS.] The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RDY-GURDY.* *n. s.* [I know not whence it is derived.] A stringed instrument, often heard in the streets of London; though, as Mr. Ritson has observed, not in the hands of the natives; the strings of which are agitated by the friction of a wheel. It is played by foreign mendicants, most frequently women.

Whom have we here? a sightly swain and sturdy!
Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdy-gurdy*.
Foote's Midas.

To HURL.† *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, to throw down, Icelandick; or, according to Skinner, from *whirl*. Dr. Johnson. — To *whirl*, and to *hurl*, are both derived from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, to turn round rapidly; Sax. hpeorian; and I should imagine *hurl* to be the elder of the two. Wicliffe uses it in the sense of beating vehemently, whirling round with violence. "The wyndis blewen, and thei *hurliden* agen that hous, and it felde down." St. Matt. vii. 27. "The flood was *hurlid* to that house." St. Luke, vi. Hence our *hurlwind*. See also *To* HURTLE.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heavens have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law.
Shakspeare.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. 1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *B. Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*,
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world.
Denham.

Young Phaeton,
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world.
Dryden, Juv.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main.
Pope.

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from watry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, P. L.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away: every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

To HURL.* *v. n.* To move rapidly; to whirl.

The very streams look languid from afar,
Or through the unshelter'd glade impatient seem
To *hurl* into the covert of the grove.
Thomson, Summer.

HURL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing.

The gods with horror and amaze look'd down,
Beholding rocks from their firm basis torn,
Mountain on mountains thrown,
With threatening *hurl* that shook th' etherial firmament. *Congreve, Ode on taking Namur.*

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. [*hurler*, Fr.]

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

After this *hurle* the King was faine to flee Northward in post, for succour and reliefe!
Mir. for Mag. p. 358.

HU'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat.
Ainsworth.

HU'RLER.† *n. s.* [from *hurl.*]

1. One who throws, or hurls.

The stone that strikes the wall
Sometimes bounds back on th' *hurler's* head.
Harington, Br. View of the Church, p. 48.

This cursing Shimei, a *hurler* of stones as well as a railer. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

2. One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

HU'RLWIND.† *n. s.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not now in use.

Like scatter'd down thy howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys, Job.

No sudden *hurlwinds* shall your bodies cast
On trembling earth. *Sandy's Christ's Pass.* p. 13.

HU'RLY.† } *n. s.* [from the French
HU'RLYBURLY. } *hurlubrelu*, inconsiderately. Dr. Johnson. — "*Hurly-burly* means, literally much ado. It was a far more frequent expression of the English, than of the Scottish writers, during the age of Elizabeth and James. *Burly* signifies gross, great, Bullokar. *Burly*-brand, a great sword, or a great fury, Coles. *Hurler*, Fr. to do as others; to be wicked with the wicked, Dict. Comique. And see *hurler*, in Menage. Johnson is content to derive this expressive term, from the modern Fr. *hurlu-burlu*, not *hurlubrelu*; for it is not to be found in the old French word-books." Chalmers, Gloss. to Sir David Lyndsay's Works. — Mr. Chalmers and Dr. Johnson have overlooked a distinction of *burly*, in our language, for *boisterous* and *loud*; which I have illustrated in its place. *Hurly-burly*, therefore, may fairly be deduced from the Fr. *hurler*, to howl, to make a great cry, and the Teut. *borlen*, to make a noise; forming "a name which intimates the sound of that it signifieth; as *hurliburly*, for an *uprore* and *tumultuous stirre*." Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, 1577. Sign. C. iiij.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shaksp.*
Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shaksp.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles, Hist.*

When, I pray you, were these classical assemblies, and these seditious stirs and *hurliburlies* of Martinists?
Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 63.

HU'RLY-BURLY.* *adj.* Tumultuous.

Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakspeare.*

In the *hurlyburly* days of queen Elizabeth.
Persecutio Undecima, (1648,) p. 11.

HURRA'H.* *interj.* [probably from the Goth. *hurra*, to agitate, to move violently or rapidly.] A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement: at first, perhaps, the shout of soldiers at the onset.

HU'RRICANE.† } *n. s.* [*huracan*, Spanish;
HURRICA'NO. } *ouragan*, French; originally from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, to move rapidly or violently. Our word was at first variously written *herocane*, and *herricano*, as well as *hurricane*, and *hurricano*.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanoes* spout.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

We believed a *herocane* was begun, a vast or unwonted tumour in the air.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 41.

The winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in an *hurricano*.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 122.

A storm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes.
Burnet, Theory.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden.*

The ministers of state who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise.
Dryden.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison.

HU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *hurry.*] One that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To HU'RRY.† *v. a.* [hepxian, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Goth. *horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, to agitate, to drive, to move violently.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shakspeare.

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march and *hurried* meeting here?
Milton, P. L.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.
South.

That *hurried* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore.
Dryden.

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination.
Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

HU'RRY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street.
Gay, Trivia.

HU'RRY-SKURRY.* *adv.* [an expression noticed in Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Etym. Dict. for a tumult, an uproar; "from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi, & *skorra*, sonum stridulum edere, or *skura*, increpare, objurgare." We may look upon it, like *hurly-burly*, formed to signify its own meaning.] Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

HURST.† *n. s.* [Sax. hupꝛt, silva; low Lat. *hursta*. Du Cange. *Horscht*, *hurst*, virgultum, silva humiles tantùm frutices proferens, frutetum. Kilian. Mr. H. Tooke derives it from the Sax hỳꝛtan, to adorn; and says, that *hurst* is applied *only* to places *ornamented* by trees. It is true that *hurst*, or *hyrst*, is used by our old writers for a wood; and many places in this country, that have this word for part of the name, were so called from being near woods; and in the margin of Drayton's Polyolbion, from which the example of the word is cited, *hurst* is explained *a wood*. In the north of England, it denotes a bank or sudden rising of the ground. The term, as Dr. Jamieson has observed on the Scottish usage of the word, may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as shewn by its producing only twigs and brushwood, from the Icel. *hreys*, *hrys*, in the pl. rendered *loca virgultis obsita, et sterilia*. Teut. *horst*. From this sense of it, an *underwood* might easily become the next, and then generally *a wood*; a rising ground, planted with trees.] A small wood; a knoll covered with trees.

To her neighbouring chase the courteous forrest show'd
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthfull meeting tell. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

To HURT.† *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [hỳꝛt, wounded, Sax. *heurter*, to strike, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of hỳꝛtan, injuria afficere, vexare. Mr. H. Tooke. — But I must add the Teut. *horten*, which means the same as our *hurt*.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be *hurt* of the second death. *Revel.* ii. 11.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd.
Milton, Comus.

The Adonis of the sea is so called because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den.
Dryden.

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine.
Revel. vi. 6.

HURT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.
Spenser.

I have slain a man to my *hurt*. *Gen.* iv. 23.

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?
— There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst, and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science, 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the king. *Ezra*, iv. 22.

HUR'TER.† *n. s.* [from *hurt*.]

1. One that does harm.
2. A wounder. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*
3. The shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. [Fr. *heurter*, to knock.] Brockett, North Country Words.

HU'RTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun.
Dryden, Georg.

HU'RTFULLY.† *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously. *Sherwood.*

HU'RTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness. *Sherwood.*

To HU'RTLE.† *v. n.* [*heurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner considers *hurtle* as derived from *hurl*; or perhaps from the old Fr. *heurteler* for *heuler*, to push, or hit violently against. In the sense of encountering with violence, the word has been probably adopted from the Italian *urtare*, as it is a common phrase in that language for *rushing on* the enemy, "*urtare* contro i nemici." See Upton's note on Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 16.]

1. To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. Hanmer. "To stumble against a thing." Pr. Parv.

They drew out their swords, and *hurtled* together with violence.
Hist. of Prince Arthur, P. i. ch. 28.

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

2. To clash; to rattle.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darken'd air. *Gray, Ode* vii.

3. To rush forward.

Suddein upriseth from her stately place
The roiall dame, and for her coche doth call:
All *hurtlen* forth. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 16.

4. To wheel round; to turn about quickly.

His approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or *hurtle* round in warlike gyre.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 8.

To HU'RTLE.† *v. a.* [To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hurl*. Dr. Johnson. — See the etymology of the verb neuter, and the fourth sense of it. But the original meaning of *hurtle* seems to be to push, to thrust, in an active sense.]

1. To push with violence.

They *hurtliden* the schip, [they *thrust in* the shippe, Transl. of 1578: they *ran* the ship *aground*, Pres. Translation.] *Wicliffe, Acts*, xxvii. 41.

He foineth on his foe with a tronchoun,
And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adoun.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. To move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round; to brandish.

His harmfull club he gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the faery knight.
Spenser, F. Q.

To toss the speer, and in a warlike gyre
To *hurtle* my sharp sword about my head.
Selimus, Emp. of the Turkes, (1594.)

HU'RTLEBERRY.† *n. s.* [*hiot bar*, Danish; heopoꝺbeꝛȝ, Sax.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idææ*.

HU'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

[She] joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true.
Spenser, F. Q.

Shorter every gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity.
Sidney.

HU'RTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND.† *n. s.* [*hossband*, master, Danish; from *house* and *bonda*, Runick, a master; huſbonꝺa, the master of the house or family, and also a husband; huſ-bunda, Sax. Chronicon; "*husbonde*, Su. Goth. from *hus*, domus, and *bonde*, colonus, maritus, *titulus olim honorificus*." Serenius. "The Su. Goth. *bonde* denotes the head of a family, as opposed to a servant; a husband, as opposed to a wife; a citizen or private person, as opposed to a prince; an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to those who live in towns; and also one who possesses his own inheritance, as distinguished from those who cultivate the property of others." Dr. Jamieson. An allusion to the etymology, as Mr. Malone also has observed, occurs in Shakspeare: "You will turn *good husband* now, Pompey; you will *keep the house*." Meas. for Measure.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lunes again: he so takes on yonder with my *husband*, and so rails against all married mankind.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

This careful *husband* had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn.
Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination of relation of *husband*.
Locke.

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold.
Dryden.

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right *good husband*; owner of a lordship ill husbanded.
Davies on Ireland.

I was considering the shortness of life, and what *ill husbands* we are of so tender a fortune.
Collier on Fame.

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common errour to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon.*

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill on Providence.

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden, Georg.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with an husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

If you shall prove
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shakspeare.*

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best.
— That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Shakspeare.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modesty. *Shakspeare.*

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but *husband* it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDABLE.* *adj.* [from *To husband.*] Manageable with frugality. *Sherwood.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Without an husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears.
Shakspeare, K. John.

HU'SBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tusser.*

HU'SBANDMAN.† *n. s.* [*husband* and *man.*]

1. A master of a family. See HUSBAND. Not now in use.

Sicke lay the *husband-man*, whose that the place is. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

2. One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakspeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *n. s.* [from *husband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he aught did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakspeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Ralegh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shaks.*

HUSH.† *interj.* [Without etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Cotgrave partly points out the etymology in his translation of the French *houische;* "an interjection whereby silence is imposed; *husht*, WHIST, *ist*, not a word for your life." This leads us to *hist* and *whist*, from which we have also *whish*. See HIST, and *To* WHIST. Chaucer uses *hust* for *whist*. To *hust* occurs in the old dictionary of Palsgrave, in the sense of *still;* and soon afterwards, in the dictionary of Huloet, the word became *husht:* "To *husht*, or to keep silence: *husht*, hold thy peace." So Cotgrave, *husht*. It finally became *hush*.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shakspeare.*

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;
But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *husht*, and nought at all to say. *Shaks.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land.
Shakspeare.

Speak softly;
All's *husht* as midnight yet. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me.
Shakspeare.

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love?
Otway.

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas.
Dryden.

The court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran.
Addison.

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY.† *n. s.* [*hush* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspicious of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.
Swift.

I expect *hushmoney* to be regularly sent for every folly or vice any one commits in this whole town; and hope I may pretend to deserve it better than a chamber-maid or a valet de chambre. *Tatler*, No. 26.

HUSK. *n. s.* [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *huyscken*, from *huys.*] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men.
Shakspeare.

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton, P. L.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain.
Dryden.

Some, when the press
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED.† *adj.* [from *husk.*] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk. *Sherwood.*

HU'SKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *husky.*] Hoarseness; the state of being husky.

HU'SKY.† *adj.* [from *husk.*]

1. Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, Virg.

Call all such *husky* and curious arts and studies, the recreations and entertainments of children, and the weak supports of the gainful trade of cheating and imposture. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 404.

With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

2. Hoarse; having a rough or dismal sound; having a cough, formerly *hesky*, and *hosty*, "tuscicus," Ort. Vocab. See HAUST.

Here the mouth of sad Melpomene
Is wholly bent to tragedy's discourse:—
Here means the wrathful muse, in seas of tears,
And loud laments, to tell a dismal tale;
A tale wherein she lately hath bestow'd
The *husky* humour of her bloody quill.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirkit
Grew *husky*, and had left the circuit.
Ansley, Pleader's Guide.

HUSSA'R.* *n. s.* [Fr. *houssart, hussart, hussard;* low Lat. *huszaro;* Germ. *husar.*] Originally an Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed. The name appears to have been given also to the driver of a chariot, who perhaps was armed. At the close of the seventeenth century some regiments of French cavalry were called *hussars*, and soon afterwards the word became common in our language.

Two Hungarian miles from Friestat lies Banca; we being here upon the 18th of March: the *hussar*, who drove our chariot hither, after we had supped went out. *Brown's Travels*, &c. (1685,) p. 56.

They were a sort of tame *hussars*, that were allowed in our cities, like the wild ones in our camp; who had all the privileges belonging to us, but at the same time were not tied to our discipline or laws. *Tatler*, No. 56.

He made his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the *hussars*. *Spectator*, No. 576.

HU'SSITE.* *n. s.* One of the followers of John Huss of Prague, the reformer, and

the contemporary of Wicliffe; whom Fox pithily describes as "a man of great knowledge, of a pregnant wit, and excellentlie favoured for his worthie life."

Procopius despised the pope's excommunication, and the crusado he had published against the *Hussites*; and overcame the forces, which the emperor had sent against them.

Pelletreau, Ecc. Hist. 15. Cent.

HU'SSY.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife:* taken in an ill sense.]

1. A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade.

Southern, Innocent Adultery.

2. A kind of book, used by women for holding thread and other small materials. Sometimes called a *huswife*.

HU'STINGS.† *n. s.* [huſtinʒ, Sax.; *husthing*, Goth. and Icel. From *hus*, domus, and *thing*, forum, conventus. Serenius. From huſ, domus, and ðinʒ, res, causa, q. d. domus causarum. Lye. From hŷþrt and ðinʒ, q. d. supremum judicium. Somner.]

1. A council; a court held.

From the sheriff's court in the city of London, a writ of errour lies to the court of *hustings* before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. *Blackstone.*

2. The place of meeting to choose a member of parliament.

I stood on the *hustings* (except when I gave my thanks to those who favoured me with their votes) less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting. *Burke, Speech at Bristol.*

To HU'STLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*. Dr. Johnson. — Not so, but from the Teut. *hutsen, hutselen*, to shake together.] To shake together in confusion.

To HU'STLE.* *v. n.* To shrug up the shoulders. A northern term. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, and Grose.

HU'SWIFE.† *n. s.*

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense, Dr. Johnson says. *Huswife* is the early form of writing *housewife*, and not a corruption of it, as he asserts; for if it be, by the same rule *husband* would be a corruption of *houseband*. It is the Sax. huſ and wife. Our old writers use *huswife*, in a good sense, as the mistress of the house. See the second meaning.

Bianca

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Good *huswife* provides, ere a sickness do come,
Of sundry good things in her house to have some. *Tusser.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFELY.* *adj.* [from *huswife*.] Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife.

Good *huswifely* physick. *Tusser.*

His [Tusser's] *huswifely* admonitions — are not particularly addressed to the farmer.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 307.

HU'SWIFELY.* *adv.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband. *Barret.*

HU'SWIFERY.† *n. s.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

Thy good lady — therein reap'd
The just reward of her high *huswifry*;
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,
When she was far. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheeses in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cisley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*

HUT.† *n. s.* [hutte, Saxon; *hutte*, Germ.; *hute*, French.

1. A poor cottage.

Our wandering saints, in woeful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these saints invite,
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

2. A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

To HUT.* *v. a.* [Fr. *huter*.] A military expression: as, to *hut* troops, i. e. to lodge them in huts.

HUTCH.† *n. s.* [hpæcce, Sax.; *huche*, French.]

1. Not simply a corn-chest, as given by Dr. Johnson, but also a chest of any kind; a coffer, called in the north country, (as Huloet also says under *hutch*,) an ark. See ARK.

In their tabernacles, amperes, *hutches*; or as a mystery in their locked closets.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 255.

The *hutch* and the boulter, the furnace and copper. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*,, or close casks. *Mortimer.*

Archbishop Chichelé gave a borrowing chest to the university of Oxford, which was called Chichelé's *hutch*. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Comus.*

2. Among farmers, a hollow trap for taking vermin alive; and also a kind of case for keeping rabbits.

3. In Kent, a small cart. Grose.

To HUTCH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to lay up as in a chest.

In her own loins,
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipt ore, and precious gems. *Milton, Comus.*

HUTCHINSO'NIAN.* *n. s.* One of the followers, in this country, of the philosophical and religious opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson of Yorkshire, in the last century; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation related to the original language of the Old Testament and the true sense of the Bible.

This gentleman — possibly may not call himself an *Hutchinsonian*, though I have presumed to introduce him here, from a similarity both in the letter and spirit of his sermon to those of that brotherhood.

Heathcote, A Word to the Hutchinsonians, (1756,) p. 15.

To HUZZ.† *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur. "*Stridunt* apes: the bees *huzz*." *Barret.*

HUZZA'.* *interj.* [from the Hungarian *hussars*, who loudly shout at the onset in battle, according to some; from *hosanna*, the acclamation of wishing well, according to others.] An exclamation of joy, or triumph.

Liberty, Property, and Old England, for ever, *huzza!* *Goldsmith, Ess.* 24.

HUZZA'. *n. s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To HUZZA'.† *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob shall still prevail.

King, Cookery.

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table. *Tatler*, No. 45.

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

HY'ACINTH. *n. s.* [ὑάκινθος, Gr.; *hyacinthe*, Fr.; *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope, Odys.*

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour.

Hill on Fossils.

HY'ACINTHINE.† *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος, Gr.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

[His] *hyacinthine* locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung.
Milton, P. L.

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers.
Cowper, Odyssey.

HY'ADES. } *n. s.* [ὑάδες, Gr.] A watery
HY'ADS. } constellation.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden, Georg.*

HY'ALINE. *adj.* [ὑάλινος, Gr.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton, P. L.*

HY'BRID.* *adj.* [Gr. ὕβρις, ὑβρίδος; Lat. *hybrida*; from ὕβρις, as it signifies a kind of adultery.] Mongrel; of different species: applied to plants as well as animals.

We should by all means deal with our separatists, and dissenters, as St. Paul did with those judaizing, *hybrid* Christians. *South, Serm.* v. 518.

HY'BRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὕβρις, Gr.; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *n. s.* [from ὕδωρ, Gr.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropsical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wiseman.*

HY'DRA. *n. s.* [*hydra*, Lat.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.
Milton, Sonn.

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin.
Dryden, Æn.

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.
Dryden.

HY'DRAGOGUES. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω, Gr.; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *hydraulicks*.]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYDRAU'LICKS.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ water, and ἀυλος, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydraulics has for its object the motion of fluids. *Adams.*

HYDROCE'LE. *n. s.* [υδροκηλη, Gr.; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλη.] A dropsy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

HY'DROGEN.* *n. s.* [ὕδωρ, water, and γεννάω, to generate.] One of the principles of water; in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then called inflammable air.

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *hydrography*.] Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

Christopher Columbus, the first great discoverer of America, was a man that earned his living by making and selling *hydrographical* maps. *Chambers.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

To further the noble studie of navigation and *hydrographie*.

Norman, New Attractive, &c. (1592,) Dedic.

For the reception of which waters he had prepared a channel; how deep, or how great a part of the earth is filled with them, I suppose is beyond this man's skill in philosophy or *hydrography* to determine.

Bp. Croft, Animadv. on Burnet's Theory, p. 84.

HYDRO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and λόγος; Fr. *hydrologie*.] Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

HY'DROMANCY. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

HY'DROMEL. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, velocity or other properties, of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *n. s.* [ὑδροφοβία, Gr.; *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

HY'DROPHOBY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *hydrophobie*.] Dread of water.

A letter from Dr. Lister to Mr. Aston, dated at York, March 26. 1683, was produced, containing an account of an *hydrophoby* in a man bitten by a mad dog. *Birch, Hist. R. S.* iv. 197.

HYDRO'PICAL. } *adj.* [ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.; *hydropique*, Fr. from *hydrops*, Lat.]
HYDRO'PICK. }

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk.
Donne.

Hydropical swellings if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiseman.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry.
Blackmore.

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydropicks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Resembling dropsy.

Some men's *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HY'DROPSY.* *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat.; ὕδρωψ, Gr.; *hydropisie*, Fr.] Personified by Thomson for the dropsy.

Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*,
Unwieldy man, with belly monstrous round.
Castle of Indolence.

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and ςαλικὴ, Gr.] Relating to hydrostaticks; taught by hydrostaticks.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: as for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*,—doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley, Serm.* vii.

HYDROSTA'TICKS.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and ςαλικὴ, Gr.; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

His [Boyle's] incomparable treatises of the air and *hydrostatics*. *Bentley, Serm.* vii.

The lofty column of water issuing out of the trump of Fame, exceeded all our conceptions of the power of *hydrostaticks*.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 43.

HYDRO'TICK. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ, Greek; *hydrotique*, Fr.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HY'DRUS.* *n. s.* [from ὕδωρ, Gr. water.]

1. A water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear.
Milton, P. L.

2. In astronomy, the water-serpent; a southern constellation.

HY'EMAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *hyemalis*.] Belonging to winter: as, the *hyemal* solstice.

Besides vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 92.

Astronomers have divided the whole face of heaven into four colures; the vernal, estival, autumnal, *hyemal*.

Moxon, Astronom. Pl. Cards, p. 10.

To HY'EMATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *hyemo*.] To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

HYEMA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *hyematio*.] Shelter from the cold of winter.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*. *Evelyn.*

HY'EN.† } *n. s.* [*hyene*, Fr.; *hyæna*, Lat.;
HYE'NA. } ὕαινα, Gr. Supposed to be from the Gr. ὗς, a swine; because the

back of this animal is bristly like that of the swine.] An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakspeare.*

A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden, Fab.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena odoruta*, or civet cat. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson.*

HYGRO'METER. *n. s.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρέω, Gr.; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. s.* [ὕγρος and σκοπέω, Gr.; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

HYGROSCO'PICK.* *adj.* [from *hygroscope*.] Having affinity to water.

Hygroscopic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in. *Adams.*

HYLA'RCHICAL.† *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] Presiding over matter.

By this *hylarchical* principle, or plastick nature, so many of the vital motions of the body may be kept in play. *Hallywell, Melampron.* (1681,) p. 70.

HY'LOZOICK.* *n. s.* [Gr. ὕλη, matter, and ζώη, life.] One of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated and to have perception.

When they [Spinoza and his followers] speak of the intelligence and knowledge of God, they mean to attribute these powers to him in no other sense, than the ancient *hylozoicks* attributed them to all matter; that is, that a stone, when it falls, has a sensation and consciousness; but that that consciousness is no cause at all, or power, of acting. Which kind of intelligence, in any tolerable propriety of speech, is no intelligence at all. And consequently the arguments, that proved the Supreme Cause to be properly an intelligent and active Being, do also undeniably prove that he is likewise indued with liberty and choice; which alone is the power of acting. *Clarke on the Attributes*, § 9.

HYM.† *n. s.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *lym*, Dr. Johnson says; which it is, in the passage from Shakspeare's Lear which he cites. See LYM.

HY'MEN.† *n. s.* [ὑμὴν, Gr.]

1. The god of marriage.

He wore a garland of roses and myrtles on his head, and on his shoulders a robe like an imperial mantle, white and unspotted all over, excepting only that, where it was clasped at his breast, there were two golden turtle-doves that buttoned it by their bills, which were wrought in rubies. He was called by the name of *Hymen*. *Tatler*, No. 120.

Hymen marched immediately after Love; and, seconding the good inclinations which he had inspired, joined the hands of both armies. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 152.

2. The virginal membrane.

3. In botany, a fine delicate skin in which flowers are enclosed, while in the bud; spoken particularly of roses.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. s.* [ὑμέναιος, Gr.] A
HYMENE'AN. } marriage song.

And heavenly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milton, P. L.*

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope, Odyssey.*

HYMN. *n. s.* [*hymne*, Fr.; ὕμνος, Gr.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shakspeare.*

When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing. *Dryden.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω, Gr.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose easier business were to serve their Lord
High up in heaven, with songs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

HY'MNICK.† *adj.* [ὕμνος, Gr.] Relating to hymns.

Where she (faire Ladie) tuning her chaste layes
Of England's Empresse to her *hymnicke* string. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 773.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

HYMNO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [ὕμνος and λόγος, Gr. *hymnologie*, French.] A collection of hymns.

That *hymnologie* which the primitive church used at the offering of bread and wine for the eucharist. *Mede, Dia.* p. 56.

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I saw you. *Spectator.*

HYPA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ, Gr.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER.* [Gr. ὑπὲρ, above, beyond.] A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

HY'PER. *n. s.* [A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPERA'SPIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *hyperaspistes*, from the Gr. ὑπεραspίζω, to protect with a shield.] A defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field. *Chillingworth, Works*, (ed. 1704,) p. 26.

The *hyperaspists* of the ancients bestrode their fellows fallen in battle, and covered them with their shields. *Warburton, Note on Macbeth.*

HYPE'RBATON.* *n. s.* [Latin; from the Gr. ὑπερβαίνω, to go beyond.] A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.

If your meaning be with a violent *hyperbaton* to transpose the text. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

The words are at times so transposed, as to create an *hyperbaton*. *Durell, Critical Remarks on Job*, Pref.

HYPE'RBOLA. *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, Fr.; ὕπερ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

HY'PERBOLE. *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολὴ, Gr.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* Shakspeare.

Terms unsquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakspeare.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects. *Glanville.*

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd!
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

HYPERBO'LICAL.† } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr.;
HYPERBO'LICK. } from *hyperbola*.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew, Museum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

An *hyperbolical* liar, a flatterer, a parasite. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

Look upon vices and vicious objects with *hyperbolical* eyes, and rather enlarge their dimensions, that their unseen deformities may not escape thy sense. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 3.

There are always some fools that can commend nothing but with *hyperbolick* expressions. *King Charles, Lett. to Henderson,* p. 56.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical,* and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically.* *Brown.*

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPE'RBOLIST.* *n. s.* [from *hyperbole.*] One who hyperbolizes.

I cease to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist* for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's Word to that inferiour one of honey, which is like it in nothing more, than in that of both their suavities experience gives much advantageouser notions than descriptions can. *Boyle on the Style of Hol. Script.* p. 253.

To HYPE'RBOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *hyperbole.*] To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

You have heard — how some of the ancientest fathers do speak, and how they *hyperbolize* sometimes, in some points, in their popular sermons. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 260.

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to *hyperbolize.* *Howell, Instruct. for Trav.* p. 178.

Which if but a rhetorical flourish, doth yet *hyperbolize* into blasphemy. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 244.

To HYPE'RBOLIZE.* *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

Vain people, *hyperbolizing* his fact, — he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 203.

Come, Man,
Hyperbolized nothing! know thy span. *Crashaw, Poems,* p. 96.

HYPERBO'REAN.† *n. s.* [*hyperboréen,* Fr.; *hyperboreus,* Lat.] Northern.

The body moulded by the clime endures
The Equator heats and *Hyperborean* frost. *Armstrong.*

The *Hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er,
And solitary roam'd round Tanais' shore. *J. Warton's Virgil.*

HYPERCATALE'CTICK.* *adj.* [ὑπερ, and *catalectick.*] Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *n. s.* [*hypercritique,* Fr.; ὑπερ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*

HYPERDU'LIA.* } *n. s.* [ὑπερ and *dulia.*]
HY'PERDULY. } A superiour kind of service, among the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary. See DULIA.

From whom our Romanists did first learn their *hyperdulia,* or transcendant kind of service, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone,* p. 356.

From all Romish *dulia,* and *hyperdulia,* Good Lord deliver us. *Ibid.* p. 369.

Call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly or *hyperduly.* *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor,* p. 352.

HYPE'RICON.* *n. s.* [Latin.] In botany, St. John's wort.

Hypericon, called "fuga dæmonum," reckoned among sacred magical plants, on account of the Druids using them. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 16.

HYPE'RMETER. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter,* and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison.*

HYPERPHY'SICAL.* *adj.* [ὑπερ and *physical.*] Supernatural.

These are *hyperphysical* opticks, and drawn from the heavens. *Aubrey, Miscell.* p. 147.

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *n. s.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπερ and σαρκὸς.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hyparsarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

HY'PHEN.† *n. s.* [ὑφὲν, Gr.] A note of conjunction; as *vir-tue, ever-living.*

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, *hyphens,* and the like. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

HYPNO'TICK.† *n. s.* [ὕπνος, Gr.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

I need no better *hypnotick* to make me sleep. *Brown, Rel. Med.*

He writes, as an *hypnotick* for the spleen. *Young, Ep. to Pope,* I.

HYPOCHO'NDRES.† *n. s.* [*hypocondre,* Fr. ὑποχόνδριον, Gr. This word at first was *hypocondry,* with the regular plural *hypochondries.* Dr. Johnson has not noticed this. See HYPOCHONDRY.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres;* from whence such persons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HY'POCAUST.* *n. s.* [ὑπόκαυστον, *hypocauste,* Fr.] A subterraneous place, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hot-house.

The apartments on the east side — were probably warmed by the *hypocaust.* *Lysons, Antiq. at Woodchester,* (1797.)

HYPOCHO'NDRIA.* *n. s.* [from *hypochondres.*] Melancholy. Personified by Thomson. The proper substantive is *hypochondriacism;* though *hypochondriasm* has been used, but less properly. See HYPOCHONDRIACAL.

Moping here did *Hypochondria* sit,
Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye,
Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,
And some her frantick deem'd, and some her deem'd a wit. *Thomson, Castle of Indol.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [*hypochon-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *driaque,* Fr. from *hypochondres.*]

1. Of or belonging to the *hypochondres;* also melancholical. See the next sense. *Bullokar.*

2. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

A streightness of breath, which I should be glad to know whether you observe in other *hypochondriacal* patients. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 366.

3. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such is the *hypochondriac,* melancholy complexion of us islanders, that we seem made of butter, every accident makes such a deep impression upon us. *Bp. Berkeley, Lett.* (1746,) *Life, &c.* p. 182.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACK.* *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.

How the humours of the body arrive at an ability thus to impregnate the mind with conceits wild and monstrous beyond the varieties of Africa, is an enquiry not pertinent here; but to question that so they can, is to speak ourselves strangers to all the stories of *hypochondriacks* [which] books and discourses abound withal. *Spencer on Vulg. Prophecies,* (1665,) p. 98.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM.* *n. s.* [from *hypochondriack.*] Melancholy; disordered imagination.

In *hypochondriacism* the insanity not being formed, there is for the most part a capacity for action. *Johnstone on Madness,* p. 25.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS.* *n. s.* Hypochondriack affection or passion.

Mental affections produce *hypochondriasis,* by creating a disorder in the stomach and intestines, and in the nervous system. *Chrichton on Mental Derangement,* p. 200.

HYPOCHO'NDRY.* *n. s.* [See HYPOCHONDRES.] One of the two regions called the hypochondres. This word has been overlooked, by our lexicographers, as a noun with the singular number.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypochondry;* if from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left *hypochondry.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 200.

Envy swells the *hypochondries,* which, by drinking up the nourishment of the neighbouring parts, makes the whole body lean and meager. *Scott, Christian Life,* P. iii. ch. 3.

HY'POCIST. *n. s.* [ὑπόκις-ις, Gr.; *hypociste,* Fr.] *Hypocist* is an inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine

shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe; the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HY'POCRAS.* See HIPPOCRAS.

HYPO'CRISY.† *n. s.* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. ὑπόκρισις, Gr. from ὑποκρίνομαι, to feign.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and *hypocrisies.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 1.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden, Fab.

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *n. s.* [*hypocrite*, French; ὑποκριτὴς, Gr.]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakspeare.*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign.
Dryden.

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass
Suffices virtue; but may *hypocrites*,
Who slily speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while sincere.
Philips.

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical* down-cast look. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, Fr.; ὑπο and γαστὴρ, Gr.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wiseman.*

HYPOGE'UM. *n. s.* [ὑπο and γὴ, Gr.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS.† *n. s.* [*hypostase*, French; ὑπόστασις, Gr.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

3. In medicine, sediment of urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach. *Nabbes, Microcosmus.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL.† *adj.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis.*]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

Beside that grounded upon the *hypostatical* union; beside that glorious condition upon his resurrection; there was yet another and that more proper ascension. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

HYPOSTA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hypostatical.*] Personally.

That they should see all things and transactions, hear all prayers and orations, "in speculo divinitatis," is alike incredible; a thing which the humanity of Christ himself, though *hypostatically* united to the divinity, did not pretend to. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

HYPO'TENUSE. *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, French, ὑποτείνουσα, Gr.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

To HYPO'THECATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *hypotheca*, a pledge.] To pawn; to give in pledge.

Whether they, to whom this new pledge is *hypothecated*, have redeemed their own; — I leave it to those, who recollect that memorable debate, to determine. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

HYPO'THESIS.† *n. s.* [*hypothese*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις, Gr. Our word was pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, new and uncouth.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South.*

What imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.
HYPOTHE'TICK. } from *hypothesis.*] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically.* *Broome, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

HYRSE.* *n. s.* [German, *hirse.*] In botany, millet. *Coles.*

HYRST. }
HURST. } Are all from the Sax. hỳrꝑt, a
HERST. } wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HY'SSOP. *n. s.* [*hyssope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, Fr.
HYSTE'RICK. } ὑστερικὸς, Gr.]

1. Troubled with fits: disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *n. s.* [ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

HY'STERON-PRO'TERON.* *n. s.* [ὑστερον, πρότερον, Gr.] A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done. *Peacham.*

A Greek term, sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary. We call it in English, *The cart before the horse.* *Bullokar.*

HYTHE.* *n. s.* A port. See HITHE.

I.

I, Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil, coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jade, jet, jilt, jolt, just*.

I.† *pronoun personal*, [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch; *ig, eg*, Icel. *ego*, Latin, ἔγω, Gr.]

I, gen, &c. *me*; plural *we*, gen, &c. *us*. Sax. ic. dat. &c. *me*; plural pe, dat. &c. uf. Goth. *ik* gen. *meina*; plural *weis*, dat. &c. *uns, unsis*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several councils, *I*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

There is none greater in this house than *I*.
Gen. xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid.
St. Matt. xiv. 27.

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I shall like beasts or common people die,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me!* *Cowley.*
When chance of business parts *us* two,
What do our souls, *I* wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden, Æn.*

Of night impatient *we* demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night *we* pray.
Blackmore.

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakspeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*. — Dr. Johnson. — It was usual in the time of Shakspeare, and later, to write the affirmative article *ay* in the form of *I*, and was not merely poetical custom.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shaks.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
— *I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.
Shakspeare.

I, now the spheres are in their tunes again.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

There cannot be imagined an example more exactly suiting, more closely applicable to his intent, which was not to discredit and dishearten his followers, by comparing, *I*, and preferring the cunning of an ordinary fellow.
Chillingworth, Works, (ed. 1704,) p. 381.

4. *I*, prefixed to a word, is common in our old language, as well as *y*; as *ibrought, ibuilt, ybuilt, yblessed*; and is the Saxon prepositive particle ge. It is merely a redundancy.

To JA'BBER.† *v. n.* [*gabbaren*, Dutch. See *To* GAB, and *To* GABBLE. *Jabber* is old in our language; though Dr. Johnson maintains it only by the modern authority of Swift.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

Censynge, Latyne *jabberinge*, and wawlynge, accordinge to the office of saynt Antonynes personage. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. (1543,) fol. 43. b.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Garrulity; prating. Bishop Fleetwood somewhere uses the word in his works; and it is still a colloquial term.

JA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras.*

JA'BBERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] Idle talk; prate.

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law.
Milton, Colasterian.

JA'BBERNOWL.* See JOBBERNOWL.

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Wotton, Architect.*

JACI'NTH. *n. s.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

JACK.† *n. s.* [probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*. Dr. Johnson. — *Jak, Jaky*, old French. Kelham. — I know not how it has happened, that, in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *zany*; the Spaniards *Juan*, as *bobo Juan*, a foolish *John*; the French *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do *bobo Juan*; and I suppose *Jack ass* has the same etymology. Tyrwhitt.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paultry fellows.

I know some pepper-nosed dame
Will term me fool and saucy *Jack*,
That dare their credit so defame,
And lay such slanders on their back.
H. Gifford, Posie of Gilliflowers, (1580.)

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

You will perceive that a *Jack* guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shaks. Coriol.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

A company of scoffers and proud *Jacks* are commonly conversant and attendant in such places.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 291.

I met some *Jack* lords going into my grove, but I think I have nettled them!
Bp. Ward, Pope's Life of Ward, p. 47.

Such, especially if they are broken gamesters, I still say are no better than *Jack* gentlemen.
Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transpr. p. 480.

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts, Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindle; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*.
Pope.

4. A young pike. [perhaps from the Lat. *jaculum*. Skinner.]

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. A coat of mail. [old French *jaque*, or *jake*; Germ. *jacke*; Dutch, *jack*; Ital. *giacco*.] A coat of mail; a kind of military coat put over the coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather. See BLACK-JACK.

Small *jacks* we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipt with silver.

Heywood, Drunkard opened, &c. (1635,) p. 45.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple-cup.
Dryden, Pers.

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poisoned, and thrown upon a plain bowling green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the musical instruments called a virginal, a harpsichord, a spinet.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

Those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand.
Shakspeare, Sonn.

Your teeth did dance like virginal *jacks*.
B. Jonson, Fox.

It plays on the harpsicon the while, whose *jacks* are the pebble-stones, checking the little waves as strings. *Parth. Sacra*, p. 210.

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

Nothing was to be seen aloft but ensigns, *jacks*, streamers, and the heads of sailors.
Drummond, Trav. p. 71.

12. In Yorkshire, half a pint. Grose. A quarter of a pint. Pegge.

13. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and sound;
An inverse burse, an exchange under ground.
Cleaveland.

14. Used by Shakspeare for *Jack with the lantern.*

Monster, your fairy, which, you say, is a harmless fairy, has done little better than played the *Jack* with us. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

JACK *Boots. n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge. n. s.* Erysimum.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other salads are, and much used in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *of the Clock-house.* n. s.* The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock, *jacquclet*. Cotgrave. This kind of automaton may yet be seen in some of our market-towns, as well as at St. Dunstan's church in London.

My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o'the clock.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Is this your *Jack o'the clock-house?* —
Will you strike, sir? *Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.*

JACK *Pudding. n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack-pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover.
L'Estrange.

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

JACK *Sauce.* n. s.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Huloet and Minsheu.*

His reputation is as arrant a villain, and a *Jack sauce*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

JACK *with a Lantern.†* An *ignis fatuus.* See IGNIS FATUUS. Written also *Jack-a-lantern.*

Plenty of inflammable sulphureous matter in the air, such as *ignes fatui*, or *jack-a-lanterns*, and the meteors which are called falling stars.
Steph. Hales on Earthquakes, (1750,) p. 10.

He has played *Jack with a lantern*, he has led us about like an *ignis fatuus*, by which travellers are decoyed into the mire.
Johnson, Note on Shakspeare's Tempest.

JACKADA'NDY.* *n. s.* [*jack* and *dandy.*] A little impertinent fellow. See DANDIPRAT. In this sense it is still a northern word. See Craven Dialect, where the Teut. *danten*, to play the fool, is cited for the etymology. The word is generally used in contempt.

JA'CKALENT.† *n. s.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starved fellow. Dr. Johnson. — This is not so. A *Jack-o-Lent* was a puppet formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove-cocks. Neither is Dr. Johnson's definition of a "simple, sheepish fellow" applicable to the solitary example which he cites from Shakspeare. It is there applied to Falstaff's page, little Robin, an intelligent lad, in a joking manner.] A sort of puppet.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?— — Ay, I'll be sworn.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Wind.

On an Ash-Wednesday,
Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack o' Lent*,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Push-pin is too high for him; he is fit for no other employment than to catch shadows and *jackalents*; for though they are meer nothings, yet to children they appear as it were something.
Bp. Parker, Rehear. Transpr. p. 204.

JACKA'L.† *n. s.* [*chacal*, Fr. from the Persian *schakal*, which is also written *shegal*, and is from the Hebrew *shual*. See Pocock's Comm. on Malachi, ch. i. ver. 3.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns, through our sterns they send:
Close by their fireships, like *jackals* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

JA'CKANAPES.† *n. s.* [*jack* and *ape*. Dr. Johnson.—The second sense, applied to a coxcomb or impertinent person, is very old in our language. Skelton says,

"He grins and he gapes,
"As it were *Jack Napes.*"
Poems, p. 160.

And Bale, "He played *Jack-a-napes*, swearynge by his tenne bones." Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, 1543, fol. 92. And so Marston, "Down, *Jack-an-apes*, from thy feign'd royalty." Scourge of Villany, B. 3. Sat. 9. (1599.) This naturally refers us to the tricks of the *ape*; and the corruption of *Jack Napes* is easily accounted for by the various writing or pronunciation of that word. *Ape* is a word of great antiquity.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

I believe he hath robb'd a *jackanapes* of his gesture; marke but his countenance; see how he mops, and how he mowes, and how he strains his lookes! *Riche, Faults, &c.* (1606,) p. 7.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
— That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakspeare.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

JA'CKASS.* See the etymology of JACK, and Dr. Johnson's ninth definition of that word.

JACKDA'W.† *n. s.* [from *jack* and *daw*, Dr. Johnson says; calling it "a *cock* daw." — It is the Teut. *gacke*, the "menedula" or *daw*, with the addition of our own word.] A species of the crow.

Not all unlyke unto Esope's *chough*, whom we commonly call *Jackedawe*.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 87.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *n. s.* [*jaquette*, Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

And hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by;
And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JA'CKETED.* *adj.* [from *jacket.*] Wearing a jacket. *Huloet.*

JA'COB's *Ladder. n. s.* Polemonium; the same with Greek valerian.

JA'COB's *Staff.*† *n. s.*

1. A pilgrim's staff. [from St. *Jacob*, or *James*, the pretended patron of pilgrims.]

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

Reach then a soaring quill that I may write,
As with a *Jacob's staff* to take her height.
Cleveland, Hec. to his Mistress, p. 11.

Why on a sign no painter draws
The full-moon ever, but the half,
Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff.*
Hudibras, ii. iii.

JA'COBIN, or JA'COBINE.* *n. s* [Fr. *Jacobin*, from the Lat. *Jacobus*, as having some pretended reference or allusion to St. *James.*]

1. A friar of the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar.

Now I am Robert, now Robin,
Now frere Minor, now *Jacobin*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6338.

This king went in danger of his life, a long while sought by a capuchin; — who at length was taken and executed, together with another *Jacobine* for the same crime.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

2. One of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of St. *Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such.

With the *Jacobins* of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

We are not to conclude that all, who are not *Jacobins*, are conscientiously attached to the established church. *Bp. Horsley, Charge.*

JA'COBIN.* } *adj.* Of the principles of
JACOBI'NICAL.* } modern Jacobins.

They knew from the beginning that the *Jacobin* party was not confined to that country.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

JA'COBINISM.* *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobine.

When to these establishments of regicide, of *jacobinism*, and of atheism, you add the correspondent system of manners, no doubt can be left on the mind of a thinking man, concerning their determined hostility to the human race.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

May the more recent spirit of *jacobinism* have a still quicker termination. *Mason, Note to Isis.*

To JA'COBINIZE.* *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism.

France was not then *jacobinized*. *Burke.*

JA'COBINE. *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JA'COBITE.* *n. s.*

1. One of a sect of hereticks, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant.

The *Jacobites* took their denomination from one Jacob, a Syrian, who began to disseminate his doctrines in the East about the close of the sixth century. His sect are sometimes distinguished by the name of Monophysites, the progeny of the Eutychians, who asserted the single nature of Christ, in opposition to the orthodox, who maintained that his nature was twofold, human, and divine. *Professor White's Serm. Notes*, p. ix.

2. One attached to the cause of king James the second after his abdication, and to his line. [from *Jacobus*, Lat. for *James*.]

He is writing an epigram to a young virgin, who knits very well: It is a thousand pities he is a *Jacobite*; but his epigram is by way of advice to this damsel, to knit all the actions of the Pretender, and the duke of Burgundy's last campaign, in the clock of a stocking. *Tatler*, No. 3.

JA'COBITE.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the principles of Jacobites.

The whole story party was become avowedly *jacobite*. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

JA'COBITISM.* *n. s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

The spirit of *Jacobitism*, which had obtained in both our universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748.
Mason, Note to Isis.

JACO'BUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the first of England, in whose reign it was struck.

The women have taken a fancy to prefer guineas and *jacobusses*.
L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 273.

JA'CKSMITH.* *n. s.* [*jack* and *smith*.] A maker of the engine called a jack.

Tompion, the celebrated watchmaker, was originally a *jacksmith*.
Malone, Note on Dryden, i. ii. 49.

JA'CTANCY.* *n. s.* [old French *jactance, jactancie*, Lacombe; *jactantia*, Lat.] Boasting. *Cockeram.*

JACTITA'TION. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

To JA'CULATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *jaculo*.] To dart. *Cockeram.*

JACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, Lat.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

It was well and strongly strung with 36 barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.
Dean King, Serm. 5. Nov. (1608,) p. 20.

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
Milton, P. L.

JA'CULATORY.* *adj.* [from *To jaculate*; Fr. *jaculatoire*.]

1. Throwing out. *Bullokar.*
2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

Jaculatory prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation.
Sp. Conq. Maxims of Myst. Divin. (1651,) p. 81.

JADE.† *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *gaad*, a goad or spur. Dr. Johnson. — Hickes and Serenius observe that the Icel. *jalkr*, or *jaelkr*, is an aged horse; from *jad*, loss of teeth.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag; and sometimes a vicious horse.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakspeare.*

If we kick when your honour spur us,
We are knaves and *jades!*
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spurr'd,
The less the sullen *jade* had stirr'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace.
Pope.

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked hags: —
The squyre, arriving, fiercely in his arms
Snatch'd first the one, and then the other *jade*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you? *Chapman.*

But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*

Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue.
Southern, Innocent Adultery.

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. s.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o'the field.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain.
Dryden, Juv.

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation.
Watts, Logick.

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me: for every reason excites to this.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution.
South.

JA'DERY.* *n. s.* [from *jade*.] Jadish tricks.

Seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rought *jadery*, to disseat
His lord that kept it bravely.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

JA'DISH.† *adj.* [from *jade.*]

1. Vitious; bad, as an horse.

If an ass did kick, &c. some will for such *jadish* tricks give the ass his due burden of bastinados. *Florio's First Fruits, &c.* (1598,) Pref.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras.*

When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.
Southern.

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest.
L'Estrange.

To JAG.† *v. a.* [*gagau*, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

To avaunce your flesh, you cut and *jagge* your clothes.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus, (temp. Edw. VI.)

To what end doe we *jagge* and gash the garments, that are sewed together to cover our bodies? *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* p. 239.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

JAG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive and make them as smooth as possible.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A small parcel of any thing; a small load of hay or corn. In Norfolk and Suffolk it is called a bargain. See Grose, and Wilbraham's and Moore's Glossaries.

The latter of these two letters is come abroad; whereof, because it is in many hands, some *jags* will suffice to be recited.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 136.

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *jagged.*] The state of being denticulated: unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

JA'GGY. *adj.* [from *jag.*] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows.
Addison.

Amid those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind.
Thomson.

JAIL.† *n. s.* [*geol.* Welsh: *geole*, or rather *gaiole*, Fr. *geol*, Su. Goth. But see GAOL.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. It is written either *gaol* or *jail*, but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him.
Shakspeare.

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain.
Dryden.

JA'ILBIRD. *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailors*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall.
Dryden, Æn.

Palamon, the prisoner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;
And, with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe
An air more wholesome than the damp beneath.
Dryden.

JAKES.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson. — From the Lat. *cacare*; Sax. cac-hure, a privy. Minsheu, Skinner, and Lye. — Or, perhaps, from the Lat. *jacio, jactus*, thrown into, cast into.] A privy; a little house accommodated with a place to receive the excrements; "a common draught." Huloet. Dr. Johnson's examples of this word exhibit it as a noun having the plural number only; but it was used in the singular, having the same form.

Such therefore is this house; — and not this *jakes*, built upon men's traditions with mouldy and rotten wood.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 200.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

From thence, as from an infernal *jakes*, do issue the most infamous vices, and execrable actions that can be committed by men.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 141.

Their sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*.
Dryden, Juv.

Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *n. s.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy, and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

JAM.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A sort of frock for children.

The long muslin dress, usually worn in India, both by Hindoos and Mahomedans, is called *jammah*; whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children, is usually called a *jam*. *Hodges, Travels*, p. 3.

3. A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of ore. The language of the lead-miners in Mendip. *Chambers.*

To JAM.* *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.]

1. To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable.

2. To render firm by treading, as cattle do the land they are foddered on. North. *Grose.*

JAMA'ICA *Pepper.** See ALLSPICE.

JAMB. *n. s.* [*jambe*, Fr. a *leg.*] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney *jambs*.
Moxon, Mech. Exer.

JA'MBEUX.* *n. s.* [Fr. *jambes*. See GIAMBEUX.] Armour for the legs.

One for his legs and knees provided well,
With *jambeux* arm'd, and double plates of steel.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

JAMBE'E.* *n. s.* A name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane.

Sir Timothy, yours is a true *jambee*; and esquire Empty's only a plain dragon. — This virtuoso has a parcel of *jambees* now growing in the East Indies. *Tatler*, No. 142.

IA'MBICK. *n. s.* [*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

IA'MBICK.* *adj.* Composed of iambick feet.

Aristotle observes, that the *iambick* verse in the Greek tongue was the most proper for tragedy; because, at the same time that it lifted up the discourse from prose, it was that which approached nearer to it than any other kind of verse.
Addison, Spect. No. 39.

JANE.* *n. s.*

1. A coin of Genoa. Skinner. "Dear enough a *jane*." Chaucer.

I could not give her many a *jane*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 58.

2. A kind of fustian; a word still in use. Whether from *Genoa*, or, as Fuller derives it, from *Jan*, i. e. *Jena*, in Saxony, (in his Worthies, under Lancashire,) I am unable to say.

Two yards of *jeyne* fustiane to lyne a dublet for Mr. John, 20d. *Talbot Accounts*, 1580.

To JA'NGLE.† *v. n.* [*jangler*, old Fr. Skinner, *jaengla*, Su. Goth.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now a low word; formerly much used by our old writers: and in the sense of to prate, to babble, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

1. To prate; to talk idly or maliciously.

My son, be thou none of tho
To *jangle*, and tell tales so. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 3.

Of sundry doutes thus they *jangle* and trete.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

Wife is not in the Scriptures called an impediment or necessary evil, as certain poets and beastly men, who hated women, have foolishly *jangled*. *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* p. 224.

Whether any have used to commune, *jangle*, and talk in the church.
Articles of Visitation by Abp. Cranmer.

A vain humour he hath in building, bragging, *jangling*, spending, gaming.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.
A *jangling* noise of words unknown.
Milton, P. L.

2. To quarrel; to bicker in words.
Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles, agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.
There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Ralegh.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untunably.
Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JA'NGLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *jangle.*]
1. Prate; babble.
This sompnour — was ful of *jangles*, —
And ever enquering upon every thing.
Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

2. Discordant sound.
The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre.
The Mæviad.

JA'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. *jangleur.*] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; a prater.
A tongue cutteth friendship all atwo:
A *jangler* is to God abhominable.
Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.
News-carriers, *janglers*, and such like idle companions. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

JAN'GLING.* *n. s.* [from *jangle.*]
1. Babble; mere prate.
The end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned; from which some having swerved, have turned aside unto vain *jangling*, [ματαιολογία, vain discourse,] desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm. 1 *Tim.* i. 6.

2. Dispute; altercation; quarrel.
So far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakspeare.*
They lose their respect towards us from this *jangling* of ours. *Guardian*, No. 73.

JA'NITOR.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A door-keeper; a porter.
The *janitor* of the starry hall drove away slumbers. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

JA'NIZARY.† *n. s.* [A Turkish word. "*Janizar* apud Turcas significat *novum ordinem*. Nam *Jani* est *novum*, et *Zar ordo*; ideò autem dictus ordo ille NOVUS, quia illum ultimum Turcæ invenerunt. Alii *Janizaros* dictos volunt, quasi *janitores*, quia semper proximi sunt ad Imperatorem, certè proximiores aliis." Critopuli Emendat. et Animadv. in Meursii Gloss. p. 26.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.
His grand vizier, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standard's lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*
Next follow his best footmen, called *janizaries*, taken young from their christian parents, (parallel to the Roman prætorian soldiers,) being the guard of the grand signior's person.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 283.

JANIZA'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *janizary.*] Of the command or government of janizaries.
I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* republick of Algiers, as to put it in comparison for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

JA'NNOCK. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *bannock.*] Oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NSENISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders; which made no great noise in the world till after the death of its author in 1638. It related chiefly to grace and freewill. To his work, which was published after his death, he had been induced by the controversy at the beginning of the seventeenth century, between the Jesuits and Dominicans, concerning the nature and necessity of divine grace.

JA'NSENIST.* *n. s.* One who espouses the opinions of Jansen.
He was a *Jansenist*: he hated the Jesuits.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1671.

JA'NTY.† *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — But see GENT. Such also is the Teut. *jent*, pretty. Dr. Jamieson has observed, that Bailey gives what seems the proper sense of this word, viz. "romping, wanton;" and he barely notices Dr. Johnson's definition of "showy, fluttering." Append. to his Etym. Dict. But Dr. Johnson is right; and Bailey's sense must be sought elsewhere than in our authors of note. I confirm Dr. Johnson's sense by four examples, to which "romping and wanton" can have no claim.] Showy; fluttering; finical.
Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin, or other *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher. *Hobbes Considered*, (1662).
This sort of woman is a *janty* slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*
Such *janty* scribblers are justly laughed at for their sonnets on Phillis and Chloris, and fantastical descriptions in them. *Tatler*, No. 9.
A *janty* limp is the present beauty.
Tatler, No. 77.
What though they dress so fine and *janty*?
Warton, Oxf. Newsm. Verses, (1760).

JA'NTINESS. *n. s.* [from *janty.*] Airiness; flutter; genteelness.
A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison, Spect.*

JA'NUARY. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was, among the Romans, consecrated.
January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in Asia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.
The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.
For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japann'd*, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.
The god of fire
Among these generous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art.
Gay, Trivia.

JAPA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *japan.*]
1. One skilled in japan work.
2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.
The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope, Horace.*

To JAPE.* *v. n.* [Icel. *geipa*, to utter foolish or light words; to jest: allied to the verb *gibe*, old Fr. *gaber*. Lye deduces it from the Armor. *goap*, irrisio, *goapat*, irridere; whence, he adds, the Fr. *gaber*.] To jest. Obsolete.
To *japen* he began. *Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas.*

To JAPE.* *v. a.*
1. To cheat; to impose upon. [Sax. ȝeap, cunning, crafty.
Thus hath he *japed* thee ful many a yere.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. To sport with; to wanton with. In both senses obsolete.

JAPE.* *n. s.* [Icel. *geip.*] A jest; a trick. Obsolete.
He had a *jape* of malice in the dark.
Chaucer, Coke's Prol.

JA'PER.* *n. s.* [from *jape.*] A jester; a buffoon. Obsolete.
After this cometh the sinne of *japers*, that ben the devils apes. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*
They ben but jugglers and *japers*.
P. Ploughman's Creed.

To JAR.† *v. n.* [from eoppe, anger, Sax.; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]
1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung.
Dryden.
My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untunably and irregularly.
O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breech in his abused nature:
The untun'd and *jarring* senses; O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I perceive you delight not in musick.
— Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakspeare.*
A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim.
Roscommon.
He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid a *jarring* world. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. To strike or vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound or noise.
My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
The owl shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jerring*, and the clock striking twelve.
Kyd, Spanish Trag. (1601).
He hears no waking clocke, nor watch to *jarre*.
Heywood, Troja Britann. iv. 107. (1609).

4. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree.
Shakspeare.

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton, P. L.*

Venalus concluded his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

To JAR.* *v. a.*

1. To make to jar, or sound untunably.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together, or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise? *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 80.

2. To shake; to agitate.

JAR.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Harsh sound; discord.

Harsh ill-sounding *jars*
Of clamorous sin, that all our musick mars.
Milton, at a Solemn Musick, (MS. reading).

3. A repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. See the third sense of the verb.

I love thee not a *jar* o'the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are!
Spenser, F. Q.

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Force would be right; or rather right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too.
Shakspeare.

5. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened; that is, on the turn; *gyrus*, Lat. a turning about; γύρναν, Sax. to turn.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-*jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

6. An earthen vessel. [Spanish, *jarro;* Ital. *giarro.*]

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

To JA'RBLE.* *v. a.* To bemire; to daggle; to wet. A northern word. Dr. Johnson says it is *jable*. See *To* JAVEL. The Yorkshire Glossary, and the still more northern pronunciation in Cumberland, is *jarble*.

JA'RDES. n. s. [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time, will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.
Farrier's Dict.

To JA'RGLE.* *v. n.* [Su. Goth. *jerga.*] To emit a shrill or harsh sound.

Oh, Hercules! ———
Thy mother could for thee thy cradle set
Her husband's rusty iron corselet;
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

JA'RGON.† *n. s.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gergon*, Ital. Perhaps, as Serenius observes, from the Su. Goth. *jerga*, "eadem oberrare chorda." Formerly we had the verb in the sense of prate or chatter; and I find no occurrence of the substantive so early as that of the verb in the following lines from Gower's fifth book of his Confessio Amantis:

"Whan he thir tongue refte,
"A littell part thereof he lefte;
"But she withall no worde maie sowne,
"But chitre, and as a byrde *jargowne*."

The French have the verb *jargonner*.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bp. Bramhall.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shews
That all his predecessors' rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARGONE'LLE. *n. s.* A species of pear. See PEAR.

JA'RRING.* *n. s.* [from *jar*.] Quarrel; dispute.

Polygamy occasions perpetual *jarrings*, and jealousies. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 113.

JA'RSEY.* See JERSEY.

JA'SEY.* *n. s.* [corrupted from *jarsey*, or *jersey*, which Bailey calls "the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing."] A worsted wig; and in some places a colloquial term for any wig.

JA'SHAWK. *n. s.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE. *n. s.* [*gelsiminum; jasmin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jessamine*.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou like the harmless bee, mayst freely range;
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander.
Thomson.

JA'SMINE *Persian. n. s.* A plant. A species of lilac.

JASP.† } *n. s.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Lat.]
JA'SPER. } A hard stone of a bright, beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China.
Hill, Mat. Med.

The floor of *jasp* and emeraude was dight.
Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow, and white.
Woodward, Met. Foss.

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the Vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *adj.* [*iatraleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω, Gr.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or JA'BLE.† *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties. Dr. Johnson. — To *jarble*, as I before observed, is our northern word. Nevertheless, *jable*, in our old language, is found for *javel*. See the substantive. Of its etymology I am ignorant.

JA'VEL.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have to do?
Thu and thi company shall not depart,
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512).

When as Time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a *javel*. What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a *javel*, who shall this day do me so great a benefit?
More, Life of Sir Tho. More.

JA'VELIN. *n. s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds.
Milton, P. L.

She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind.
Dryden, Æn.

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm?
Addison, Cato.

JAUM.* *n. s.* The language of carpenters, and also of our northern counties, for *jamb*. See JAMB. It was formerly written *jaumb*.

To JAUNCE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *jancer*, "to jaunt, an old word." Cotgrave.] To bustle about; to jaunt. This is the true reading in the following passage, which Dr. Johnson has converted into *jaunting*, and affixed as an authority to *jaunt*.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

JA'UNDICE. *n. s.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood: and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus as to make it

divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peevish? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice.*] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT.† *v. n.* [originally *jaunce*; Fr. *jancer*, an old word. See *To* JAUNCE.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about,
To catch my death with *jaunting* up and down.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

I'm weary with the walk,
My jaunting days are done.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.

JAUNT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his aery *jaunt*, though hurried sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.
Milton, P. R.

He sends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

2. The felloe of a wheel. [Fr. *jante.*]

JA'UNTINESS. See JANTINESS.

JA'UNTY.* See JANTY.

JAW.† *n. s.* [*joue*, a cheek, Fr. whence *jowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*. Dr. Johnson. — This word, it must be observed, was formerly written *chaw*. "The *chaw* bone. The *chawes*." Barret's Alv. 1580. The etymon of the verb *chaw* will therefore, perhaps, be more satisfactory. See *To* CHAW. Serenius notices the Sax. ȝeaxl, mandibula, maxilla; and the Icel. *jagl*, dens molaris.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives to devour the poor. *Prov.* xxx. 14.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton, Angler.*

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, saith, that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew, Museum.*

More formidable hydra stands within,
Whose *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Psalm* xxii. 15.

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws*. *Shakspeare.*

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame. *Rowe.*

3. In low language, gross abuse.

To JAW.* *v. a.* In low language, to abuse grossly; used also in Scotland, "to assault one with coarse raillery." Dr. Jamieson.

JA'WED.* *adj.* [from *jaw.*] Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

Jawed liked a jetty. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

JA'WFALL.* *n. s.* [*jaw* and *fall.*] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. So CHAP-FALLEN.

We find the Jews — desperately sick of this vertiginous disease; for they had their dukes, or leaders; — and for a time they had an inter-regnum, and no king in Israel, beside divers other horrid *jawfalls* in government.
Dr. M. Griffith, Fear of God & the King, (1660,) p. 81.

To JAWN.* *v. n.* [See CHAUN, and *To* CHAUN.] To open.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. i. 3. (1599.)

JA'WY.* *adj.* [from *jaw.*] Relating to the jaws.

The dewlaps and the *jawy* part of the face.
Gayton on D. Quixote, p. 42.

JAY.† *n. s.* [named from his cry. Skinner and Dr. Johnson. — The bird has much the same name in other languages; *gay*, *gaey*, old Teut.; *gay*, *geay*, Fr.; *kaa*, Dan. "The *jay*, that chattering bird, which has found its way into so many languages, is nothing but the *jaw*; and it might easily be proved, that all its various names are derived from this idea." Whiter, Etymolog. Mag. p. 192. Isidore supposes the Latin name of this bird, *graculus*, to be derived from *garrulitas*, its prating.] A bird; *piaglandaria.*

Two sharp-winged sheers,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.
Spenser, F. Q.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery pumpion — we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakspeare.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful?
Shakspeare.

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

I'BIS.* *n. s.* The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork-kind.

A certain bird called *ibis*, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering clysters; for this bird has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill thrust into the anus, to inject salt-water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 232.

ICE.† *n. s.* [ıȝ, Sax.; *eyse*, Dutch; *is*, Swed. allied, as Lye thinks, to the Icel. *isiaki*, large fragments of ice.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,
Then is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Achieve the elder, set the younger free
For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shakspeare.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wise,
At last *broke* silence and the *ice*. *Hudibras.*

To ICE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog. v. 11.

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to cover as with sugar.

Noise, and passion, and hardy confidence, *iced* over with some sanctimonious pretences, can engage the affections of the vulgar more than ingenuity and real moderation.
Fuller, Moder. of the Ch. of Eng. Pref. (1679.)

3. To chill; to freeze.

I'CEBUILT.* *adj.* [*ice* and *build.*] Formed of heaps of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *icebuilt* mountains roam. *Gray, Prog. of Poesy.*

I'CEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*ice* and *house.*] A house, in which ice is reposited against the warm months.

I'CELANDER.* *n. s.* A native of Iceland.

The aspirations of the consonants, so frequent in the English, are the leading marks to a Northern derivation; so that an *Icelander*, hearing this in the mouth of an Englishman, will go no farther than to his own language, and is sure to find either the same word, or the root of it, with very few alterations.
Serenius, Pref. to his Eng. and Sw. Dict.

ICHNE'UMON.† *n. s.* [ἰχνεύμων, Gr.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

The crocodile — is awed by none more than the *ichneumon*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 364.

The *ichneumon* makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile.
Addison, Spect. No. 126.

ICHNEUMONFLY' *n. s.* A sort of fly.

The generation of the ichneumonfly is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL.* *adj.* [from *ichnography*; Fr. *ichnographique.*] Representing a certain plot of ground.

Perrault has assisted the text with a figure, or *ichnographical* plot. *Evelyn*, ii. i. 1.

Here you have the *ichnographical* plan of the temple of Janus. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 116.

ICHNO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [ἰχνος and γράφω, Gr.; *ichnographie*, Fr.] A ground plot.

The inspection alone of those curious *ichnographies* of temples and palaces.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 268.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *n. s.* [ἰχωρ, Gr.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I'CHOROUS. *adj.* [from *ichor.*] Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ichthyologie*, French; ἰχθυολογία, and ἰχθὺς and λέγω, Gr.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *n. s.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω, Gr.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE. *n. s.* [from *ice.*] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

I'CINESS. *n. s.* [from *icy.*] The state of generating ice.

I'CING.* *n. s.* [from *ice.*] A covering of concreted sugar.

The splendid *iceing* of an immense historick plumb-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 492.

I'CKLE.* *n. s.* In the north of England, an icicle. *Grose.*

Be she constant, be she fickle,
Be she fire, or be she *ickle.*
Cotton, Joys of Marriage, (1689.)

I'CON. *n. s.* [ἐικων, Gr.] A picture or representation.

Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ICO'NOCLAST.† *n. s.* [*iconoclaste*, Fr.; ἐικονοκλαστης, Gr.] A breaker of images.

Pope Stephen, IV. in 768 condemned this council in a synod of Italian bishops, who asserted the honour of images against the eastern *iconoclasts.* *Young on Idolatrous Corrupt.* ii. 275.

ICONOCLA'STICK.* *adj.* [from *iconoclast.*] Breaking or destroying images.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such marks [niches in their mosques] to direct their faces towards, in prayer. And if I may be allowed to conjecture, I believe they did it at first in testimony of their *iconoclastick* principle; and to express to them both the reality of the Divine presence there, and at the same time also its invisibility. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 15.

Most of those [statues] at York were destroyed, in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

ICONO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [εἰκὼν and γεάφω, Gr.; *iconographie*, Fr.] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONO'LATER.* *n. s.* [εἰκων and λάτρος, Gr.; *iconolâtre*, Fr.] A worshipper of images; a name given by the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

ICONO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*iconologie*, Fr.; εἰκὼν and λέγω, Gr.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL. *n. s.* [*icterique*, Fr.; *icterus*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICTHYO'LOGY.* See ICHTHYOLOGY.

I'CY. *adj.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons difference; as the *icy* phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.
Shakspeare.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display
To the bright regions of the rising day;
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames grow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shaksp. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractible to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

ICY-PE'ARLED.* *adj.* Studded with pearls, as it were of ice.

So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long. *Milt. Death of a Fair Infant.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A. *n. s.* [*idée*, Fr.; ἰδία, Gr.] Mental image.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea.* *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea.* *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the saint, your only *idea*,
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea.* *Milton, P. L.*

If Chaucer, by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryd.*

IDE'AL.† *adj.* [*ideal*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

To IDE'ALIZE.* *v. n.* [from *ideal.*] To form ideas.

Others attributed it [religion] to meditation and wonder on the beauty and magnificence of nature, or the forebodings and expectations of futurity congenial to man, or their natural propensity to *idealize.*
Maty, Acc. of Meiner's Hist. of all Relig. (1786).

IDE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To IDE'ATE.* *v. a.* [from *idea.*] To fancy; to form in idea.

Letters mingle souls;
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The tediousness of my life: But for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne to Sir H. Wotton, Poems, p. 146.

What good statesmen would they be, who should *ideate* or fancy such a commonwealth?
Knott, Charity by Cath. P. 1. *ch.* 2. *in Chillingw.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *adj.* [*identique*, Fr.] The
IDE'NTICK. } same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard's the *identick* beard you knew,
The same numerically true. *Hudibras.*

Their majus is *identical* with majis. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson, Serm.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley, Serm.*

IDE'NTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *identical.*] With sameness.

In artificial things the introduction of a new form makes not the matter to be *identically* different from what it was. *Ross on Sir K. Digby.*

IDE'NTICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *identical.*] Sameness.

IDENTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To identify.*] Production of sameness; proof of identity.

Shep. He may then be able, for ought we know to the contrary, to join the soul or spirit of man to himself.

Dech. Not so as to make but one person of both; such an *identification* I take to be impossible.

Shep. You may take it to be so; but I am sure you cannot prove it.
Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. vi.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith.
Bp. Watson, Charge.

To IDE'NTIFY.* *v. a.* [from *identick*, and the Lat. *fio*.]

1. To prove sameness.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname, and addition of the state and degree, mystery, town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all this to *identify* his person. *Blackstone.*

2. To make the same: as, his cause is *identified* with mine.

All the divine perfections, being intrinsical unto and *identified* with the divine nature or essence. *Barrow, Works*, i. 391.

IDE'NTITY. *n. s.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South, Serm.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke.*

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES. *n. s.* [*ides*, Fr.; *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakspeare.*

IDIO'CRASY. *n. s.* [*idiocrase*, Fr.; ἴδιος and κρᾶσις, Gr.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

I'DIOCY. *n. s.* [ἰδιωλία.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM.† *n. s.* [*idiome*, Fr.; ἴδίωμα, Gr. In Sylvester's Du Bart. 1621, p. 663, the word *idoama* is placed among English terms requiring explanation.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.
IDIOMA'TICK. }

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditiæ." *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

IDIO'PATHY.† *n. s.* [*idiopathie*, Fr.; ἴδιος and πάθος, Gr.]

1. A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

2. Peculiar affection or feeling.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *More, Song of the Soul*, Pref. to P. ii.

An elephant hath his *idiopathy*, and a man his, at the hearing of a pipe: a cat, and an eagle, at the sight of the sun. *More, Song, &c. Notes*, p. 429.

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *n. s.* [*idiosynacrase*, Fr.; ἴδιος, σύν, and κρασις, Gr.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncracy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncracies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

I'DIOT.† *n. s.* [*idiot*, Fr.; *idiota*, Lat.; ἰδιώτης, Dr. Johnson. — The Greek word means originally a private person, and next an illiterate one. "Initio, sapientiæ studium maximam partem tantùm inter magnos viros, publicâ authoritate præditos, versabatur. Unde τοις ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ oppositi ὅι ΙΔΙΩΤΑΙ, *quia plerique privati indocti ferè sunt*. Hornii Hist. Philosophica, lib. 3. cap. 3. So Knatchbull: "Things not understood of them who are but *ideots*, and understand no other than their mother tongue." Annot. on 1 Cor. xiii. 13. Lastly, it came to denote what follows.] A fool: a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Ralegh, Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIO'TICAL.* } *adj.* [from *idiot*.]
IDIO'TICK. }

1. Plain; familiar; not learned.

The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, *idiotical* and vulgar. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 271.

2. Stupid; foolish.

The stupid succession persisted to the last, in maintaining that the sun, moon, and stars, were no bigger than they appeared to the eye; and other such *idiotic* stuff, against mathematical demonstration. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 49.

I'DIOTCY.* See IDIOCY.

I'DIOTISM.† *n. s.* [*idiotisme*, Fr.; ἰδιωτισμὸς, Gr.]

1 Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

It is the manner of that exquisite edition to set all the *idiotisms* of either language, and divers readings, in the margin. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 139.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

We may have lost some of the *idiotism* of that language in which it was spoken. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*; Strength a weak reed. *Decker, Con. of Old Fortunatus.*

To come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, *idiotism*, and gullishness. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 97.

The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*, the most deplorable woeful simplicity in the world. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 578.

If he should fall into absolute *idiotism*, and have no will, he must then be no person. *Skelton, Deism Rev. Dial.* vi.

It matters not whether our good humour be construed by others into insensibility, or even *idiotism*; it is happiness to ourselves; and none but a fool would measure his satisfaction by what the world thinks of it. *Goldsmith, Ess.* iii.

To I'DIOTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *idiot*.] To become stupid.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men *idiotized*, when they meet together. *Persian Letters*, L. 109.

I'DLE.† *adj.* [ỳðel, ıðel, Sax. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the past participle of aıðlıan, irritum facere. But the Su. Goth. *idel* must also be cited, which, like the German *eitel*, is used in the sense of vain, useless, &c. Such, too, is our early usage of *idle*. "Feith without werkis is *ydel*." Wicliffe. St. James, ii. 20. "In *idel*," i. e. in *vain*. Chaucer.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

The tale of the bricks, which they did make heretofore, you shall lay upon them; you shall not diminish aught thereof; for they be idle. *Exod.* iv. 8.

For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us. *St. Matt.* xx. 6.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in a tempest, will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton, P. L.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. Unfruitful; barren: not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
It was my hint to speak. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
A poor and *idle* sin. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

5. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.
Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use?
Spenser, F. Q.
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*
They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*
His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*
He wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

To IDLE.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.
These did no hurt, were sober, but went *idleing* about the grove with their hands in their pocketts, and telling the number of the trees there. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 429.
Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

2. To play lightly.
A lover may bestride the gossomers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

To I'DLE.* *v. a.* To waste idly; to consume unprofitably.
If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.
These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.
Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

I'DLELY.* *adv.* [Sax. ıdelice.] So our ancestors wrote *idly*. See several examples in IDLY.

I'DLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *idle*. Sax. ıdelnerre. Not very often found in the plural; at least not an instance occurs in Dr. Johnson's examples. Thomson uses it.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South, Serm.*

2. Absence of employment.
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*
He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill.
Dryden, Ovid.
Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.
To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
At last these puling *idlenesses* laid
Aside, frequent and full the dry divan
Close in firm circle, and set ardent in
For serious drinking. *Thomson, Autumn.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
Either to have it sterile with *idleness*, or manured with industry. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgement; foolishness; madness.
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

I'DLEPATED.* *adj.* [*idle* and *pate*.] Idle-headed; stupid.
Let him be found never so *idlepated*, he is still a grave drunkard. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. O. 3.

I'DLER. *n. s.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Ralegh.*
Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*

I'DLESBY.* *n. s.* [from *idle*.] An inactive or lazy person.
I know not whether among those "nihil agentes," *idelsbys*, or "malè agentes," ill spenders of their time, I should place the newsmonger, and amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 301.

I'DLY.† *adv.* [from *idle*. Sax. ıdelice.]

1. Lazily; without employment.
A yong jentleman, or a yong maide, that liveth welthily and *idlely*. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
I will slay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.
To rave or speak *idlely* in sickness. *Barret, Alv.*
He hath *idlely* gone about the bush a little.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clerg. p. 161.
And modern Asgil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death.
Prior.

3. Carelessly; without attention.
In a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are *idly* bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.
But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *n. s.* [*idole*, Fr.; εἴδωλον, *idolum*, Lat.]

1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.* i. 59.
A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton, P. L.*
The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech.* ii. 17.

3. An image.
Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.
Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldier's god, and people's *idol*.
Denham, Sophy.

IDO'LATER.† *n. s.* [*idolatre*, Fr.; *idololatra*, Lat.]

1. One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.
The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*
An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Simply, an adorer; a great admirer.
Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Hurd.*

IDO'LATRESS.* *n. s.* [from *idolater*.] She who worships idols.
They would not treat, unless he first acknowledged his father to be a tyrant, and his mother an *idolatress*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 43.
Whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

IDOLA'TRICAL.* *adj.* [from *idolatry*.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.
We have in our church no publique worshipping of idols, no heathenish or *idolatrical* sacrifice. *Bp. Hooper, Exam. as to Apparel*, sign. xxx. 4.

To IDO'LATRIZE.† *v. a.* [from *idolater*.]

1. To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

2. To adore.
Apollo easily perceived, that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus.
Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 17.

To IDO'LATRIZE.* *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship.
How should either swearing, or blaspheming, or *idolatrizing*, be sin, if there were not a God, against whom they were committed?
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 41.
And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun. *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 1.
Succeeding ages would *idolatrize*,
And as his numbers, so his reliques prize.
Valentine on the Death of Donne.

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr.; *idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statued in thy stead.
Shakspeare.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

The kings were distinguished by judgements or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Addison, Spect.*

I'DOLISH.* *adj.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous.

They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

I'DOLISM.* *n. s.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes? *Milton, P. R.*

I'DOLIST. *n. s.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton, S. A.*

To I'DOLIZE.† *v. a.* [from *idol.*]

1. To worship idolatrously.

The reason Theodoret assigns for God's changing the diet of men from the fruits of the earth to the flesh of animals is, that, foreknowing they would *idolize* his creatures, he might aggravate the absurdity, and make it the more ridiculous to do so, by their consuming at their tables what they sacrificed to at their altars.
Biblioth. Bibl. i. 246.

2. To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*.
Denham.

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

I'DOLIZER.* *n. s.* [from *idolize.*] One who loves or reverences to adoration.

Overdoting *idolizers* of the faculty of free-will.
More, Myst. of Godl. (1660,) p. 281.

The *idolizers* of monarchy, with equal flattery, have attributed the same prerogative to temporal princes. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 132.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.
Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 38.

I'DOLOUS.* *adj.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous. Obsolete.

Was not this, thinke you, good wholsom counsel of this *idolous* byshop?
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. fol. 90. b.

IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void "de jure & facto," and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

I'DYL. *n. s.* [εἰδύλλιον, Gr.; *idyllium*, Lat.] A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is.*

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband!
Shakspeare.

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings*, xix. 10.

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy.
2 Cor. ii. 2.

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless or mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They, *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's? *Dec. of Piety.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace.
Waller.

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity.
Swift.

JE'ALOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution. *Sherwood.*

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *jealous.*] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me.
King Charles.

JE'ALOUSY.† *n. s.* [*jealousie*, Fr. from *jealous.*]

1. Suspicion in love.

But knowing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Spenser, F. Q.*
How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair;
And shuddering fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy!*
O love, be moderate; allay thine extacy. *Shaks.*
Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy?* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.
Dryden.

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance or rivalry.

O how hast thou with *jealousy* infected
The sweetness of affiance! *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority.
Shenstone.

To JEER.† *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

He with the Romans was esteemed so
As silly *jeering* idiots are with kings,
For sportive words, and uttering foolish things.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

A *jeering* reprover is like a *jeering* judge, than which there cannot be imagined, either in nature or manners, a thing more odious and intolerable.
South, Serm. vii. 150.

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Howel, Eng. Tears.*

JEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say — she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JE'ERER.† *n. s.* [from *jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

They are the *jeerers*, mocking, flouting Jacks.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

This would be brave matter
Unto the *jeerers*. *Ibid.*

There you nam'd the famous *jeerer*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

JE'ERING.* *n. s.* [from *jeer.*] Mockery.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

JE'ERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *n. s.* A kind of sausage.
Ainsworth.

JEHO'VAH.† *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them.
Exod. vi. 3.

Jehovah, who in one night, when he pass'd
From Egypt marching, equall'd with one stroke
Both her first-born and all her bleating gods.
Milton, P. L.

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejune*. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJU'NITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *jejunitas.*] Barrenness or dryness of style. *Cockeram.*

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 261.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*
That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope, Sat. of Horace.*

JE'LLY-BAG.* *n. s.* A bag through which gelly is distilled.

An epigram, if smart and good,
In all its circumstances shou'd
Be like a *jelly-bag*: —
Make it at top both wide and fit,
To hold a budget-full of wit,
And point it at the end. *Student*, i, 76. (1750).

JE'MMINESS.* *n. s.* [from *jemmy.*] Spruceness. A colloquial expression; not used in serious writing.

JE'MMY.* *adj.* [perhaps from *gimp*; or from *gimcrack*, in the sense of a smart fellow. See GIMP, and GIMCRACK.] Spruce. A low word.

To this race of words I must refer our vulgar term *jemmy*; a *jemmy* fellow, &c. and our quaint though familiar phrase *gim-crack*.
Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 359.

Gimm, neatly trimmed; perhaps the new word *jemmy* should be *gimmy*. *Pegge.*

JE'NNETING. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June*.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

JE'NNET. *n. s.* [See GENET.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD.† *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger.

Many one *jeopardeth* his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous raiment. *Homilies*, B. ii.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judges*, v. 18.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac.*

JE'OPARDER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who puts to hazard. *Sherwood.*

JE'OPARDOUS.† *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

The *jeopardous* time is at hand.
Bale on the Revel. sign. B. i. b.

Moved or solicited to some *jeopardous* course.
Gataker, Spiritual Watch, p. 98.

JE'OPARDOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *jeopardous.*] In danger; dangerously. *Huloet.*

JE'OPARDY.† *n. s.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. Skinner, Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — I had made the same remark as Mr. Bagshaw, and Mr. Malone, that this word is rather a corruption of *jeu parti*; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even. Hence it came to signify any thing uncertain or hazardous. See also Du Cange in V. JOCUS PARTITUS.] Hazard; danger; peril.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?
1 *Cor.* xv. 30.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*

To JERK.† *v. a.* [ȝeþæccan, Sax. corrigere. Lye and Dr. Johnson. — *Hreckia*, Icel. pulsare, or *jarke*, pes feriens. Serenius.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk*.

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs.
Shakspeare.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

2. To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side; contrasted with *throwing*, which is done with the arm at full length. A common, and probably an old, word among boys.

To JERK. *v. n.* To strike up: to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet.
Dryden.

JERK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis: — neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden, Lett. to Sir R. Howard.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

3. A throw; a cast; the act of jerking. [from the second meaning of the verb active.]

JE'RKER.* *n. s.* [from *jerk.*] One who strikes with a quick smart blow; a whipper; a lasher. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

JE'RKIN.† *n. s.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Dutch, *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakspeare.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool?
More, Antid. against Atheism.

Imagine an ambassadour presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South, Serm.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a firkin. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water.
Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

JE'RKIN. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. Ainsworth. This should be written *gyrkin*.

JE'RSEY.† *n. s.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

She doth sit, and stockings knit
Of *jarsy* and of woollen.
Evans's Old Ballads, i. 179.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke.* *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small offsets, and by quartering the roots.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

JESS. *n. s.* [*gect*, French; *getto*, Italian.] A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer.*

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

JE'SSAMINE. *n. s.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*.
Spenser.

JESSE.* *n. s.* A large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches, at its invention, to those of the "arbor *Jessæ*," the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse*. *Cowel.*

JE'SSED.* *adj.* [from *jess.*] Having jesses on; an heraldick term.

To JEST.† *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Goth. *gys*, irrisio. Serenius.]

1. To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclus.* viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
— You may *jest* on; but I do not like these several councils. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. To play a part in a mask. Obsolete.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

JEST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakspeare.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scriptures,

because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*

When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made.
Young.

2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me? then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it.
Shakspeare.

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

4. A mask. Obsolete.

He promis'd us in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Kid, Span. Tragedy.

5. A gest; an action. See GEST.

The *jests* or acts of princes or captains.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 204.

JE'STER. *n. s.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jester*, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the First.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

JE'STING.* *n. s.* [from *jest*.] Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor *jesting*, which are not convenient. *Ephes.* v. 4.

JE'STING-STOCK.* *n. s.* A laughing-stock; an object of derision.

An ape, quoth she, and *jesting-stock*
Is man to God in skye,
As oft as he doth trust his wit
Too much, presuming hie.
Googe, Zodiake of Life, (1565,) sign. Q. iii.

JE'STINGLY.* *adv.* [from *jesting*.] In jest; with merriment.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never *jestingly* or sportfully.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 9.

When his daughter-in-law [Sir Henry Spelman's] returned home from visiting her neighbours, he would always ask her what of antiquity she had heard or observed, and if she brought home no such account, he would chide her, *jestingly*. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 541.

JE'SUIT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *Jesuite*.] One of a religious and learned order, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish military man, in the sixteenth century; which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. "This society having been erected on purpose to fight the pope's battles, not with prayers, and tears, and monastick addresses, but with learning, policy, and address; its members are not, by its constitution, bound to have a choir for the performance of divine offices, neither have they one any where: nor are they bound to attend processions; nor to use any of the monastick austerities, which would interrupt their studies, or might render their address less agreeable to all sorts of people; and for that reason the other orders will hardly allow the *Jesuits* to be monasticks or religious." Dr. Geddes's Tracts, vol. iii. p. 434. edit. 1730. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

They think it as unsafe to commit religion and liberty to their arbitrating as to a synagogue of *Jesuits*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

We justly reproach the *Jesuits*, who have adapted all Christianity to temporal and political views, for maintaining a position so repugnant to the laws of nature, morality, and religion, that an evil may be committed for the sake of good, which may arise from it. *Addison, Freeholder,* No. 7.

JE'SUITED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

Our *jesuited* papists have a disease that holds them much like this of the beggar.
Dr. White, Serm. (1615,) p. 29.

At Rome the pope's nuncio, and her *jesuited* mother here. *Milton, Eiconocl.* § 7.

JE'SUITESS.* *n. s.* A woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits.

These forward women usurp upon the fashions of their husbands, and will have their faces seen as well as their voices heard; as the *Jesuitesses* of late time dared both to attempt and practise, till the late restraint of pope Urban curbed and suppressed them. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 237.

JESUI'TICAL.* } *adj.* [from *jesuit*.] Belonging
JESUI'TICK. } ing to a Jesuit; denoting a Jesuit; and thence, in our language, equivocating, imposing upon.

The place is so full and clear, that all the miserable and strained evasions of the *jesuitical* gainsayers cannot elude it. *Bp. Hall. Rem.* p. 276.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so. *Milton, Eiconocl.* § 13.

The direction of our attention here is but a *jesuitical* juggle.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

Detesting those *jesuitick* principles. *Dryden.*

JESUI'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *jesuitical*.] Craftily.

This is full out as *jesuitically* contrived, as the other was said and thought to be.
Echard, Observ. Ans. Cont. of the Cler. Pref.

JE'SUITISM.* *n. s.* The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits.

Puritanism — is only reformed *Jesuitism*, as *Jesuitism* is nothing else but popish puritanism.
South, Serm. v. 219.

JET.† *n. s.* [ȝaȝat, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Lat. Formerly our word was *geat*, or *jeat*. So Barret and Fuller write it.]

1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with canal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet,
Of seed pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next in adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end.
Blackmore.

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope.

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*?
Tusser, Husbandry.

4. Drift; scope. *Get*, or *jet*, was anciently used for *fashion*; as by Chaucer, and Hoccleve.

The true *jet* of the argument was to be drawn from precedent. *Wyndham.*

To JET.† *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr. *yta*, Icel. exire, trudere; from the Su. Goth. *ut*, extrà, foras.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakspeare.*

The west end yields a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land *jetting* out farther than the rest.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, (1650,) p. 17.

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait; "to *jette* lordly through the streets, that men may see them." *Barret.*

Another sort *jetting* up and down, to wayte when my ladie shall be readye to see a cast of their office. *Confut. of N. Shaxton,* (1546,) sign. G. vi.

Uncomely walking, and *jetting* up, and down, and overthwart the church. *Homilies,* B. ii.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Amongst the chastest dames thou *jett'st* it now,
With honesty stamp'd on thy haughty brow.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, Fr.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiseman.*

JE'TSAM. } *n. s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods or
JE'TSON. } other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE'TTEE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *jettee*, "a jettie or juttie, a bearing out or leaning over in buildings; also, the bank of a ditch, &c." Cotgrave. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this substantive in any shape. Shakspeare has *jutty*. See JUTTY. His elder, Skelton, humorously describes a person "jawed like a *jetty*." Poems, p. 124. And Cotgrave, we see, gives it *jettie* or *jutlie*. Why the English form should of late have been abandoned for the French, no good reason can be assigned.]

1. A projection of part of any building. See JUTTY.

An out-butting or *jettie* of a house, that jetties out farther than any other part of the house.

Florio, in V. Sporto, Ital. Dict. (1598.)

2. A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.

A curious harbour, formed by three stone *jetties*, carried out a good way into the sea. *Smollett.*

They found the demolition at Dunkirk entirely at a stand; instead of demolition, they found construction; for the French were then at work on the repair of the *jettees*.

Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nat. (1769.)

Some *jettees* and piers of defence, ill placed, had been made. *Pref. to Smeaton's Reports*, (1797.)

JE'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *To jet.*] A spruce fellow; one who struts.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet.*]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.
Prior.

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bowers below. *Pope.*

To JE'TTY.* *v. n.* [Fr. *jetter.*] To jut. See JETTEE.

An out-butting — of a house, that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house.

Florio, Ital. Dict. (1598.)

JEW.* *n. s.* [from *Judah.*] An Hebrew; an Israelite. "Since their return from the Babylonian captivity, they lost, in great measure, the name of Israelites, and were called *Jews*, from Judah, their principal tribe, which made up the chief of the captives in Babylon, and consequently of those who returned from thence." Collyer, Sacred Interpr. vol. i. ch. 16.

The learned Chrysostome, in a sermon against the *Jews*, tells them this fact [the vain attempt to rebuild the temple] was then fresh in the memories even of their young men, that it happened but twenty years ago, and that it was attested by all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, where they might still see the marks of it in the rubbish of that work, from which the *Jews* desisted in so great a fright, and which even Julian had not the courage to carry on. This fact, which is in itself so miraculous, and so indisputable, brought over many of the *Jews* to Christianity; and shews us, that after our Saviour's prophecy against it, the temple could not be preserved from the plough passing over it, by all the care of Titus, who would fain have prevented its destruction, and that instead of being re-edified by Julian, all his endeavours towards it did but still more literally accomplish our Saviour's prediction, that not one stone should be left upon another. *Addison on the Chr. Rel.* § 8.

As rich as a JEW.* A proverbial phrase.

We are apt to say, in a proverbial way, *as rich as a Jew*; but the Jews, take them in general, are not a rich people. There have been always some few among them that were immensely wealthy, and it was from the observation of these few that the proverb arose. *Pegge, Anonym.* v. 20.

JE'WEL. *n. s.* [*joyaux*, Fr. *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture.
Shakspeare.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakspeare.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world; a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter!
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters.
— Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office*. *n. s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposited.

The king has made him master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakspeare.*

To JE'WEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress or adorn with jewels.

You are as well *jewel'd* as any of them: your ruff and linen about you is much more pure than theirs. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

JE'WEL-LIKE.* *adj.* [*jewel* and *like.*] Brilliant as a jewel.

Her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cas'd as richly. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

JE'WELLER. *n. s.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsick worth of a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Estrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

JE'WESS.* *n. s.* [from *Jew.*] An Hebrew woman.

Felix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a *Jewess*. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a *Jewess'* eye.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

JE'WISH.* *adj.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews.

Not giving heed to *Jewish* fables. *Tit.* i. 14.

It was customary with the Jews to be called by a *Jewish* name among their own countrymen, and by another among the Gentiles. Hence we find Thomas called Didymus, St. John, xi. 16., and Tabitha called Dorcas, Acts, ix. 36., and Saul had the Roman name of Paul.

Collyer, Sacred Interpreter.

JE'WISHLY.* *adv.* [from *Jewish.*] In a Jewish manner.

And howsoe'er French kings most Christian be,
Their crowns are circumcis'd most *Jewishly*.
Donne, Poems, p. 86.

JE'WISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *Jewish.*] The religious rites of the Jews.

These faithlesse fonde newe-fanglers would bring us again from the fayth unto paganisme, and unto the old *Jewishness*.

Martin, Marr. of Pr. (1554,) sign. L. iii. b.

JE'WRY.* *n. s.*

1. Judea.

In *Jewry* is God known. *Ps.* lxxvi. 1.

2. A district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. The word is very old in this sense.

There was in Asie, in a great citee,
Amonges Christen folke a *jewerie*.
Chaucer, Prior. Tale

JEWS-EAR.† *n. s.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — "The *arbor Judæ* is thought to be that whereon *Judas* hanged himself, and not upon the elder tree as it is vulgarly said. Gerardes Herbal, edit. Johnson, p. 1428. I am clear that the mushrooms or excrescencies of the elder tree, called *auriculæ Judæ* in Latin, and commonly rendered *Jews' ears*, ought to be translated *Judas' ears* from the popular superstition above mentioned." Brand. Pop. Antiq. ii. 587. n.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup: from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

JEWS-HARP.† *n. s.* [The Jews-trump, or, as it is more generally pronounced, the Jew-trump, seems to take its name from the nation of the Jews, and is vulgarly believed to be one of their instruments of musick. — But, upon enquiry, you will not find any such musical instrument as this described by the authors that treat of the Jewish musick. In short, this instrument is a mere boy's play-thing, and incapable in itself of being joined either with a voice or any other instrument; and I conceive the present orthography to be a corruption of the French *jeutrump*, a trump to play with. And in the Belgick, or Low-Dutch, from whence come many of our toys, a *trump* is a rattle for children. Sometimes they will call it a *Jews-harp*; and another etymon given of it is *Jaws-harp*, because the place where it is played upon is between the jaws! Pegge, Anonym. i. 82.] A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW. *n. s.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] Ranwolf says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *n. s.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in

the middle, and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria.

Hill, Mat. Med.

JEWS-TRUMP.* See JEWS-HARP.

As playing on a gittern, or a *jews-trump*.

Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.

JE'ZEBEL.* *n. s.* Formerly employed to denote a forward, impertinent woman; and perhaps not yet wholly disused.

You are to know, sir, that a *jezebel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her window) has a thousand little tricks, and fooleries, to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.

Spectator, No. 175.

Having myself observed a nest of *jezebels* near the Temple, who make it their diversion to draw up the eyes of young templars, that at the same time they may see them stumble in an unlucky gutter which runs under the window. *Ibid.*

IF.† *conjunction.* [ȝif; Saxon; the imperative of the Goth. *gifan* and Sax. ȝiꝼan, to give, to concede, to allow. Skinner and Ray have preceded, in this deduction at least from the Saxon, Mr. Horne Tooke; who, however, has abundantly illustrated it by examples from our ancient writers, who used *gif* and *yef*, where we now employ *if* as well as the verb *give*, the word *that* being generally understood or implied in the former case; and then the meaning being, "*allow that, grant that*, the thing be so:" which senses we annex to *give. God gif*, God grant that; a very old expression. Yet it may not be omitted, that *if* has existed in the Gothick language without the deduction named by Mr. Tooke, or the possibility of such deduction, as noticed by Dr. Jamieson under the Scottish *gif*. The old word is *gau*, and *jabai;* to the former the Sax. ȝu, *if*, corresponds. These have no connection with the word *give*. Mr. Tooke should have shewn why there was none. The Icelandick *if* is also the hypothetical particle; which, as well as the Goth. conjunctions, Serenius, and Ihre connect with the Su. Goth. *jef*, doubt, exception. I shall not say with Mr. Callender, that "to derive *if* from *gif*, as some writers have done, is ridiculous;" yet I would not overpass the pretensions of *if* as a radical word.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs*, or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
— *If!* talk'st thou to me of *ifs?* Thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, *if* that thou hearken unto the commandment of the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xxviii. 14.

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tisiphone, that oft has heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Œdipus deserve thy care. *Pope, Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't — it may be — and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

4. Though. Not usual.

They themselves decreed
Their own revolt, not I; *if* I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton, P. L.*

I'FAITH.* *adv.* [an abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. See the adverb FAITH.

I'faith, I'll eat nothing; I thank you as much as though I did. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

Then I feague it away *i'faith.*
D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

IGNA'RO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A contemptuous term of elder days for a blockhead.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for popery, which they understood not. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 296.

No man can be such an *ignaro*, as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immured in brass *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 96.

I'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire: emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To I'GNIFY.* *v. a.* [*ignis* and *fio*, Lat.] To form into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 20.

IGNI'FLUOUS.* *adj.* [*ignifluus*, Lat.] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*

IGNI'POTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotent.*
Pope, Homer.

I'GNIS FATUUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui.*
Newton, Opticks.

An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches
And leads men into pools and ditches.
Hudibras, i. 1.

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 32.

To I'GNITE.† *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew, Museum.*

The *ignited* particles hasten to dip themselves in the neighbouring stream.
Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 10.

Plato, in his Timæus, enumerating the *ignited* juices, names wine in the first place.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 212.

To I'GNITE.* *v. n.* To become red hot. A term of chymistry.

IGNI'TION. *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomus* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

IGNOBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ignobilitas.*] Want of magnanimity.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false lawers. A more signe of *ignobylytie* can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumentes.
Bale, in Leland's Newe Year's Gift.

IGNO'BLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud.
Dryden.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

IGNO'BLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *ignoble.*] Want of dignity; want of splendour: as, "*ignobleness* of birth." *Ainsworth.*

IGNO'BLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton, P. L.*

Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie;
There scatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly.
Dryden, Æn.

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton, P. L.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate.
Dryden, Juv.

They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise

By *ignominious* arts for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *n. s.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton, P. L.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

I'GNOMY.* *n. s.* This barbarous abbreviation of *ignominy* occurs very often in our old authors; and is not merely a poetical licence.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave!
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Sprinkling the terms of honour wholly on the one part, and of hatred and *ignomy* on the other. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

They are paid in their own coin; they are with *ignomy* repaid reproach. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* p. 286.

IGNORA'MUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word, Dr. Johnson says.—South uses it with good effect, and probably adopted it from the character of *Ignoramus* in the facetious Latin comedy of that name, first printed in 1630, the keen and admirable satire in which is exactly suitable to South's turn of mind.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, and can have so little conscience and so much confidence as to tell him to his face, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world beside; — I dare undertake, that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing! *South, Serm.* ii. 335.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some apocalyptick *ignoramus* must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South, Serm.* v. 57.

I'GNORANCE. *n. s.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Lat.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Still banish your defenders, till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives to some nation
That won you without blows! *Shakspeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise. *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.* *Com. Pray.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances.* *Tob.* iii. 2.

I'GNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr.; *ignorans*, Lat.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; uninlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Ps.* lxxiii.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ign'rant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon, Ess.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakspeare.*

I'GNORANT.† *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Let this dross carry what price it will
With noble *ignorants.* *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Look into the private closets of their devout *ignorants*, what difference shall you find between the image and the suppliant? *Bp. Hall, Quo vadis.*

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach. *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To IGNO'RE.† *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received, Dr. Johnson says. Boyle, however, is guiltless of the introduction; for the word occurs in our lexicography long before Boyle wrote. Thus Cotgrave renders the Fr. *ignorer* "to *ignore*;" and so Sherwood defines *ignore* "to be ignorant of." But it is a word not worthy to be used.

I *ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts by me alleged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

IGNO'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *ignotus.*] Unknown. Like *ignore*, a very pedantick word, and not to be received.

A traveller passing through the confines of *ignote* countries.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 1.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers?
Phillips, Theatr. Poet. (1675,) Pref.

JIB.* *n. s.* [In naval language.] The foremost sail of a ship.

To JIB.* *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

To JIBE.* See *To* GIBE.

JI'CKAJOG.* *n. s.* [a cant word, from *jog*; sometimes pronounced *jig jog.*] A shake; a push.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the penning o'this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jickajog* i' the booths, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been i' the Fair.
B. Jonson, Barth. Fair, Induct.

JI'FFY.* *n. s.* [Now a colloquial word in several parts of England; and sometimes used in ludicrous writing. It is also a Scotch expression, and Dr. Jamieson considers it as a corruption of *gliff.*] An instant; a moment.

And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffy
Perchance held the helm of some mackarel hoy,
Hold the realm of the state, and dispense in a *jiffy*
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy!
Rejected Addresses.

JIG.† *n. s.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teut. *gige*, Dan. and *gigia*, Icel. a fiddle; and the old Fr. *gige*, or *gigue*, "sorte d'instrument de musique à vent." Roquefort. Chaucer uses *gigges* in the sense of "irregular sounds produced by the wind." Tyrwhitt. The French instrument, borrowed from the northern, is considered by Menage as a sort of fiddle; whence the application of the word to the tune or dance.]

1. A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As fiddlers still,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*
All the swains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton, Comus.*
The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting
Those elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting.
Fenton.
They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a *jig* next October in Westminster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*
Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

2. A ludicrous composition; a ballad; a song. Obsolete.
Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig*-given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *B. Jonson.*
A worthy story, howsoever writ,
For language, modest mirth, conceit, or wit,
Meets oftentimes with the sweet commendation
Of "hang't, 'tis scurvy!" when for approbation
A *jig* shall be clapp'd at, and every rhime
Prais'd and applauded by a clamorous chime.
Beaum and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Prol.

To JIG.† *v. n.* [from the noun. Old Fr. *giguer*.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.
With earnest endeavour pushed forward to gaming, *jigging*, wassailing, and mixed dancing. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.
As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JI'G-MAKER.† *n. s.* [*jig* and *maker*.] One who dances or plays merrily; or who writes songs and ballads.
Your only *jig-maker!* what should a man do but be merry? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

JI'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *jig*.]
1. One that jigs. *Ash.*
2. In naval language, a machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. *Chambers.*

JI'GGISH.* *adj.* [from *jig*.] Disposed or suitable to a jig.
She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*. *Habington's Castara*, sign. A. 8.
This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance. *Spectator*, No. 276.
A kit is more *jiggish* than the fiddle itself, and never sounds but to a dance. *Tatler*, No. 157.

JI'GGUMBOB. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.
He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras.*

JILL.* *n. s.* This is the old form of writing *gill*, a contemptuous name for a woman. See the sixth sense of GILL.
Be merry, but with modesty,
Lest some men blame thy honesty:
Let manners thine be pleasant still;
With Jacks yet do not play the *Jill*.
Kendal, Flowers of Epigrams, (1577.)

JILL-FLIRT.* *n. s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman. See the sixth sense of GILL.
We are infested with a parcel of *jillflirts*, who are not capable of being mothers of brave men; for the infant partakes of the temper and disposition of its mother. *Guardian*, No. 26.

JILT.† *n. s.* [*gilia*, Icelandick, to entrap in an amour. Lye. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Sax. ȝæȝl, ȝal, wanton. See the sixth sense of GILL. For, in the use of *gill* or *jill* by our old authors, it is evident, that the word first signified a loose or wanton woman; whence its softened application to her who cheats her lover.]
1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.
Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*,
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Otway, Orphan.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.
Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden, Juv.*
Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.
She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

JI'MMERS.* *n. s.* Jointed hinges. Bailey. A northern word. Grose. See GIMMER.
The things of this world hang together by very weak and slender *jimmers*.
Letter of Dr. Hen. More, 1680, *Life, &c. of Dr. More by Ward*, p. 156.

JI'MMY.* See JEMMY.

JIMP.* *adj.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See GIMP. Used in Scotland, and in the north of England; and sometimes pronounced *jim*.

To JI'NGLE.† *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed. Dr. Johnson. — It is the same as to *gingle*, where see the etymology.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.
What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shakspeare.*
With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awak'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*
What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

To JI'NGLE.* *v. a.* To shake so that a shrill noise may be made.
The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

JI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.
2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme.
Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.
3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.
If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon, Ess.*

JI'PPO.* *n. s.* [Fr. *juppe*.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies. This unnoticed word is near enough to the parent French, which has long been absurdly converted into *jump*. See the third sense of JUMP.
There [is] as much insolence under a friese jerkin as a velvet *jippo*. *Jura Cleri, &c.* (1661,) p. 14.
Over all this they wear a *jippo*, not unlike the *jippo's* worn by the French ladies.
Hist. Descript. of the Kingd. of Macasar, (1701,) p. 80.

ILE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*.
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

ILE. *n. s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILE'US. n. s. [Lat.]
An *ileus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX. n. s. [Lat.]
The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted. *Mortimer.*

I'LIACK. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.
The *iliack* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

I'LIACK *Passion*. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.
Those, who die of the *iliack passion*, have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILK.† *adj.* [elc, Saxon.] This word is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; and denotes each: as *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Mackintosh of Mackinotsh.
Shepherds, should it not yshend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, (who knows not Rosalind?)
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

ILL.† *adj.* [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *illr*; Sueth. (Kon. Styr.) *ill*, malus, perversus. Vox antiquissima. Serenius.]
1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVIL. *Ill* is but rarely applied to the person.
There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the Heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours.
Bacon, Ess.
Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry.
Bacon.

He was saying to himself, that he was a very *ill* man to go on in visiting and professing love to Flavia, when his heart was enthralled to another. *Spectator*, No. 398.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. The Teut. *evel* often denotes *disease*. See Kilian in V. Evel. This sense of *ill* is to be referred to *ail*, which is the Goth. *aglo*, tribulation; Sax. *adl*, disease.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

Ill. *n. s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice.
Dryden, Juv.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate, Juv.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

Ill. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain.
Dryden.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou desir'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first, *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st so *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state.
Dryden.

Ill,† substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples. *Johnson.*

When the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word mostly wants explanation; because the two words, when separated, seldom retain the same meaning, which they have when joined. But this is not the case with compounds of the *adverb;* they only require explanation, when the sense happens to be altered by the composition. *Mason.*

Ill. *substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakspeare.*

No look, no last adieu, before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent.
Dryden, Æn.

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound.
Philips.

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift, Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret.
Milton, S. A.

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

Ill. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad.
Wisd. xviii. 10.

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeming arms. *Shaksp.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every saucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects.
Addison on the War.

The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold.
Dryden, Virg.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison, Cato.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill.
Sidney.

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
—— And you sped, sir?
—— Very *ill* favouredly.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store.
Dryden, Juv.

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelt'ring men much better than himself.
Addison, Cato.

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came.
Milton, P. L.

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity. *Garth, Ovid.*

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence.
Sidney.

These are the product
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryd.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face!
Dryden.

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn.
Dryden.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd and similes unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love.
Dryden.

I shall direct you, a task for which I take myself not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day.
Pope, Odyssey.

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sorted; whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men.
Dryden.

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill spirited Wor'ster did we not send grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakspeare.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* starr'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree.
Pope, Odyssey.

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfinish'd and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood sullen to her suit. *Dryden, Ovid.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their playfellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

To ILL.* *v. a.* To reproach. A northern word. Grose. It is also used in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Supplement in voce.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CERABLE.* *adj.* [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

ILLA'CRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE.† *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another.

What ravishing transports now
Seize on that intellect! how doth it glow
With fresh *illapses* of the purest light.
J. Hall on the Death of Ld. Hastings, Lac. Mus. (1650.)

The prophetick *illapses* could never grace an impure soul. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) p. 40.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapsé* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson, Summer.*

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

To ILLA'QUEATE.† *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *Cockeram.*

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

They, that take upon them to be the only absolvers from sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death; and do as necessarily *illaqueate* all others therein whom they proselyte to their religion. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, Pref.

ILLAQUEA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown.*

They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of *illaqueation.*
Evelyn to Bp. Nicholson, Nic. Ep. Corr. i. 140.

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

ILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Which might be inferred by those, that were rather apt to make evil than good *illations* of our proceeding. *Bacon, Rep. in the H. of Com. 5 Jac.*

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE.† *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

There is a great deal of difference between a mere *illative* necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity, which efficiently and antecedently determines and puts the faculty upon working. *South, Serm.* viii. 89.

In common discourse or writing such casual particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

I'LLATIVE.* *n. s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion.

This [word] FOR that leads the text in, is both a relative, and an *illative*; referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven: FOR Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 186.

I'LLATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *illative.*] By illation or conclusion.

Most commonly taken *illatively.*
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 434.

ILLA'UDABLE.† *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. This word is not coined by Milton; for it exists in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, more than half a century before the Publication of Paradise Lost.

Strength from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise.
Milton, P. L.

You, my lord, have, I fear, been awed into a restraint of your genius in that point, by that ill-understood, (or otherwise) ill-grounded, and *illaudable* maxim of Mr. Pope.
"For fools admire, but men of sense approve."
Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery, p. 102.

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgement of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'CEBROUS.* *adj.* [*illecebrosus*, Lat.] Full of allurements. Not in use.

Not the *illecebrous* delectations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 19.

The study is elegant, and the matter *illecebrous*, that is to say, swete to the reader.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 120. b.

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *illegalité.*] Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

After the restoration from the captivity, down to the days of our Saviour, the priests were notoriously generals, soldiers, judges, statesmen, and chief ministers of state; and even kings; without any reproof or mark of *illegality* taken notice of by our Saviour, or his Apostles; just as they might be teachers in the synagogue, and doctors of the law. But they enjoyed none of these posts in right of their priesthood; they were only allowed to them as to any other qualified Jew.
Bp. Story on the Priesthood, p. 33.

To ILLE'GALIZE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *legalize.*] To render illegal.

ILLE'GALLY.† *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Matches *illegally* struck up, contrary to the pretended conditions.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 9.

ILLE'GALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *illegal.*] The state of being illegal. *Scott.*

ILLEGIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *illegible.*] Incapability of being read.

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat.] That cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible.* *Howell.*

ILLE'GIBLY.* *adv.* [from *illegible.*] In a manner not to be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *n. s.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.]

1. Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state;
For all the world is *illegitimate.* *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not genuine. See the second sense of ILLEGITIMATION. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate.

The cardinal, his uncle, would first have *illegitimated* him.
Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 479.

You will be the instruments of giving being to *illegitimated* issue, who are born to shame and contempt. *Bp. Burnet, Serm.* p. 323.

Born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months *illegitimated* by the parliament. *Johnson, Life of Savage.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *illegitimate.*]

1. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation.* *Bacon.*

2. Want of genuineness.

Many such like pieces, which, neither in their sense nor idiom agreeable with the times they pretend to, do bear in their very fronts the apparent brands of *illegitimation.*
Dean Martin, Lett. (1662,) p. 57.

ILLE'VIABLE. *adv.* [*lever.* Fr.] That cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'CED.* *adj.* Having an ordinary or ugly face.

Then can he term his dirty *ill-fac'd* bride
Lady, and queen, and virgin deified!
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 7.

ILLFA'VORED. *adj.* Deformed.

O, what a world of vile *ill-favour'd* faults
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a-year!
Shakspeare.

ILLFA'VOREDLY.† *adv.*

1. With deformity.

Make them look so rustily and *ill-favouredly*, as might well become such wearers.
Sidney, Arcad. b. 1.

Death doth play the fool with thee;
Shewing his teeth, laughing *ill-favour'dly.*
Davies, Wil's Pilgrim, Sign. P. 4.

A practice, which, duly seen into, and stripped of its hypocritical blinds, could not but look very odiously and *ill-favouredly*. *South, Serm.* ii. 153.

2. Roughly; ruggedly; in ludicrous language.

He shook him very *ill-favouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell.*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS.† *n. s.* Deformity.

The cheeks and the neck — might grace and beautify the *ill-favouredness* of the rest.

Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Serm. (1587) p. 176.

ILLI'BERAL.† *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet subsist they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Mean; homely.

There is no art, neither liberal nor *illiberal*, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 172.

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. s.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.

2. Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful errour, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

ILLI'CITLY.* *adv.* [from *illicit*.] Unlawfully.

ILLI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *illicit*.] Unlawfulness.

ILLI'CITOUS.* *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat.] Unlawful. This is the old adjective, and is found in Cotgrave and Sherwood. *Illicit* is modern.

To ILLI'GHTEN.† *v. a.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in Ralegh, Dr. Johnson says. This is not the case. It appears to have been common.

Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphonous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illightened*. *Ralegh.*

This tale comes to Chrysostome by a third person, not by the *illightened* saint himself.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 78.

To *illighten* every one that cometh into it, [the world.]

Gataker, God's Eye upon Israel, (1645,) Pref.

Illightened minds see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the fine gold.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.

ILLI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomson, Summer.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *illimited*.] What admits of no certain determination.

The *illimitation* of age, and the miseries that attend it. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, of Old Age*, §. 1.

ILLI'MITED.† *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin, *illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

They saw his power *illimited* and irresistible.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

In the former parts, the omnipotence of a Christian suffered no restraint; it was *illimited*, unconfined. *Hales, Rem.* p. 126.

Neither doth the use or exercise of this dominion depend upon any one, so as to receive any direction or regulation, or to render any account of the administration of it; as being *illimited*, absolute, and supreme; and so the fountain from whence all dominion in any other is derived.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERACY.* *n. s.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning.

As I believe that what I have mentioned gave rise to the opinion of Shakspeare's want of learning; so what has continued it down to us may have been the many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works. *Pope, Pref. to Shaks.*

The deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 452.

ILLI'TERAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *literal*.] Not literal.

Descending under the earth, is a translation most of all unexact and *illiteral*.

Dr. Dawson, Texts on the Logos, &c. 1765, p. 251.

ILLI'TERATE.† *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.]

1. Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science: applied to persons.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Wotton.*

The *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And fame from science, not from fortune draws.

Dryden.

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate*, embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

2. Unlearned; rude; barbarous; applied to things.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.

Bp. Taylor on Extempore Prayer.

ILLI'TERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

They, who in their present *illiterature* were so prone to sedition, — would be much more so if heated by bookish speculations.

L. Addison, West Barbary, (1671,) Pref.

If the historian intended hereby to arraign the abbots of *illiterature*.

H. Warton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, p. 63.

ILL-LIVED.* *adj.* [*ill* and *live*.] Leading a wicked life.

How too like is this crackt bell to a scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher! His calling is honourable, his noise is heard far enough; but the flaw, which is noted in his life, mars his doctrine, and offends those ears which else would take pleasure in his teaching. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 56.

ILLNA'TURE. *n. s.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befals another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person *ill-natured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatur'd* task refuse;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news.

Addison, Ovid.

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors.

Atterbury.

2. Philips applies it to land., Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatur'd* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

I'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illness*, he had received the sacrament.

Atterbury.

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illness* should attend it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ILLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

The arguments, which bear hardest upon Socinus, are such as are taken from those Scriptures, which, beyond all possibility of rational contradiction, declare the pre-existence and precedent being of Christ to his conception, such as *John*, viii. 58. "Glorify me, O Father, with the glory

which I had with thee, before the world was;" which all the Socinians in the world could never yet give any clear, proper, and natural exposition of; but unnaturally and *illogically* pervert and distort them, in defiance of sense, and reason, and all the received ways of interpretation.
South, Serm. iii. 259.

ILLO'GICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *illogical.*] Contrariety to the rules of reason.
The *illogicalness* of the inference.
Hammond, Works, iv. 546.

ILL-STARRED.* *adj.* [*ill* and *star.*] Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky.
O, *ill-starr'd* lovers! what avails it me
To have thy love? t'have mine, what boots it thee?
Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido.
Ill-starr'd birds, that listening, not admir'd.
Shenstone, Eleg. 6.

To ILLU'DE.† *v. a.* [*illuder,* Fr. *illudo,* Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed oft his blow, t' *illude* him with such bait.
Spenser, F. Q.
If the solitariness of these rocks do not *illude* me.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 1.
In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought.
Prior.

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer,* Fr.]
1. To enlighten; to illuminate.
When yon same star, that's westward from the pole
Had made his course, t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
2. To brighten; to adorn.
The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson, Summer.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer,* Fr. *lumen,* Lat.]
1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,
To *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenser.*
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light.
Wotton.
He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven,
To *illuminate* the earth and rule the night.
Milton, P. L.
Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*
2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.
Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandys, Travels.*
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural.
Locke.
4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate.
My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLU'MINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Enlightened.
That famous and truly *illuminate* doctor, Francis Junius, the glory of Leyden.
Bp. Hall, Epist. D. 1. E. 7.
A precise, pure, *illuminate* brother!
B. Jonson, Fox.
He hath an understanding so *illuminate,* as he is like to prove the best scholar of all his brethren.
Harington, Br. View of the Church, p. 96.

ILLU'MINATE.* *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superior knowledge; as certain hereticks of the sixteenth century, called *illuminati,* affected to be; and as other fanciful persons, the hermetical philosophers, called *Rosicrusians,* were sometimes denominated. In our own times, we have had *illuminati,* so calling themselves, assembling, in several parts of Europe, to promote plans against religion and social order; and endeavouring, by every method, to seduce the poor and the ignorant, as well as the rich and learned, into their secret machinations. England soon discovered, that these mock philosophers offered a stone instead of bread, and darkness visible instead of one cheering ray of light. Their execrable labours have been here exposed to detestation and contempt; but Europe yet mourns over the misery and ruin which those labours have occasioned. It is remarkable, that *illuminate,* as a noun substantive, in our language, is very old in a sense of contempt or reprehension; implying, that those who assumed the name, took too much upon them.
Another pestilent sect there was, not long since, of *illuminati* in Arragon, whose founders were a hypocritical crew of their priests; who, affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly to the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.
These new *illuminates* have such cogging shifts with them.
Watson, Quodlibets of State, (1602,) p. 44.
Not unlike the refined and quaint *illuminates* of our time. *Loe, Blisse of Br. Beauty,* (1614,) p. 15.
Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 16.

*ILLUMINA'TI.** [Latin.] See the substantive ILLUMINATE.

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*illuminatio,* Latin; *illumination,* Fr. from *illuminate.*]
1. The act of supplying with light.
2. That which gives light.
The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Ralegh, Hist.*
3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.
Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd.
Dryden, Pers.
4. Brightness; splendour.
The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Classicks.*
5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.
Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*
We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses.
Bacon.
No holy passion, no *illumination,* no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat, Serm.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif,* Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.
What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLU'MINATOR.† *n. s.* [from *illuminate.*]
1. One who gives light.
Chaucer, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 7.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

To ILLU'MINE.† *v. a.* [*illuminer,* French.]
1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
His understanding was *illumined* with the beams of divine truth.
Price, Prince Henry's Anniver. (1613,) p. 12.
To confirm his words, outflew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton, P. L.*
What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support!
Milton, P. L.
2. To decorate; to adorn.
To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

ILLU'SION. *n. s.* [*illusio,* Latin; *illusion,* French.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour.
That, distill'd by magick flights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their *illusion,*
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaks. Mac.*
There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion.*
Bacon, Hen. VII.
So oft they fell
Into the same *illusion;* not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton, P. L.*
An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion.* *Atterbury.*
Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers.*
To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions,* dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*
We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus,* Lat.] Deceiving by false show.
The heathen bards, who idle fables drest,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms exprest.
Blackmore.
While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints the *illusive* form. *Thomson, Spring.*

ILLU'SIVELY.* *adv.* [from *illusive.*] In a deceptious manner.

ILLU'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *illusive.*] Deception; false appearance. *Ash.*

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius,* Lat. *illusoire,* Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.
Subtility, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue; a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE.† *v. a.* [*illustro*, Lat. *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

Then let us borrow from the glorious sun
A little light to *illustrate* this act.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 7.

Being *illustrated* by the sun, it [the front of the house] might yield the more graceful aspect.
Wotton on Architecture.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal power
Given me to quell their pride. *Milton, P. L.*

Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authours take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE.† *adj.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

Purging and pruning with all industry,
What's dead or useless, less demonstrative,
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative*.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 41.

We should suppose this also an additional *illustrative* note. *Biblioth. Bibl. Orf.* i. 47.

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ILLU'STRATOR.* *n. s.* [Latin; *illustrateur*, Fr.] One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies. *Cotgrave.*

The right gracious *illustrator* of virtue.
Chapman, Sonnets at the end of his Homer.

ILLU'STRIOUS.† *adj.* [*illustris*, Latin, *illustre*, Fr. And our own word was at first *illustre*. "You may be an ornament to that *illustre* familye." Lett. in 1566. Sidney State-Pap. vol. i. p. 9.]

1. Bright; shining.

Shaking his *illustrious* tresses.
Sandys, Ovid. B. 2.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders fledge with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of every nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame.
Dryden, Juv.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

ILLUXU'RIOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *luxurious*.] Not luxurious.

The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country, for the more elegant pleasures of the English court. *Ld. Orrery on Swift*, p. 104.

ILL-WILL.* *n. s.* [*ill* and *will*.] Disposition to envy or hatred.

Thereby he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

Ros. Why look you so upon me?
Pheb. For no *ill-will* I bear you.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

ILL-WI'LLER.* *n. s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another.

If I were a man, I would fight for you; sure you have some *ill-willers*; I would slay them.
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

Having usually many *ill-willers*, many disaffected malecontents. *Barrow, Works*, i. 93.

I'M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

I'MAGE. *n. s.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription?
St. Matt. xxii. 20.

The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakspeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shaksp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house.
2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 7.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death,
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden, Æn.

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakspeare.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

I'MAGE-WORSHIP.* *n. s.* The worship of images or idols.

They are endeavouring to make proselytes, who are startled at *image-worship*.
Trapp, Popery truly stated, P. i.

In 787 another council met at Constantinople first, and was afterwards translated to Nice, in which the decree of the former synod was exploded, and *image-worship* first established in the church. This council was called, by the empress Irene, a bigotted image-worshipper.
Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Philips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more.
Pope.

I'MAGERY.† *n. s.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*.
Spenser, F. Q.

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Bp. Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear. *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 53.

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINANT.* *n. s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies, than the body of the *imaginant*. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

The air of common report, or the single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy *imaginant*. *Spenser on Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 223.

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*.
Shakspeare.

Expectation whirls me round;
The *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cres.

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed.
Ralegh, Hist.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures?
Addison, Cato.

IMAGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*imaginatio*, Latin, *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present; for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings.
Bacon.

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me.
Milton, P. L.

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe ofttimes they do that which they do not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.; *imaginor*, Lat.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed.
Shakspeare.

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Ps.* xxi. 11.

IMA'GINER. *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

IMA'GINING.* *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] Fancy; imagination.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To IMBA'LM.* See *To* EMBALM.

IMBA'RGO.* See EMBARGO.

IMBA'RMENT.* *n. s.* Bar or opposition. See *To* EMBAR.

Only her povertie was the maine *imbarment* of her marriage. *Tr. of Boccace*, (1620.) p. 110.

To IMBA'RK.* See *To* EMBARK.

To IMBA'RN.* *v. a.* [from *barn*.] To lay up in a barn.

If a farmer hath both a fair harvest, and that also well in and *imbarned*, and continuing safe there, yet if God give him not the grace to use and utter this well, all his advantages are to his loss.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 30.

To IMBA'SE.* *v. a.* To debase. See *To* EMBASE.

They that *imbase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8. ch. 4.

To IMBA'SE.* *v. n.* To sink in value.

The books of the learned themselves, by ambitiously heaping up the conceits and authorities of other men, increase much in the bulk, but do as much *imbase* in true value. *Hales, Rem.* p. 35.

To IMBA'STARDIZE.* *v. a.* [from *bastardize*.] To convict of being a bastard, or degenerate.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.
Milton, Eiconoclast. Pref.

To IMBA'THE.* *v. a.* [from *bathe*. To bathe all over. Not of Milton's coinage, as I long since had an opportunity of proving.

Fear had taught to barre
Hot kisses from desire to press too farre,
To *imbathe* themselves.
Tasso's Aminta Engl. (1628,) A. i. S. I.

And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus.

Methinks a sovran and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears, and the sweet odour of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrancy of Heaven.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

IMBE'CILE.† *adj.* [*imbecillis*, Lat.; *imbecille*, Fr.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

We were, in respect to God, *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow, Works, vol. ii. S. 22.

To IMBE'CILE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*. Dr. Johnson.—This is not the fact. *Embezzle*, or *imbezzle*, is formed from a very different word. See *To* EMBEZZLE. Our old lexicography defines "to *imbesil*, to purloin," but not to weaken. See Bullokar's Expositor. Bishop Jeremy Taylor uses the verb before us, *imbecile*, simply in the sense of *weaken*, without any allusion to injustice, which Dr. Johnson affixes to it in the example from that great man's "Holy Living;" but a second from his "Holy Dying" will prove what I assert.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations; simply, to weaken.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecill* man's courage and understanding.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 7. ch. 3.

To IMBECI'LITATE.* *v. a.* [from *imbecility*.] To weaken; to render feeble.

The man, being skilful in natural magick, did use all the artifices his subtilty could devise to *imbecilitate* the earl.
Arthur Wilson's Hist. of James I.

IMBECI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*.
And the rude son would strike his father dead.
Shakspeare.

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them.
King Charles.

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

IMBE'DDED.* See EMBEDDED.

A number of glands *imbedded* in the cellular substance. *Outlines of Anatomy*, ch. 1. § ult.

IMBE'LLICK.* *adj.* [*in* and *bellicus*, Latin.] Not warlike. See BELLICK. *Cockeram.*

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.
Julius, Sin Stigmat. (1639,) p. 423.

To IMBE'ZZLE.* *v. a.* To steal; to purloin; to take from. See *To* EMBEZZLE.

He could, by his providence, preserve the books so written from being *imbezzled* or corrupted.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT.* *n. s.* Theft. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those purloinings and *imbezzlements*, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 15.

To IMBI'BE.† *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat.; *imbiber*, Fr.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*,
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun.
Thomson, Autumn.

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this errour, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive. Dr. Johnson. — Cotgrave translates the French *imbibé* into "*imbued*, moistened, soaked, or drunk in." But see *To* IMBUE.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *n. s.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbuthnot.

IMBIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected.
Boyle.

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison, Freeh.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

IMBI'TTERER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy. *Johnson in Taylor's Serm.*

To IMBLA'ZON.* *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of heraldry. See *To* EMBLAZON.

To describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, *imblazon'd* shields.
Milton, P. L.

IMBLA'ZONRY.* See EMBLAZONRY.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *embodied*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet it is more than our *imbodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am so *imbodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me.
Shakspeare.

Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

Under their head *imbodied* all in one.
Milton, P. L.

Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied* from the Sabine land.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow today, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exestuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy.
Shakspeare, Timon.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion,
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay.
Dryden, Æn.

Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

IMBO'NITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *bonitas*, Lat.] Want of goodness. See BONITY.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, insuavities are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 215.

To IMBO'RDER.* *v. a.* [from *border*.] To terminate; to bound.

Thick-woven arborets, and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton, P. L.*

To IMBO'SK.* *v. n.* [*imboscare*, Ital. "to enter a wood, to lay in ambush, to take shelter as a deer doth." Florio, 1598.] To lie concealed.

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest; they would *imbosk*.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

To IMBOSK.* *v. a.* [See the neuter verb.] To conceal; to hide.

Requesting him to depart, and *imbosk* himself in the mountain, which was very near.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. fol. 46. b.

To IMBO'SS.* See *To* EMBOSS.

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son.
Milton, P. L.

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd.
Thomson.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of sight he nurst.
Sidney.

Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear.
Spenser, F. Q.

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shakspeare.

To IMBO'W.† *v. a.* [from *bow*.] The word at first was *embow*. See what is noticed, in respect to the orthography, in EMBOW.] To arch; to vault.

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off.
Bacon.

To IMBO'WEL.* See *To* EMBOWEL. Donne writes it *imbowel*.

To IMBO'WER.† *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

You whom highest heaven *imbowers*,
Praise the Lord with all your powers.
Sandys, Ps. cxlvii.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, P. L.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBO'WER.* *v. n.* See *To* EMBOWER.

IMBO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To IMBO'X.* *v. a.* [*emboister*, *emboiter*, Fr. whence to *emboss*, for *embox*, in the sense of *enclose*. See the third sense of EMBOSS.] To shut or close up as in a box. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To IMBRA'ID.* *v. a.* [See *To* EMBRAID.] To upbraid. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.
Hudibras.

IMBRE'D.* *part.* [from *imbreed*.] Generated within. See *To* IMBREED.

To be wise, that is, to search the truth, is a disposition *imbred* in every man.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 288.

To IMBRE'ED.* *v. a.* [*in* and *breed*.] To generate within; to imbreed; to produce.

These Jesuits endeavour by all means to *imbrede* that fierceness and obstinacie in their scholars.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. H. 3. b.

I'MBRICATE.* *adj.* [*imbricatus*, from *imbrex*, Latin.] Laid one under another.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, ovate and *imbricate*.
Russell, Acc. of Indian Serpents, p. 7.

I'MBRICATED. *adj.* [*imbricatus*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN.† *v. a.* [Ital. *imbrunir*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling halfpence sound. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *im* or *em*. I have here sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embrued*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdued. *Spenser.*

There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embrued* the face
Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolles, Hist.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*.
Sandys.

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood.
Addison.

Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrued*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins *imbrued*;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood.
Pope.

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips.
Spenser, F. Q.

To IMBRU'TE.† *v. a.* [from *brute*. Ital. *imbruttare*.] To degrade to brutality.

We find how far natural corruption, improved with ignorance and want of education or religion, can *imbrute* the manners of men.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 16.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and, mix'd with beastial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*.
Milton, P. L.

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus.

To IMBU'E.† *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adjective is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

Her face with blushing shamefac'dness *inbued*.
Sandys, Ovid, B. i.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE.† *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French. The word is old in our lexicography; and Sherwood defines it "to purse up."

IME.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *imm*, *ime*, vapor; Sax. hpỳme.] Rime. Used in this sense in the Craven Dialect.

IMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, Fr.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would caress some stable-man of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat.
Bramston, Man of Taste.

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Lat.; *imitation*, Fr.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

I'MITATOR. *n. s.* [Lat.; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dryden.*

I'MITATORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *imitator*.] The office or employment of an imitator.

My soul adores judicial scholarship;
But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish.
Marston, Scourge of Vil. iii. 9.

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ.
Hooker.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shaksp.*

The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heaven did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

IMMA'CULATELY.* *adv.* [from *immaculate*.] Without blemish; purely.

IMMA'CULATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immaculate*.] Purity; innocence.

Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 140.

IMMA'ILED.* *adj.* [from *mail*.] Wearing mail or armour.

Swarms
Of men *immail'd*. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 4.

IMMA'LLEABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *malleus*, a hammer, Latin.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

Oh the stiffness of a Romish zeal! how *immalleable* does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions!
Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, (1682,) p. 79.

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled*. *Milton, Comus.*

IMMA'NE.† *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of the word, and gives no example. It is, by our old writers, often coupled with *cruelty*, to denote excessive or monstrous cruelty; and Cockeram defines *immane*, cruel, wild. See also IMMANELY.

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immane* cruelties?
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 179.

Those *immane* cruelties, which divers have exercised upon men's dead bodies.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 207.

Immane Arcturus, weeping Pleiades,
Orion, who with storms plows up the seas.
Sandys, Job, p. 15.

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March? *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 17. § 3.

IMMA'NELY.* *adv.* [from *immane*.] Monstrously; cruelly.

They have not done the same by the power of miracles and integrity of life, but only by dint of sword, which did so *immanely* and barbarously make havock of them, to the destruction of some millions. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 178.

A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. i.

I'MMANENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Internal dwelling.

The *immanency* and inherency of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

I'MMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, Fr.; *in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

IMMA'NITY.† *n. s.* [*immanitas*, Lat.; *immanité*, Fr. A word very common in Shakspeare's time, and since; but Dr. Johnson has no other example than the single one from Shakspeare; and the commentators on the poet, explaining its meaning, have yet left it unsupported by any other instance.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith.
Shakspeare.

Maximinus, for the *immanity* of his mind and doings, was usually termed Cyclops, Busiris, Phalaris, Typhon.
Dean King, Serm. 5 Nov. 1608, p. 25.

We shall be then most assured to taste of their fierce *immanities*. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* p. 138.

A belluine kind of *immanity* never ranged so among men. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 15.

The poet brings in his goddess blaming the rusticks for their *immanity*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 333.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin; *immarcessible*, old Fr. Cotgrave, and Roquefort.] Unfading.

So minister discipline, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall come, you may receive the *immarcessible* crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Form of Consecr. of Bishops, (1629).

This crown, which Thou hast laid up for me, is *immarcessible*.
Bp. Hall, Med. of the Love of Christ, § 11.

They were inflamed with the desire of enlarging the kingdom of Christ here, and of obtaining that *immarcessible* crown hereafter.
More on the Seven Churches, ch. 3.

If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarcessible* crown.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

Not for a garland of flowers, but for wreaths of *immarcessible* glory.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 105.

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My powers are unfit,
Myself *immartial*. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

To IMMA'SK.† *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

With thy deity
Shade and *inmaske* the errors of my pen.
Marston, Pigm. Image, Addr. to Good Opin. (1598).

IMMA'TCHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *matchable*.] Not matchable; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Mir. for Mag. p. 530.

IMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Lat.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us.
Decay of Piety.

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected. Dr. Johnson.—This censure is questionable, when the second sense of *material* is considered; to which this is opposed. See MATERIAL.

IMMATERIA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and there are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality*.
Bp. Taylor, Funer. Serm. on the Count. of Carbery.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMMATE'RIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *immaterial*.] One who professes immateriality.

Dr. George Berkeley became founder of a sect, called *immaterialists*. *Swift, Lett. to Ld. Carteret.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Lat.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our imbodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter: incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long inquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is *immateriate*, or less materiate; such as this of sounds.
Bacon.

Philo makes all *immateriate* beings to be created in this first day. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 144.

IMMATU'RE.† *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.

Immature or unripe hopes.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 529.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

How were we affected here in England for prince Henry's *immature* death!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 163.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

IMMATU'RELY.† *adv.* [from *immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

They ripen though you crop them *immaturely*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 333.

Had not his thread of life been *immaturely* cut, he might have surpassed the age of any of his royal ancestors.
Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p. 110.

Must noble Hastings *immaturely* die?
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

IMMATU'RENESS.† } *n. s.* [from *immature*.]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

In state, many things at first are crude and hard to digest, which time and deliberation can supple and concoct: but in religion, wherein is no *immaturity*, nothing out of season, it goes far otherwise. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgement. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to pass. So it is used

in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viscidity, and consequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the shore
They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
Milton, P. L.

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean.
Milton, S. A.

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those *immeasurable* depths of ether? *Addison, Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Nor oars to cut the *immeasurable* way.
Pope, Odyssey.

IMMEA'SURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasurable.*] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey.
Milton, P. L.

IMMEA'SURED.* *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Exceeding common measure.

Geaunts, and such dreadful wights,
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 8.

IMMECHA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to shew any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions. *Mead.*

IMME'DIACY. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to Shakspeare.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

IMME'DIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton, P. L.*

But she, howe'er, of victory sure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* power,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Presence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE.† *adj.* [*immedicable*, French; *immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

For which *immedicable* blow,
Due to that time, me dooming heaven ordain'd,
Wherein confusion absolutely reign'd.
Mir. for Mag. p. 522.

Wherein had concurred such abundance of malignant humours, that it might truly be said, it was *immedicable*. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 136.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton, S. A.*

IMMELO'DIOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *melodious.*] Not melodious; unmusical.

My lute be as thou wast, when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove,
When *immelodious* winds but made thee move.
Drummond, Sonn. to his Lute.

IMME'MORABLE.† *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering; unworthy of remembrance. *Huloet, and Bullokar.*

IMMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, Fr.; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMMEMO'RIALLY.* *adv.* [from *immemorial.*] Beyond memory.

Both word and thing being *immemorially* known in Greece. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 50.

IMME'NSE. *adj.* [*immense*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!*
That all this good of evil shall produce!
Milton, P. L.

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immense.*] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *emmense.*] Unbounded greatness.

The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised for us. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 43.

The *immenseness* of the victory, and the consequences that might have attended it.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 512.

IMME'NSITY. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore, Creation.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

One God of *immensurable* majesty.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652,) p. 306.

IMME'NSURATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *mensuratus*, Lat.] Unmeasured.

It fell into an *immensurate* distance from it.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 168.

To IMME'RGE.† *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

Their heads are gross, their souls are *immerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653,) p. 208.

IMME'RIT. *n. s.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

IMME'RITED.* *adj.* [Lat. *immeritus.*] Not deserved.

Those, on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty, and *immerited* favour, have darted on me.
King Charles in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

IMME'RITOUS.* *adj.* [Latin, *immeritus.*] Undeserving; of no value.

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them.
Addison, Freeholder.

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immateriate, or less materiate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION.† *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

If it were true, that all the swallows which inhabit a country, plunge into the water or mud annually in October, and rise from their subaqueous bed in the following April; there must have been frequent opportunities of observing them, either in the instant of their *immersion*, or, what is much more curious, in the moment of their emersion, or during their long repose at the bottom of the pool. *Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

It was the Platonic doctrine, that humane souls or minds descended from above, and were sowed in generation, that they were stunned, stupified, and intoxicated by this descent and *immersion* into animal nature. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 313.

IMME'THODED.* *adj.* [*in* and *method.*] Not having method; without regularity.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 157.

IMMETHO'DICAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity: being without method.

Rude, harsh, *immethodical*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 711.

The unskilful and *immethodical* teaching of their pastor.

Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The nature of their work required, that they should first begin with *immethodical* collections, and indigested experiments, before they go on to finish and compose them into arts.

Sprat, Hist. of the R. Soc. p. 319.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY.† *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method; without order.

The Spirit of God sets down nothing *immethodically*, nor in vain.

More on the Seven Churches, p. 12.

IMMETHO'DICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *immethodical.*] Want of method or order; confusion.

To IMME'W.* *v. a.* To mew or coop up; to confine. See *To* EMMEW.

My soul is free as ambient air,
Although my baser part's *immew'd*;
Whilst loyal thoughts do still repair
To accompany my solitude.

Song in Lloyd's Memoirs, (1668,) p. 96.

To I'MMIGRATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *immigro.*] To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some place. *Cockeram.*

They *immigrate* into the wishes they utter.

Novels, &c. (1668,) p. 67.

IMMIGRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immigratio.*] An entering or passing into a place.

Hitherto I have considered the Saracens either at their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century, or at the time of the crusades, as the first authors of romantic fabling among the Europeans.

Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. sign. C. 3. b.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe, and the crusades, produced numberless accounts, partly true and partly fabulous, of the wonders seen in the eastern countries. *Ibid.* p. 101.

I'MMINENCE.† *n. s.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Formerly it was *imminency*, as in the enlarged Expositor of Bullokar; and perhaps is not yet disused.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shaks. Troil. and Cres.*

I'MMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death.

Shakspeare.

These she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day.

Shakspeare.

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgements *imminent*.

Milton, P. L.

Men could not sail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms.

Thomson, Summer.

IMMINU'TION.† *n. s.* [from *imminuo*, Lat.] Diminution; decrease.

Without any addition, *imminution*, or alteration.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, p. 14.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immiscible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled.

Richardson, Clarissa.

IMMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To God must be ascribed these stirrings, these breakings; whether, by a just but efficacious permission, as sins; or by a just *immission*, as punishments. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 76.

Transient *immissions*, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination.

South, Serm. iii. 416.

His *immission* of a pestilence upon the Grecians.

Hallywell, Melampr. p. 101.

To IMMI'T.† *v. a.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in; to inject.

But grant an entire efficacy to this balsamic liquor, [oil or juice of cedar,] thus clysterwise *immitted* into the intestines; yet — medicines, this way exhibited to the dead, immediately flow out again.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, (1705,) p. 278.

IMMI'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *mitigo*, Lat.] Not to be softened.

Did she mitigate these *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men? *Harris.*

To IMMI'X.† *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

Salt nitrous humours, which are *immixed* with the mass of the blood.

Ferrand, Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 341.

Reason — *immixed* and contempered with the soul. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

Samson, with these *immix'd*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.

Milton.

IMMI'XABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMI'XT.* *adj.* [Lat. *immixtus.*] Unmixed. This seems to be an improper usage of the word; yet formerly was not thought so.

The most ancient and *immixt* people in the universe. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 377.

It doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immixt*, innocuous, mild.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 22.

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids, through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

IMMO'DERACY.* *n. s.* [from *immoderate.*] Excess.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its satiety: mediocrity is its life, and *immoderacy* its confusion.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 1.

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt's death.

Shakspeare.

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

IMMO'DERATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation.

Doth Solomon speak this of honey's excess only, and not of *immoderateness* in general?

Shelford, Learned Disc. p. 85.

Adversaries join together in reproaching us for this moderation; and, by their *immoderateness* in so doing, do also justify the moderation of our church. *Fuller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng*, p. 41.

IMMODERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; excess.

There was an *immoderation* and fault in anger. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.* ii. § 6.

It may very well suit with the *immoderations* of the times. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* ch. 26.

Their sin proceeded from themselves; — and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful *immoderation* and excess. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 10.

IMMO'DEST.† *adj.* [*immodeste*, Fr. *in* and *modest.*]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakspeare.*

So dangerous a thing is an ignorant and indiscreet preacher, and a bold, *immodest* auditor. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 225.

More *immodest* was the pretence of the dean of Norwich's conversion [to popery] about two years since. *The Missionaries' Arts Discovered*, (1688,) p. 61.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which, once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTLY.* *adv.* [from *immodest.*] In a shameless or immodest manner.

He would have us live soberly; — not wantonly, not *immodestly*, not incontinently. *Woolton, Chr. Manual*, (1576,) sign. L. iii. b.

This these Corinthian women (conceiting themselves, when they prayed or prophesied in the church, to be acting the part of she-priests, uttering oracles like the Pythiæ, or celebrating sacrifice as the Mænades or Bacchæ,) were so fond as to imitate; and accordingly cast off their veils, and discovered their faces *immodestly* in the congregation; and thereby (as the apostle speaks) dishonoured their heads. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 259.

IMMO'DESTY.† *n. s.* [*immodestie*, Fr. from *immodest.*]

1. Want of delicacy; impudence.

I beseech your grace to assist us: or else the *immodesty* of his competitor will bear down this most honest and bashful creature. *Ld. Keeper Williams, in* 1624, *Cabala*, p. 94.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work, which I have long devoted to the service of my country. *Wotton on Architecture, Rem.* p. 71.

2. Want of modesty: indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE.† *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice. *Huloet.*

Their Gentile forefathers used to *immolate* their children to the old red dragon. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 158.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope, Odyssey.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*immolation*, Fr. from *immolate.*]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MMOLATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immolator.*] One that offers in sacrifice. *Huloet.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

IMMOME'NTOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *momentous.*] Unimportant. A proper word; but perhaps of very recent adoption.

Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat *immomentous*. *Seward, Lett.* vi. 236.

IMMO'RAL, *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.

2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

IMMORA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immoral.*] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMORI'GEROUS.* *adj.* [*immorigerus*, Latin.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient. *Cockeram.*

Such creatures as are *immorigerous*, we have found out expedients to reclaim. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* i. 150.

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *immorigerous.*] Disobedience.

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar*, P. 1.

IMMO'RTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shaksp.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. 1 *Corinth.* xv.

Quaff *immortality* and joy. *Milton, P. L.*

He the *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

IMMORTALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *immortalize*; Fr. *immortalisation.*] An immortalizing. *Cotgrave.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE.† *v. a.* [*immortaliser*. Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies, Nosce Teipsum.*

Muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions, as those do, that cry, Give me children, or else my name dies; the poorest way of *immortalizing* that can be, and as natural to a cobler as a prince. *Osborne, Adv. to a Son*, p. 70.

Christ is risen from the grave, having conquered death by dying; and is ascended into the pure and peaceable habitations of glory: Therefore all his members, who are united to Him in the inseparable bands of faith and love, shall feel the effects of his powerful life, in *immortalizing* their very bodies. *Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 103.

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Revenge—by fresh returns of provocation brings in, what has in vain been attempted in nature, a kind of "perpetual motion" in malice, and *immortalizes* quarrels and contentions. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 185.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin to *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMORTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *mortification.*] Want of subjection of the passions.

It mingles violence with industry, and fury with zeal, — and violence with desires, and *immortifications* in all the appetites and prosecutions of the soul. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 134.

IMMOVABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *immovable.*] Incapability of being removed.

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *movable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

IMMOV'ABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immovable.*] The state or quality of being immovable. *Ash.*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Atterbury.*

To IMMO'ULD.* *v. a.* [*in* and *mould.*] To form; to mould.

Circe with her potion, charm'd in gold,
Us'd many soules in beastly bodies to *immould.*
G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. st. 49.

IMMU'ND.* *adj.* [*immonde*, Fr. *immundus*, Lat.] Unclean. Not now in use.

Through their own nastiness and sluttishness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to putrify, and themselves to be choaked up. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 81.

IMMUNDI'CITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *immondicité.*] Uncleanness; impurity.

Nor is there any moral *immundicity* of a more dangerous insinuation, than this of wanton discourse.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648, p. 138.

IMMU'NITY. *n. s.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 34.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat, Serm.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errours, you disown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls!
Shakspeare.

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd!*
Shakspeare.

At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long boat. *Wotton.*

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall.
Sandys, Travels.

Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure.
Denham.

IMMU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure, as in Shakspeare, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps.
Shakspeare, Prol. Tr. and Cress.

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel. *Heb.* vi. 17.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God.
Cheyne, Philos. Principles.

The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the world, by reason of the *immutability* of their air.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 147.

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable, unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immutable.*] Unchangeableness.

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal.
Boyle.

IMMUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 28.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 21.

To IMMU'TE.* *v. a.* [*immuto*, Lat.] To change; to alter.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty.
Salkeld, Treat. of Angels, (1613,) p. 106.

IMP.† *n. s.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Steevens and Mr. Chalmers give the same etymon. "But Mr. Steevens needed not to have travelled to Wales," says Mr. H. Tooke, "for that which he might have found at home. Our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh. *Imp* is the past participle of the Sax. impan, to plant, to graft," Div. of Purl. ii. 311.— Without stopping to notice here the sweeping assertion as to the Welsh language, which will be considered in another part of this dictionary, I may add that the Germ. *impfen*, is also to graft; and that the earliest usage of our word, is in the sense of the shoot of a tree.]

1. A graff, scion, or sucker; "an *imp*, or young slip of a tree." *Barret.*

Of feble trees there comen wretched *imps.*
Chaucer, Monk's Prol.

Boughs, branches, twigs, yoong *imps*, sprayes, and buds. *Newton, Herbal to the Bible*, 1587.

2. A son; the offspring; progeny; a youth.

That most noble *imp*, the prince's grace, your most dear son. *Ld. Cromwell to K. Hen. VIII.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son! *Spenser, F. Q.*

That faire city, wherein make abode
So many learned *imps*, that shoot abrode,
And with their braunches spred all Britany.
Spenser, F. Q.

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat.
Fairfax.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

Loath them as the most basely-begotten *imps.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

Proving
A toward *imp*, I call'd him home.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

3. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.

In this our age, the church of England is vexed with two horrible *impes* and messengers of our enemie Sathan.
Anderson, Expos. upon Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 28. b.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent — after long debate irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milton, P. L.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

4. An addition to a beehive. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

To IMP.† *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh; impan, Sax. *impfen*, Germ.]

1. To plant; to graft. It was formerly also used as a verb neuter. Now wholly obsolete.

Thus taught and preschid hath Reson;
But Love yspilte hath her sermon,
That was so *impid* in my thought,
That her doctrine I set at nought.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 5137.

Lesynges I *imped*,
Tyll they beare leaves of smowthe speach.
Vision of P. Ploughman, fol. 22. b.

2. To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.
Shakspeare.

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, fully plumed in the council of Trent, and now lately hath her feathers *imped* by the modern casuists. *Bp. Hall, Old Relig.* ch. 13. § 1.

New Rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to *imp* their serpent-wings.
Milton, Sonnet.

Help, ye tart satyrists to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age.
Cleaveland.

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more.
Dryden.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Dryden.

The Mercury of heaven, with silver wings
Imp'd for the flight, to overtake his ghost.
Southern.

I'MPACABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *impacatus.*] Not to be softened or appeased.

Freed from bands of *impacable* fate,
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together.
Woodward on Fossils.

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shaksp.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. Skinner.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence. See *To* EMPAIR.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Must needs *impair* and weary human sense. *Milton, P. L.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton, P. R.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair* quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPA'IR.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not now used.

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by sight than dust of steel. *Brown.*

I'MPAIR.* *adj.* [*impar*, Lat.] Unsuitable. Obsolete.

What he has, he gives, what thinks, he shews;
Yet gives he not till judgement guides his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man. *Chapman, Tr. of the Shield of Homer*, (1598,) Pref.

IMPA'IRER.* *n. s.* [from *impair.*] That which impairs.

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the *impairers* of health. *Warburton.*

IMPA'IRMENT.† *n. s.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

Cold and moist are the qualities which worke an *impairement* in the reasonable part. *Carew, Trial of Wits*, (1594).

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairement*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMPA'LATABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *palatable.*] Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste; disagreeable.

To IMPA'LE.* See *To* EMPALE.

IMPA'LEMENT.* See EMPALEMENT.

To IMPA'LLID.* *v. a.* [from *pallidus*, Lat.] To make pale.

It [Envy] is the green-sickness of the soul, that, feeding upon coals and puling rubbish, *impallids* all the body to a hectick leanness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

To IMPA'LM.* *v. a* [*empalmer*, Fr.; *in* and *palma*, Lat.] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IMPALPABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impalpable.*] The state or quality of not being perceived by touch.

He [pope Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*; and the dispute ended, as it is to be supposed, in a grievous quarrel. *Jortin, Remarks on Ecc. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 170. (ed. 1805).

IMPA'LPABLE.† *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*]

1. Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

2. Not coarse or gross.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 200.

IMPA'NATE.* *adj.* [*impanatus*, low Lat. from *in* and *panis.*] Embodied in bread. See IMPANATION.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, fol. 369.

To IMPA'NATE.* *v. a.* [*impanatus*, low Lat.] To embody with bread.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches, to the elements ennobled with all graces and virtues, and replenished with that very divinity which makes the humanity so considerable?

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist. p. 64.

IMPANA'TION.* *n. s.* [*impanation*, Fr. from *impanatus*, low Lat.] A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's supper. See CONSUBSTANTIATION.

Forasmuch as he is joined to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no *impanation* thereof; no more than the Holy Ghost is inaquate, that is to say, made of water, being sacramentally joyned to the water in baptisme.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 368.

Some have imagined that our Lord's divinity becomes personally united with the elements, as well as with his own natural body, having in that sense two personal bodies. This conceit has sometimes gone under the name of "assumption," as it imports the Deity's assuming the elements into a personal union; and sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word "incarnation."

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist. p. 34.

IMPA'NNEL.* See EMPANNEL.

To IMPA'RADISE.† *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Sidney, Arcad.*

For there that soul *imparadized* lies.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. N. i. b.

O my bright lovely brooke, whose name doth bear the sound
Of God's first garden plot, the *imparadized* ground. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 30.

All my souls be
Emparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne, Poems*, p. 20.

Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPA'RALLELED.* *adj.* [*in* and *parallel.*] Not to be paralleled; unmatched.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly, that if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 168.

IMPA'RDONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *pardonable.*] Irremissable.

Not that it is in its nature *impardonable*. *South, Serm.* x. 323.

IMPA'RITY.† *n. s.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

He, who by the hand of his holy Apostle, founded this church of Crete in Titus, and his elders in a meet and decent *imparity* and subordination, would maintain his own ordinance amongst us also. *Abp. Sancroft's, Serm.* p. 54.

To IMPA'RK.† *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common. The orthography seems to be *empark*. See *To* EMPARK.

IMPA'RLANCE.* See EMPARLANCE.

To IMPA'RT.† *v. a.* [*impartir*, old Fr. to give, Lacombe; *impertio*, Lat.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts,
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont to *impart*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden, Æn.*

IMPA'RTIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *impartial.*] One who is impartial.

I am professedly enough an *impartialist*. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 76.

IMPARTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*impartialité*, Fr.; from *impartial.*] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into

truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'RTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impart.*] Communication of knowledge; disclosure. Not in use.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Ralegh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton, P. L.

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPA'SSABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impassable.*] Incapability of admitting passage.

As no carts used to come here by reason of the *impassableness* of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, That all the carts which come to Crowland were shod with silver.
Crutwell, Tour through Gt. Brit. (*Lincolnshire*).

IMPASSIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible.*] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

These bodies of ours shall come out of their graves with all their parts entirely as they now are; altered indeed, I confess, in quality, in agility, in glory and splendour, in *impassibility.*
Hales, Rem. Serm. at the End, p. 22.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.
Dryden, Æn. Dedic.

IMPA'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

This most pure part of the soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, *impassible*, and incorruptible, is named in Latin, "Intellectus."
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 201.

After Thy resurrection and knowledge of Thine *impassible* condition, it was not strange for them to talk of Thy kingdom.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next?
Decay of Chr. Piety.

To IMPA'SSION†. *v. a.* [*in* and *passion.*] To move with passion; to affect strongly. See *To* EMPASSION. Milton's *empassion'd*, so given by Dr Johnson, should be *impassion'd*, as it is here, and not as an adjective, as Dr. Johnson has pronounced it.

So, standing, moving, or to highth upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began.
Milton, P. L.

In the *impassion'd* man,
Concealing art with art, the poet sunk.
Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.

IMPA'SSIONATE.* *adj.*

1. Strongly affected. See EMPASSIONATE.
2. Without feeling; from passion.

A kind of stupidity or *impassionate* hurt.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 191.

These reproaches we may take cooly and calmly, as that Stoick philosopher did, who whilst he was discoursing of being free from passions, (it being the doctrine of that sect, that a wise man should be *impassionate*,) a rude fellow spat purposely in his face; and when he was asked, whether he were not angry, answered, No, truly, I am not angry, but I doubt whether I should not be angry at such an abuse: but there is a God that will not put up our contumelies so; we strike his servants on earth, and he feels it in heaven.
Bp. Hall, Rem, p. 123.

To IMPA'SSIONATE.* *v. a.* [from *impassion.*] To affect powerfully.

It is evident in the Gospel, that our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 203.

IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air.
Dryden, Æn.

Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play.
Pope.

IMPA'SSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impassive.*] The state of being impassive.

We find all those figurings of apathy and *impassiveness* to prove but coloured and fruitless conceptions.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 62.

IMPASTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *impaste.*] A mixture of divers materials of different colours, and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air or fire. *Chambers.*

To IMPA'STE.† *v. a.* [*empaster*, Fr.]

1. To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste; to concrete as into paste.

Horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. [In painting.] To lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPA'TIBLE.* *adj.* [*impatibilis*, Lat.] Intolerable; not to be borne. *Cockeram.*

IMPA'TIENCE.† *n. s.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Lat.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience.* *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

Fie! how *impatience* lowereth in your face!
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

No further with your din
Express *impatience.* *Shakspeare, Cym.*

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Hurd.*

IMPA'TIENT.† *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of.*

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around
And flings about his foam, *impatient of* the wound.
Dryden.

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with *at* before the occasion: with *of*, impatience is referred more to the thing; with *at*, to the person.

To be *impatient at* the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.
Addison, Spect.

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd power. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands.
Pope, Odyssey.

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 44.

IMPA'TIENT.* *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain; one who is violently agitated by passion.

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him, with *Cur me Cædis? Seasonable Serm.* p. 39.

IMPA'TIENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

Foaming at the mouth, *impatiently* he raves.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

IMPATRONIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*impatronisation*, Fr. from *impatronize.*] An absolute mastery, seigniory, or possession of. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See *To* IMPATRONIZE.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*,
Some surety for a safe return again.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake the sleeping sword of war.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To IMPE'ACH.† *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use. Dr. Johnson. — Where used, by our old authors, it is most frequently and properly *empeach*. See *To* EMPEACH.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.
Davies.

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

3. To bring into question.

You do *impeach* your modesty too much,
To leave the city, and commit yourself
Into the hands of one that loves you not.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

IMPE'ACH.† *n. s.* Trial; accusation; not hindrance or impediment, as Dr. Johnson has defined it; for in the following example, which he cites, the speaker is trying a cause, as Mr. Nares has observed, and speaks of it as such: a very necessary correction, which till now had escaped me.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.
Shakspeare.

IMPE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT.† *n. s.* [*empechement*, Fr.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But it has always been used, as Mr. Ritson also has observed, in the same sense, as a legal word in deeds: as, without *impeachment* of waste, i. e. without restraint or *hindrance* of waste. It should be written, in this sense, *empeachment*.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof.
Spenser on Ireland.

Tell thy king, I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensnaring of men's consciences. *Sanderson.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

3. Imputation; reproach.

He said, that Proteus, your son, was meet,
And did request me, to importune you,
To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age,
In having known no travel in his youth.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

To IMPE'ARL.† *v. a.* [*emperler*, Fr. "to *impearle*, to deck, or set thick with pearls." Cotgrave.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower.
Milton, P. L.

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

It doth cause an everlasting *impeccability*.
Salkeld, Treat. of Angels, (1613,) p. 234.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE.† *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable?*
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 43.

Thou makest no man so acceptable, as that Thou makest him *impeccable*.
Donne, Devot. p. 592.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. iv.

IMPE'CCANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *impeccance*.] Impeccability.

Holy spirits dignified, from their purity and *impeccancy*. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 218.

To IMPE'DE.† *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat. Considered by Heylin, in 1656, as an uncouth and unusual word.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course.
Creech, Manilius.

IMPE'DIMENT.† *n. s.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.]

1. Any obstruction to passage; as, a stake, or sharp instrument, to retard the progress of an enemy: a military term. This primary sense of the word [*in* and *pedes*, Lat.] is overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

The children of Israel had prepared for war, and had shut up the passages of the hill country, and had fortified all the tops of the high hills, and had laid *impediments* in the champaign countries.
Judith, v. 1.

2. Hindrance; let; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them.
Hooker.

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears,
The moist *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke.
Shakspeare.

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *St. Mark*, vii. 32.

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Free from the *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.
Waller.

To IMPE'DIMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To obstruct; to hinder.

Lest Themistocles, out of hatred to his person, should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 15.

IMPEDIME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *impediment*.] Hindering; causing obstruction.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 192.

To I'MPEDITE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *impedio*, *impeditus*.] To retard; to obstruct.

When diseases do not — *impedite* any faculty.
Maynwaring, Preserv. of Health, (1670,) p. 25.

IMPEDI'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *impeditio*.] Hindrance. *Cockeram.*

I'MPEDITIVE.* *adj.* [from *impedite*.] Causing hindrance; having power to obstruct.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same; to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, on Promiss. Oaths, iii. § 11.

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide.
Dryden, Ov.

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails.
Pope, Odyss.

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT.† *n. s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.
Hammond, Pract. Catech. ii. § 8.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glanville.*

IMPE'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *impel*.] One that impels or urges forward.

As if he were the great *impeller* and inducer of men to sin. *South, Serm.* iv. 85.

To IMPE'N.* *v. a.* [from *pen*.] To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place.

Like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold.
Feltham, Res. ii. 59.

He, whom the heaven of heavens cannot containe,
In narrow bowels doth *impent* remaine.
Fitzgeffry, Blessed Birth-day, p. 16.

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath.
Smalridge, Serm.

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope, Odyssey.*

IMPE'NDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over.

The present *impendency* of God's judgements.
Hammond, Works, iv. 492.

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. s.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil.
Hale.

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable.*]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE.† *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.; *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so difficile, or (as who saith) *impenetrable.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 73. b.

With hardening cold, and forming beat,
The Cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before the *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryd.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
—— Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakspeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impenetrable.*] The state of being impenetrable. *Ash.*

IMPE'NETRABLY.† *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

A cellar of strong sides, and *impenetrably* thick walls, dark and deep.
Dean King, Serm. 5 Nov. 1608, p. 20.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *n. s.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence.*] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence.* *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men's requests; as, on the other side, the Apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted.
Hooker.

They died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPE'NITENT.* *n. s.* One who neglects the duty of repentance.

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in.
Hammond.

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies.
Brown.

To IMPE'OPLE.* *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a community. See *To* EMPEOPLE.

Thou hast helped to *impeople* hell.
Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 19.

I'MPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE.† *adj.* [*impératif*, Fr.; *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

He therefore instead of using an *imperative* style, by downright commanding such and such things, chose rather in a more gentle and condescending way to insinuate what was his will, and our duty. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERATO'RIAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Commanding.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and Thou shalt not do that. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE.* *n. s.* That which is not immediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. — I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*, containing a true account of such vegetables and animals as grow and live out of sight. *Tatler*, No. 119.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPERCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *percipient.*] Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

There is no supposing the soul to be *impercipient* in sleep, but by supposing the perceptivity of it to depend upon matter, which I have shewn in many places of this section to be a contradiction; or by supposing that it sleeps in its own nature. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 349.

IMPERDIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *imperdible.*] State or quality of being imperdible. Derham somewhere uses it in his Physico-Theology.

IMPE'RDIBLE.* *adj.* [*imperditus*, Lat.] Not to be destroyed, or lost.

As they are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay.
Feltham, Serm. on Eccl. ii. 11.

IMPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr.; *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state,
Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger
That his return was most required. *Shakspeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *B. Jonson.*

The middle action which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And died *imperfect* on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

To IMPE'RFECT.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make imperfect. Not in use.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 28.

IMPERFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral, whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison, Spect.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,
Maria's love might justify your stay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFECTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *imperfect*.] Failure; defect.

The obscurity of things, and the *imperfectness* of our finite understandings. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 70.

Their authority, joined to the knowledge of my own *imperfectness* in the language, over-ruled me. *Pope, Lett. to Mr. Bridges, cited by Dr. Warton.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RFORATED.* *adj.* Closed up.

It happeneth sometimes in *imperforated* persons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* vii. 16.

IMPERFORA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *imperforation*, Cotgrave.] The state of being closed.

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, Fr.; *imperialis*, Lat.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the west;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the *imperial* vot'ress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against the *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*

You that are a sov'reign prince allay
Imperial power with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden, Æn.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

IMPE'RIALIZED.* *adj.* [from *imperial*.] Belonging to an emperour.

The Romanists cast away the witness of all *imperialized* authors then living. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 160.

IMPE'RIALLY.* *adv.* [from *imperial*.] In a royal manner.

IMPE'RIALTY.* *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] Imperial power.

Which seventh cannot be your papacy; it must then of necessity be a short Roman *imperialty* or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 165.

To IMPE'RIL.* *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To bring into danger. See *To* EMPERIL.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author, by this calumny? *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

The civil polity, and authority of the magistrate, is hereby endamaged and *imperilled*. *Waterhous, Apol. for Learning*, p. 85.

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Not the *imperious* show
Of the full fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against the assaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command: with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously*? *Shakspeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church. *Bp. Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at the approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth, Dispensary.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE.† *adj.* [*imperissable*, Fr. *in* and *perish*.] Not to be destroyed.

Devotion offers to transfigure our affections, from their impure and passive shapes, into immaculate and *imperishable* forms; and raise them up from infirmity to virtue; and make those desires, which have been the image of terrestrial figures, to bear only that of the celestial. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 37.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPE'RIWIGGED.* *adj.* [*emperruqué*, Fr.] Wearing a periwig. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See *To* PERIWIG.

IMPE'RMANENCE.* } *n. s.* [*in* and *perma-*
IMPE'RMANENCY. } *nence*.] Want of duration; instability.

Distilling, out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency*. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 58.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings. *Seward, Lett.* (1796,) iv. 264.

IMPERMEABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impermeable*.] The state or quality of being impermeable.

Concerning the *impermeability* of glass by electricity. *Philos. Transact.* vol. 51, p. 313.

IMPE'RMEABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *permeable*.] That may not be passed through.

Lands that have a retentive or *impermeable* soil, should be differently constituted from those that have one less retentive or more permeable. *Kirwan, on Manures*, p. 54.

IMPE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Accidence.*

IMPERSONA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *personality.*] Indistinction of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. *Sir W. Draper, Junius's Lett. Woodfall's edit.* i. 38.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

To IMPE'RSONATE.* *v. a.* [from *personate.*] To personify.

The Egyptians, who *impersonated* nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even deified her under the name of Isis. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, §. 268.

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices *impersonated.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 498.

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were *impersonated.* *Hurd, Dial.*

IMPERSPICU'ITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *perspicuity.*] Want of clearness or perspicuity.

Either very long, or very short, periods are subject to obscurity: one not opening and spreading the matter enough; the other overburdening the auditor's memory. Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one, or suffer the dismembring in the other, must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.

Instructions for Oratory, (Oxf. 1682,) p. 98.

IMPERSPI'CUOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *perspicuous.*] Wanting clearness. *Bailey.*

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persausion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Dec. of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.;
IMPE'RTINENCY. } from *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; something not belonging to the subject.

Some though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies.* *Bacon.*

O, matter and *impertinency* mix'd,
Reason and madness! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Troublesome; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency.* *Wotton on Architecture.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

3. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. Sauciness; rudeness.

It often happens in publick assemblies, that a party who came thither together, or whose *impertinencies* are of an equal pitch, act in concert, and are so full of themselves as to give disturbance to all that are about them. Sometimes you have a set of whisperers, who lay their heads together in order to sacrifice every body within their observation; sometimes a set of laughers, that keep up an insipid mirth in their own corner, and by their noise and gestures shew they have no respect for the rest of the company. *Spectator*, No. 168.

IMPE'RTINENT.† *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

That spear directed by an *impertinent* malice, which opened his side, though it brought forth blood and water, caused no dolorous sensation; because the body was then dead. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when there can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

4. Rude; unmannerly.

The ladies, whom you visit, think a wise man the most *impertinent* creature living; therefore you cannot be offended, that they are displeased with you. *Spectator*, No. 148.

IMPE'RTINENT.† *n. s.*

1. A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent.* *L'Estrange, Fab.*

2. A rude, unmannerly, or saucy person.

There are another kind of *impertinents*, which a man is perplexed with in mixed company; and those are your loud speakers. *Spectator*, No. 148.

IMPE'RTINENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

I call not *impertinently* to mind, that one of my time had wit enough in Venice to become the civil head of that republick. *Sir H. Wotton, Surv. of Education.*

Yet more *impertinently* the Spanish describers, remembered before, account their longitude from east to west, utterly against all other geography. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 270.

Those moral virtues — are here brought in by St. Paul, I hope not *impertinently*, under this head, justice, and continence, and judgement to come. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 521.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Sir J. Suckling.*

The blessedest of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

3. Rudely; saucily.

IMPERTU'RBABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *perturb.*] Impossible to be disturbed; incapable of being disturbed. *Ash, from Dict. of Arts.*

IMPERTURBA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *perturbation*; Lat. *imperturbatus.*] Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation*, we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 342.

To propose the acquisition of a complete knowledge of all things in this life, of an absolute *imperturbation* of mind, and constant infallibility, is no less vain. *Hen. Wharton, Serm.* (1698,) ii. 116.

IMPERTU'RBED.* *adj.* [*in* and *perturb.*] Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Lat.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton, P. L.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth, *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope, Odyss.*

IMPE'RVIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *impervious.*] Impenetrably; unpassably.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impervious.*] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impertransibility* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

To IMPE'STER.* *v. a.* [*empestrer*, Fr.] To trouble; to harass; to entangle; to incumber; to pester. See *To* PESTER. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE.† *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

He hath *impetrated* reconciliation.

Abp. Usher, Letter xxiii. *Life and Letters by Parr*, p. 50.

Impetrating this of God, that this penitential satisfaction may be so much blessed, as to restore some value of time thither, where I am to account for so much idle dissipation of it.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. Pref.

I'MPETRATE.* *part adj.* [from the verb.] Obtained by application or intreaty.

The one might be as facilly *impetrate* as the other. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 227.

IMPETRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority, which indeed is excellent, of bishop Jeremy Taylor. But the word appears to have been common; and was also applied formerly to the

pre-obtaining from the court of Rome benefices belonging to the king, which was prohibited.

The said cardinal did not know the *impetration* of the said bulls to have been to the contempt and prejudice of the king, or that it was against any statute. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 264.

Application and *impetration*, in this matter we have in hand, are of equal extent.

Abp. Usher, Letter xxiii.

The *impetration* of some favour.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. p. i. Pref.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it. *Bp. Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

I'MPETRATIVE.* *adj.* [from *impetrate.*] Able to obtain by entreaty.

O Saviour, Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and glory. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

I'MPETRATORY.* *adj.* [from *impetrate.*] Beseeching; obtaining by intreaty.

Alms are therefore effective to the abolition and pardon of our sins, because they are preparatory to and *impetratory* of, the grace of repentance, and are fruits of repentance.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 3. ch. 2.

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. s.* [*impetuosité*, Fr. from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity.* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity.* *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity.*

Dec. of Piety.

IMPE'TUOUS.† *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin. This word Heylin, in 1656, enumerates among the uncouth and uncommon. But see IMPETUOUSLY.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed.

Prior.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous.*

Rowe.

IMPE'TUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

Impatient of the wrong, *impetuously* he raves.

Drayton, Polyolb. (1622,) S. 1.

He would be — dissolutely wanton, *impetuously* self-willed. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation,* § 22.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.

Addison.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might in transientness. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

There is a sort of valour, which naturally springs out of the very crisis and temper of men's bodies; which is nothing else but a certain *impetus*, or brisk fermentation of the blood and spirits.

Scott, Sermon before the Artillery-Comp. (1680.)

Why did not they continue their descent till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?

Bentley, Serm. vii. (1692.)

IMPI'CTURED.* *adj.* [from *picture.*] Painted; impressed.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft. *Spenser, Astrophel.*

I'MPIER.* *n. s.* Our old word for *umpire*, which leads us to the Latin etymon, *impar*; and induces us to discard what Dr. Johnson, and those whom he has followed, propose as the root of *umpire.* See UMPIRE. Huloet thus defines the word, in the form now given. "*Impier*, or *umpier*, a judge or mediator taken to deem a matter debated."

To IMPI'ERCE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] To pierce through; to penetrate. See *To* EMPIERCE.

He feels those secret and *impiercing* flames.

Drayton's Moyses, (1604.)

Time may come, when deep *impierced* sting
Shall prick your heart; and it shall melt with sorrowing. *More, Song of the Soul,* i. iii. 34.

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast; —
For never felt his *impierceable* breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.

Spenser, F. Q.

IMPI'ETY. *n. s.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter:

Shakspeare.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited. *Shakspeare.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.

Glanville, Scepsis.

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

Newton, Opticks.

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pingues*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage. *Milton, P. L.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust.

Dryden.

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.

Dryden.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.

Tickell.

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

I'MPIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *impious.*] Contempt of the duties of religion.

Men — even by nature are taught to hope of another life, from which neither ignorance nor *impiousness* can drive them.

Sir W. Cornwallis, Disc. on Seneca.

IMPLACABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

What calamity happened to that most noble citie of Rome by the *implacabilitie*, or wrath insatiable, of these two captains!

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 101.

The powder project — with fury and *implacability* came to be resolved on by a pack of boutefeux. *Proceedings against Garnet,* (1606,) D d. 2.

IMPLA'CABLE.† *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.

Addison.

2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged. Dr. Johnson overpasses this sense.

O how I burne with *implacable* fyre!

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 44.

I burn
With scorching heat of *implacable* fire.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, v. 15.

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruis'd
Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.

Milton, P. L.

IMPLA'CABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *implacable.*] The state of being implacable.

Little as the archbishop gained upon them by his priestly *implacableness*, the king gained much less by his princely condescensions.

Bp. Parker, Reproof to the Rehears. Trans. (1673,) p. 363.

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]
1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

This [is] more especially by the expressed way of insition or *implantation.* *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 48.

IMPLA'USIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

So improbable, so *implausible* means for accomplishing so great effects. *Barrow, Works*, i. 343.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLA'USIBLY.* *adv.* [from *implausible.*] Without show of probability.

To IMPLE'ACH.* *v. a.* [from *pleach.*] To interweave. See *To* PLEACH.

These talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*,
I have receiv'd from many a several fair. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

To IMPLE'AD.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *emplaider.* See *To* EMPLEAD.] To accuse; to indict.

The honour of God seemeth violated by these invasions, since even the law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such aspersions. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. p. 127.

Righteousness in a judicial sense imports as much as a legal discharge, whereby the person *impleaded* becomes right in the court, or righteous. *Norris, on the Beatitudes*, p. 91.

IMPLE'ADER.* *n. s.* [from *To implead.*] An accuser; one who indicts another.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity! *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* (1587,) p. 176.

The Gombette law, which was instituted by Gondebaud, king of Burgundy in the year 501, allowed the expedient of duelling to those *impleaders*, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy for an obtaining of their resigned and voluntary acquittance from the cause complained of. *Hist. of Duelling*, p. 3.

IMPLE'ASING.* *adj* [*in* and *please.*] Not pleasing; disagreeable.

A melancholy man is a strayer from the drove: one that nature made sociable, because she made him man; and a crazed disposition hath altered; *impleasing* to all, as all to him. *Overbury, Charact.* (ed. 1627,) sign. G. 5. b.

To IMPLE'DGE.* *v. a.* [from *pledge.*] To gage; to pawn. *Sherwood.*

I'MPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]
1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade to the house where they find employment. *Broome.*

IMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *imletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

I'MPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated; opposed to *simple.*

Every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either *simple* or *implex:* it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison, Spect.* No. 297.

To I'MPLICATE.† *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr *implico*, Latin. "Provided that he *entangle* not himself with them, ἐμπλέκεται, *implicatur.*" Abp. Laud's Answ. to Lord Say.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate.*]
1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

I'MPLICATIVE.* *adj* [from *To implicate.*] Having implication.

I'MPLICATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *implicative.*] By implication.

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 102.

Virtually and *implicatively*, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy from the principal in all those cases, where it takes it from the accessary before. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 49. V. sect. 2.

IMPLI'CIT.† *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]
1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says, citing two examples of the word which he ascribes to Pope and Thomson; the latter of which belongs to Milton, and not to Thomson. The sense of "wrapped up," is what our old lexicography assigns to *implicit.* See Bullokar's Expositor, edit. 1656.

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit.* *Milton, P. L.* vii. 323.

Many of them [periods] together, if without connexions, are but *implicit* argumentation at most. *Instruct. for Oratory, Oxf.* (1682,) p. 37.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit.*]
1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon.*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers.*

IMPLI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *implicit.*] The state of being implicit; implication; dependance on the judgement or authority of another. *Scott.*

IMPLI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*implicité*, Fr. from *implicit.*] Entanglement; incumbrance; obscure involution. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IMPLI'EDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *implied.*] By inference comprised, though not expressed; by implication.

These informers, in this frontispiece before their several suggestions, *impliedly* undertake to make good three assertions.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625), p. 1.

IMPLORA'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *imploration*; from *implore*.] Solicitation; supplication.
This *imploration* and worship is holy.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 250.
The three points, wherein they did pretend to have prevented his majesty's former *imploration* of their concurrence.
Sir H. Wotton, Dispatch in 1622, *Rem.* p. 541.

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, Fr. *imploro*, Lat.]
1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.
They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope, Odyss.
2. To ask; to beg.
Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

IMPLO'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.
Urged sore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPLO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor. This is an old substantive; for it occurs in Sherwood's dictionary; but not in Shakspeare's Hamlet, as cited by Dr. Johnson; the true word there being *implorator*; a word not likely to be revived.

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat. Without feathers. *Dict.*

IMPLU'MOUS.* *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Naked of feathers.
Johnson in V. Unfeathered.

To IMPLU'NGE.* *v. a.* [from *plunge*.] To plunge; to hurry into. See *To* EMPLUNGE.
He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 22.
Detestable crimes, which we finde the wicked have often been *implunged* into. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 10.

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]
1. To infold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.
His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*.
Spenser, F. Q.
And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*.
Spenser, F. Q.
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
That it was in use among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*
Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*
Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To IMPO'CKET.* *v. a.* [from *pocket*; Fr. *empocher*.] To put into the pocket.
The vulgar sort stood staring with their hands *impocketed*. *Carleton's Memoirs*, p. 57.

To IMPO'ISON.† *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr. It might be written *empoison*, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed it abundantly is. See *To* EMPOISON.]
1. To kill with poison.
A man by his own alms *impoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare.*
2. To corrupt with poison.
One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking.
Shakspeare.

IMPO'ISONMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impoison*.] Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. See EMPOISONMENT.
The publick is already acquainted with the manner of Mr. Curll's *impoisonment*.
Pope, Deplor. Condit. of E. Curll.

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.
Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPO'LICY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *policy*.] Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.
The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy*.
Bp. Horsley, Serm. (1793.)

IMPO'LISHED.* *adj.* [*in* and *polished*, Lat. *impolitus*.] Unpolished; rude.
The lofty phrase — could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and *impolished* English language.
T. Hudson, Dedic. of his Hist. of Judith, 1621.

IMPOLI'TE.* *adj.* [*in* and *polite*.] Not polite; rude.
I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain.
Drummond, Trav. (Lett. 3. 1744,) p. 76.

IMPOLI'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impolite*.] Want of politeness.
The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Ld. Chesterfield, Charact.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.]
IMPO'LITICK. } Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.
He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY.† } *adv.* [*in* and *political*.]
IMPO'LITICKLY. } Without art or forecast.
In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so *impolitickly*. *Bacon, Report. in Parl. 5 Jac.*

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.
It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To IMPO'OR.* *v. a.* [from *poor*.] To make poor.
Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,
Nor have rots *impoor'd* this sire.
W. Browne, Shep. Pipe, Egl. iii.

IMPORO'SITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.
The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.
It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.]
1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.
For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer.
Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*
The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*
This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*
3. To produce in consequence.
Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which *Imports* the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.
Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*
Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*
This to attain, whether heaven move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*
It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Formerly the accent was constant on the last syllable of this word; in modern times, frequently on the first syllable, and certainly always so in the third meaning.]
1. Importance; moment; consequence.
What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakspeare.
Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryden, and Lee, Œdipus.*
When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*
2. Tendency.
Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing brought from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.
What foreign *imports* may be necessary for clothing? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 171.

IMPO'RTABLE.† *adj.* [old French, *importable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by Spenser, from whose Fairy Queen Dr. Johnson gives the solitary example of it, on the first syllable. The poetick licence of Spenser is not to be followed, and the word is very common in our language. Dr. Johnson barely refers to the Apocrypha for its existence, without the citation.

That *importable* burden. *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*
His paines weren *importable*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.
Beware of the *importable* burdens of the high-mynded Pharisees.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. 1. fol. 32. b.
Venus — listeth to shew her *importable* vyolence. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 127. b.
So both attonce him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes and *importable* powre.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 35.
Thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable*.
Prayer of Manasses, Pref. to the Books of Maccabees.
The tempest would be *importable*, if it beat always upon him from all sides.
Life of Firmin, p. 80.

IMPO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.
A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.
It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

3. Consequence; moment.
We consider
The *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks.
Shakspeare, Othello.
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope.

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to Shakspeare.
Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her.
Shakspeare.

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, Fr.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.
The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*
This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Decay of Piety.*
O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake
When the most just have cause to quake.
Roscommon.
The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*
Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*
Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*
The *important* hour hath pass'd unheeded by.
Irene.

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.
He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal value countervail'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORTANCE.
Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakspeare.

IMPO'RTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *important*.] Weightily; forcibly.
This more *importantly* concerns us.
Hammond, Works, iv. 582.

IMPORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *import*.]

1. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad; opposed to *exportation*.
The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation.
Bacon.
These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts.
Addison on Italy.
The emperour has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire.
Addison on Italy.

2. Simply, conveyance.
The instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood and spirits. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 239.

IMPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.
It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.
We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTU'NACY.* *n. s.* [from *importunate*.] The act of importuning.
Art thou not asham'd
To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.
The multitude of suits, the confluence
Of suitors; then, their *importunacies*?
B. Jonson, Sejanus.
She would have by this time acquainted you with my *importunacy*.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix, iv. 7.

IMPO'RTUNATE.† *adj.* [*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.]

1. Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.
I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare.*
They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*
A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne. [*importunus*, Lat.] Obsolete.
Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 142.

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.
Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them.
Duppa, Rules of Devotion.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.
She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

IMPO'RTUNATOR.* *n. s.* [from *importunate*.] An incessant solicitor, or demander.
Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

To IMPORTU'NE.† *v. a.* [*importuner*, Fr. *importunus*, Lat. Accented anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To teaze; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly.
They cry and call to love apace,
With prayers loud *importuning* the sky.
Spenser, Colin Clout.
Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shaks.*
If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*
The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell, Voc. For.*
There with my cries *importune* Heaven.
Milton, P. L.
The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden.*
Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*
We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

2. To require; to render necessary.
We shall write to you
As time and our concerns shall *importune*,
How it goes with us. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

3. To import; to foretell. Not proper.
The sage wisard tells, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and doleful dreryhedd.
Spenser, F. Q.

IMPORTU'NE.† *adj.* [*importun*, old French, *importunus*, Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.
All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.
He is apaide with his fortune,
And for he n'ill be *importune*
Unto no wight, ne onerous.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 5632.
And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*
If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*
The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*.
Glanville, Scepsis.
Certainly the just God cannot be so *importune* and unreasonable a master, as to enjoin us what is physically impossible, to expect to reap where he has not sown, to require bricks without allowance of straw. *Bentley, Serm.* ix.

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Cruel; inexorable. [*importunus*. Lat.]
The stroke of deth is *importune*, and can not be voyded. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 83.
They did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 16.

IMPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly.
The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Spenser, F. Q.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly.
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NER.* *n. s.* [from *importune*.] One who is importunate.
Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating *importuners*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 187.

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. s.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, Fr. from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.
Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*
Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton, S. A.*

IMPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.
They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*. Fr. *impositum*, Lat.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra*, vii.
If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*
To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold.
Dryden, Æn.
On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law.
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*
There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them.
Spenser on Ireland.
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hath remov'd the cause. *Waller.*
Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*
Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*
It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*
3. To fix on; to impute to.
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously.
Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*
5. *To* IMPOSE *on*. To put a cheat on; to deceive.
Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*
He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.
According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'SER.† *n. s.* [from *impose*.]
1. One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.
The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*
2. One who places or puts on.
The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the *imposers*, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

IMPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another.
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*
2. The act of annexing.
The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*
The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*
From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith.
Milton, P. L.
4. Constraint; oppression.
The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*
A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*
Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice.
Watts on the Mind.
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
It was therefore determined that we should dispose of the horse at the neighbouring fair; and, to prevent *imposition*, that I should go with him myself. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, i. 14.
6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.
Impositions were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or sooth my pride.
Warton, Progress of Discontent.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossibile*, Fr. *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.
It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*
With men this is *impossible*; but with God, all things are possible. *St. Matt.* xix. 26.
'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*
Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*
It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*
We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*
I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Walsh.*

IMPO'SSIBLE.* *n. s.* An impossibility.
To ben in aught espyid there,
That wist he well an *impossible* were.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 526.
I credit less
Than witches, which *impossibles* confess
Donne, Poems, p. 71.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]
1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.
Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*
Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*
Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the firy sun,
Murdering *impossibility*, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
They confound difficulty with *impossibility*.
South.
Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite.
Locke.
When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*.
Rogers.
2. That which cannot be done.
Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*
Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *n. s.* [*impost*, *impôt*, French; *impositum*, Latin.] A tax: a toll; custom paid.
Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon, Ess.*

IMPO'STS. *n. s.* [*imposte*, Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE.† *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
That high food of spiritual pride and confidence —will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.
Hammond, Works, iv. 574.
The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE.† *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.
Our vices *impostumate* our fames.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 58.

I have lanced them to the quick, and not only let out the *impostumated* matter, but taken away the proud and dead flesh.
Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Revived, (1660,) p. 41.
They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *imposthumate.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.
He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impostumations.* *Bacon, Ess.*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. s.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem,* as South writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem,* ἀπόστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes,* make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*
An errour in the judgement is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*
Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To IMPO'STHUME.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed an imposthume. *Huloet.*

To IMPO'STHUME.* *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume.
I did always foresee, that your *impostumed* stomach would belch forth some loathsome matter.
Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, ch. 5.

IMPO'STOR. *n. s.* [*imposteur,* Fr. from *impose; impositor,* Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.
Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor,* the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STUME.* See IMPOSTHUME, and *To* IMPOSTHUME. The word was formerly written oftener without the *h* than with it.

IMPO'STURAGE.* *n. s.* [from *imposture.*] Imposition; cheat. Not now in use.
Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c. no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage.* *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 127.

IMPO'STURE. *n. s.* [*imposteur,* Fr. *impostura,* Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.
That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture,* by allowing them a definite *ubi,* which is still but imagination? *Glanville, Scepsis.*
Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture,* upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*
Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.*
Irene.

IMPO'STURED.* *adj.* [from *imposture.*] Having the nature of imposture.

What have vile I to do with noble day,
Which shews us heaven's fair face! that face which I
Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 102.

IMPO'STUROUS.* *adj.* [from *imposture.*] Deceitful; cheating.
Twice my thoughts were prompted by mine eye to hold thy strictness false and *imposterous.*
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.
A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.
More, Lett. ix. *Ward's Life of Dr. More,* p. 352.

I'MPOTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impotence,* old Fr.; *impotentia,* Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness.
Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*
God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence,* and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*
This is not a restraint or *impotency,* but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia.*
Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence,* or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton, P. L.*
Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*
3. Incapacity of propagation.
Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent,* Fr. *impotens,* Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.
We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent,* and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd.
Milton, P. R.
Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison, Spect.*
2. Disabled by nature or disease.
In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered.
St. John, v. 3.
There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts,* xiv.
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-pac'd beggary.
Shakspeare.
The *impotent* poor might be relieved, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*
3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens.*]
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryd.*
4. Without power of propagation.
He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent,* that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENT.* *n. s.* One who languishes under disease.
Your task shall be
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

I'MPOTENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impotent.*]
1. Without power.
The church of England is blessed with a true clergy, and glorious; and such a one, as his Italian generation may *impotently* envy and snarle at.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 96.
Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state.
Pope.
2. Without government of passion; extravagantly.
He loves her most *impotently,* and she loves not him. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 576.
The danger is of being *impotently* passionate.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 203.

To IMPO'VERISH.* See *To* EMPOVERISH.

IMPO'VERISHER.* *n. s.* [from *impoverish.*] One that impoverishes. See EMPOVERISHER.
These were the pious *impoverishers* of bishops first, and then the kings of England.
Bp. Gauden, Anti Baal-Berith, (1661,) p. 70.

IMPO'VERISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impoverish.*] Cause of poverty; drain of wealth. See EMPOVERISHMENT.
It might tend to the state's *impoverishment.*
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) sign. H h.
The king afterward extended his bounty in so large and ample a manner, as procured his own *impoverishment.*
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 4.

To IMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.]
1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.
The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
2. To shut up in a pinfold.
England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

To IMPO'WER. See *To* EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*] Impossibility.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable,* Fr. *in* and *practicable.*]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.
Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*
To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable,* were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.
That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*]

1. Impossibility.
I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.
The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (Q. Anne.)

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *n. s.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.
My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations*. *Chapman, Odyssey.*
Sir John Hotham, uncursed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads.
King Charles.
With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r.
Pope.

I'MPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN.† *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat. Lord Monboddo considered this word as coined by Milton; but it was common before his time, though Dr. Johnson found no example earlier than that of the poet.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.
The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat so grossly *impregned*, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 13.
Semele doth Bacchus bear,
Impregn'd of Jove. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 58.
In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton, P. L.*
The unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.
Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*
Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves.
Shakspeare.
Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*
There the capitol thou see'st,
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.
The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.
A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.
Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*
Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [*impregner*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

To IMPRE'GNATE.* *v. n.* To become pregnant.
Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison, Spect.* No. 127.

IMPRE'GNATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Impregnated; made prolific.
The soul hereby grows (as it were) big, and *impregnate* with a temptation. *South, Serm.* vi. 155.
With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget.
Dryden.

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impregnate*.]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.
They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands.
Bacon.
2. That with which any thing is impregnated.
What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power?
Derham, Phys. Theol.
3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] Saturation.
Ainsworth.

IMPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.
The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.
Brown.

IMPREPARA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.
Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves.
Hooker.
It is our infidelity, our *impreparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

IMPRESCRI'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [old French, *imprescriptible*.] Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. Such is Cotgrave's translation of *imprescriptible*. Coles gives the same definition of the word as an English one, Dict. 1685. It therefore is not modern in our language; though perhaps it was little regarded, till the late French democratical revolutionists had appended their's to words, the true import of which they grossly violated, "the rights of men and citizens." It appears to have been forgotten, when Johnson compiled his dictionary.
The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *imprescriptible* rights of man.
Nares, Rev. of the Fr. Decl., &c. Ess. (1810,) ii. 156.

To IMPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*impresser*, old Fr. to print; *impressum*, Lat.]
1. To print by pressure; to stamp.
When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *imprest*. *Denham.*
The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast.
Dryden, Ovid.
2. To fix deep.
We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*
3. To mark; as impressed by a stamp.
So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages *imprest*, when they approached near.
Spenser, F. Q.
4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.
[His] age has charms in it, [his] title more,
To pluck the common bosom on his side,
And turn our *impress'd* lances in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Burnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
—— That will never be;
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

I'MPRESS.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the last syllable, according to the ancient pronunciation; but it is now most frequently placed on the first.]
1. Mark made by pressure.
This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*
They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
2. Effects of one substance or another.
How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.
Glanville, Scepsis.
3. Mark of distinction; stamp.
God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*
4. Device; motto. [*impresa*, Italian. And so our own word was formerly written either *impresa* or *imprese*.]
Impresas, and devices rare,
Of all her gallant knights.
Peacham, Min. Brit. (1612).
A gulling *imprese* for you at tilt.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 73.
Imblazon'd shields,
Impreses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, P. L.
5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.
Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*
Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingrost by swift *impress*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
6. Impression; image fixed in the mind.
That he should give himself up to meer inconsiderate imaginations, and casual *impresses*, chusing them for his guide, because they are the strongest, not truest! *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653.) p. 243.

IMPRESSIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impressible*.] Capability of being impressed.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility*, and sympathising disposition.
Philosoph. Lett. on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 229.

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum*, Lat.] That may be impressed.
The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*impressio*, Lat.; *impression*, Fr.]
1. The act of pressing one body upon another.
Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*
2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
3. Image fixed in the mind.
Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Atterbury.*
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*
4. Efficacious agency: operation; influence.
The king had made him high sheriff of Sussex, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county. *Clarendon.*
We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*
Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley.*
There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Cheyne.*
5. Effect of an attack.
Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*
6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.
To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change. *Bacon.*
For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *impress.*]
1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.
A soft and *impressive* fancy.
Spencer on Prodigies, (1665,) p. 75.
No men more subject to such delusions, than men of devout affections, if of strong fancies, *impressive* tempers, and weak intellectuals.
Spencer, Van. of Vulg. Proph. p. 70.
2. Capable of making impression; as, an *impressive* discourse.

IMPRE'SSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *impressive.*] In a powerful or impressive manner.

IMPRE'SSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impressive.*] The quality of being impressive.

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *impress.*] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.
Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

I'MPREST.* *n. s.* [*imprestanza*, Ital. from *imprestare*, to lend or give before hand.] A kind of earnest money; money advanced; a loan.

IMPRE'VALENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *prevalence.*] Incapability of prevailing.
That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 276.

*IMPRIMA'TUR.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *let it be printed*; a licence to print.
Sometimes five *imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page.
Milton, Areopagitica.
With what zeal and outrage have you asserted its [the press's] liberty from the bondage of *imprimaturs*, and the inquisition of prelates!
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 191.
Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal,
Receive an *imprimatur* from above,
While angels shout, An infidel reclaim'd!
Young, Night Th. 7.

IMPRI'MERY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*] A print, or impression; also a printing-house, or the art of printing. *Coles.*
You have those conveniencies for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of.
Ld. Arlington to Oxford University.

*IMPRI'MIS.** *adv.* [Latin.] First of all.

To IMPRI'NT.† *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.]
1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.
One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.
Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*
She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.
2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.
One of the said books so translated and *imprinted* may be had for every cathedral.
Act for Unif. of Pub. Prayers, 14 Chas. II. ch. iv.
3. To fix on the mind or memory.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bacon.*
We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. *Locke.*
By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*
4. To IMPRINT *in* is less proper.
When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea, *imprinted in* our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

I'MPRINT.* *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the *imprint*," as it is called in technical language, "E Typographeo Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press." Brit. Crit. Feb. 1790.

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. *in* and *prison.*] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.
He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hyppolitus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser, F. Q.
Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*
Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*
If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*
It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays. *Cheyne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison.*] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment.*
His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser, F. Q.
Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment!*
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton, S. A.*
From retentive cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*
Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*
It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosening the fetters of their souls. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.
The difficulty and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*
As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable.*] Unlikely; incredible.
This account of party patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable.*]
1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.
Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably.* *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*improbatio*, Lat. *improbation*, Fr.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *n. s.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.
He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity.* *Hooker.*
We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROFI'CIENCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *proficience.*] Want of improvement.
This misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

IMPRO'FITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *profitable.*] Not profitable; vain.

Secrete pastimes, privie dalyaunce, or other *improfitable* or wanton conditions.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 87.

A grave satire was sometimes no *improfitable* way of reproof.
Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester, p. 25.

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is, how the sperm of the cock *improlificates* and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPROLI'FICK.* *adj.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] Not prolifick; unfruitful.

Men of gallant emulations will not cloy their souls with studies dull and *unprolifick.*
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 91.

*IMPRO'MPTU.** *n. s.* [French.] A brief extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were as the French call them *impromptus.*
Dryden, Progr. of Satire.

IMPRO'PER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper.*]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath;
Such do not truly live who merit death.
Dryden, Juv.

They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERTY.* See IMPROPRIETY.

IMPROPI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *propitious.*] Unfavourable; not propitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time, that your dreams were *impropitious.*
Wotton, Lett. (1638,) *Rem.* p. 574.

IMPROPO'RTIONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *proportionable.*] Unfit; not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros, if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

IMPROPO'RTIONATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *proportionate.*] Not adjusted to.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
Smith, on Old Age, p. 59.

To IMPRO'PRIATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Lat.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the spirit of God to themselves.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

The magistrate is wont to ingross and *impropriate* this scripture to himself. *Hales, Rem.* p. 130.

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Those *impropriated* livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies; they are such, as belonged formerly to those orders who could serve the cure of them in their own persons, as the canons regular of the order of St. Austin; which being afterwards devolved into the hands of laymen, they hired poor curates to serve them, at the cheapest rate they could.
Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, (1693,) p. 67.

IMPRO'PRIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Devolved into the hands of laick.

Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *impropriate.*]

1. Exclusive possession.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.
Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 29.

2. Alienation of the possessions of the church.

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPRO'PRIATOR.† *n. s.* [from *impropriate.*]

1. One who seizes to himself.

I should condemn any man for a most unconscionable incloser and *impropriator*, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the air which we breathe.
Dean Martin's Letters, (1662,) p. 23.

2. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

IMPROPRI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*impropriété*, Fr. from *improprius*, Lat. Anciently our word was *improperty*; as *property* was also used for *propriety.* "*Improperty*, when a word is brought into the talke having nothyng at al his owne proper signification." Sherrye, &c. fol. vi. b.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorised by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IMPROSPE'RITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *prosperity.*] Unhappiness.

Some relicks of this feud — were long after the causes of the one family's almost utter extinction, and of the other's *improsperity.*
Naunton, Fragment. Regal. Knowles.

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *prosperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Æn.

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *improsperous.*] Unhappily; unluckily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

Thus like a rose by some unkindly blast,
'Mongst many buds that round about it grow,
The withering leaves *improsperously* doth cast,
Whilst all the rest their sovereign beauties shew:
Amidst this goodly sisterhood even so,
Nipt with cold death untimely did I fade.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *improsperous.*] Unhappiness; ill fortune.

That the *improsperousness*, ruin, perhaps of a whole kingdom, should be imputable to one such sin. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

The effect of these threatenings of God we daily see in the strange *improsperousness* of ill gotten estates. *Whole Duty of Man*, xii. § 19.

IMPROVABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *improvable.*] Capability of improvement.

IMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes.
Addison, Spect.

IMPRO'VABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *improvable.*] Capableness of being made better.

Of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition.
Hammond, Works, i. 479.

IMPRO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*: "*Quasi probum facere.*" Skinner.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing. Dr. Johnson. — But it is also used in the general meaning of augmentation, without any reference to perfection. See the next sense.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. To augment; to encrease. Not noticed by any of our lexicographers.

Some unhappy suits in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits, made some impression upon his mind, which being *improved* by domestick afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 32.

This ill principle, which being thus habitually *improved*, and from personal corruptions spreading into general and national, is the cause of all the mischiefs and disorders, publick and private, which trouble and infest the world, is to be altered and corrected only by discipline. *South, Serm.* v. 17.

3. [*In* and *prove*; *improuver*, Fr. *improbo*, Latin.] To disprove; to censure. Now disused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *improve.* Norm. Fr. *improwment.*]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on.*

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Progress in any respect; encrease.

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle, comes from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over a whole community; it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government, where it so prevails. *South, Serm.* v. 17.

5. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement:* from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

6. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skilful *improver,* who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *adj.* [*improvisus,* Lat. *imprevu,* Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence,* many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus,* Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakspeare.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY.† *adv.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care.

Distracted in her course, *improvidently* rash. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne, Poems,* p. 120.

We, in the stupidity of atheistical hearts, are so *improvidently* covetous. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 674.

IMPROVI'SION. *n. s.* [*in* and *provision.*] Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE.† *n. s.* [*imprudence,* French, *imprudentia,* Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

Where good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent,* French, *imprudens,* Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPRU'DENTLY.* *adv.* [from *imprudent.*] Without prudence; indiscreetly. *Sherwood.*

I'MPUDENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impudence,* French,
I'MPUDENCY. } *impudentia,* Lat. "*Impudence* in an Englishman is sullen and insolent; in a Scotchman it is untractable and rapacious; in an Irishman, absurd and fawning." Spect. No. 20.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less *impudence* to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

A woman, if she maintain her husband, is full of anger, *impudency,* and much reproach. *Ecclus.* xxv. 22.

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's *impudency,* or exempt him for that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

I'MPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent,* Fr. *impudens,* Lat.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sawciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent.* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

I'MPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent.*] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,
Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

IMPUDI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*impudicité,* Fr. *impudicitia,* Lat.] Immodesty.

They are so unacquainted with Rome's impurities and *impudicities.* *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 18.

That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity,* which they observed or suspected in many. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 115.

To IMPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*impugner,* Fr. *impugno,* Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument: to oppose; to resist.

You say, that in the olde church the truth of this mistery was never *impugned* openly. *Alp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 203.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of Justice given was in trust,
That they might execute her judgments wise,
And with their might beat downe licentious Lust,
Which proudly did *impugne* her sentence just. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;
Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Wise and careful commanders do not only cast how to *impugne,* oppress, and annoy an enemy, but also how to remove those helps which might be advantageous to him in his siege. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 248.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn,* or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South.*

IMPUGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *impugn.* Fr. *impugnation.*] Opposition; resistance.

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation,* and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation,* § 18.

IMPU'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

To defend them from the pretended slanders of their *impugners. Fulke against Allen,* (1586,) p. 354.

The *impugners* of our English church. *Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted,* p. 2.

Leaving excuseless those his wilful *impugners.* *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

IMPUI'SSANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I'MPULSE.† *n. s.* [*impulsus,* Lat. Formerly the accent was on the last syllable; it is now constantly on the first.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse.* *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulse,* Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*impulsion*, French, *impulsus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The first beginning of all those motions, so moved by others, can be nothing else but only the *impulsion* of that one first Mover, which moveth of himself. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 225.

Influences, *impulsions*, or inclinations, — from the lights above. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 7.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

My keeper with compassion mov'd to see,
How grief's *impulsions* in my breast did beate,
Thus silence broke. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 652.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infest our foes. *Milt. S. A.*

He always opposed, upon the *impulsion* of conscience, all mutations in the church.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 97.

IMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellant.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course. *Denham, Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace.
South.

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSIVE.* *n. s.* Impellant cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 409.

IMPU'LSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *impulsive*.] By impulse.

The two ladies seemed much affected, and *impulsively* at the same time they both put their hands into their pockets. *Sterne.*

IMPU'NIBLY.* *adv.* [from *impunity*.] Without punishment.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that — no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.

IMPU'NITY. *n. s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their illgotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L.

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof.
Shakspeare.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent: foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

To IMPU'RE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render foul or impure; to defile.

That other inundation scoured the world, this *impures* it. *Bp. Hall, Serm. Works*, ii. 269.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS.† } *n. s.* [*impureté*, Fr. *im-*
IMPU'RITY. } *puritas*, Lat. from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. B. 2. ch. 6.

The act of a substantial *impureness* committed.
Ibid.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. Base admixture.

The *impureness* of mixed posterity.
Feltham, Res. i. 85.

4. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters; the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE.† *v. a.* [*imporporare*, Ital. *empourprer*, Fr. See *To* EMPURPLE. But our old lexicography writes it *impurple*. See Sherwood's Dict.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milt. P. L.*

IMPU'TABLE.† *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty which so much becomes every sober woman.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 168.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in nowise *imputable*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens, they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Antonio is a good man.
— Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
— No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

IMPU'TATIVE.† *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute.

In all things righteousness, acceptation, or sanctification, is free and *imputative*.
Tr. of Bullinger's Serm. p. 1052.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood.
Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

IMPU'TATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *imputative*.] By imputation; attributively.

Sarah made choice of a slave, rather than a free woman, to bring to her husband's bed, that the child, which the slave might happen to bear, might *imputatively*, at least, be accounted hers.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 3. ch. 1.

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 22.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived, for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon, Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryd.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Bathurst, called a Dissertation on Parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, P. L.

IMPU'TER.† *n. s.* [from *impute.*] One that imputes. *Sherwood.*

IN.† *prep.* [*in*, Lat. in, Sax. *in*, Gothick.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise.
Fairfax.

Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by errour and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well *in* people's eyes.
Shakspeare.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms.
Shakspeare.

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs must grant, is great. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all *in* probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind *in* that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, *in* most cases, very consistent.
Smalridge, Serm.

None was so little *in* their friendships, or so much *in* that of those whom they had most abused.
Dunciad.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not *in* man.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine *in* ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said *in* it.
Locke.

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Now *in* the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death revenged.
Dryden.

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence.
Shakspeare.

10. Formerly in the sense of *on*; which was a common usage, and continued in Milton's time. Wicliffe and Chaucer so use it.

But she againe him *in* the shield did smite.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 16.

And *in* his necke
Her proud foot setting. *Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 40.*

All who *in* vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory.
Milton, P. L. iii. 448.

11. IN *that.* Because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wise men and christian men, some things; some things *in that* they are men misled, and blinded with errour. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own search.
Shakspeare.

12. IN *as much.* Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might stay our doing of them if we would.
Hooker.

IN. *adv.*

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to play *in* and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacredest bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* till then. *Shakspeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being *in*, we must go on. *Daniel.*

These pragmatical flies value themselves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's *in*, who's out.
Shakspeare.

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner.
Shakspeare.

He's too big to go *in* there: what shall I do? — Let me see't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*; follow your friend's advice, I'll *in*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*.
Dryden.

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm?
Collier.

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at those holes. *Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*; before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable.*

INABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended, and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton, P. L.*

INABU'SIVELY.* *adv.* [*in* and *abusively.*] Without abuse.

A state of mortality shall always want that infinite wisdom, and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.
Ld. North, Light in the Way to Paradise, (1682,) p. 91.

INACCESSIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inaccessible.*] State of being inaccessible.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice.
Butler, Rem. i. 417.

INACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. *in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.
Shakspeare.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

There shall we see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her.
Dryden.

INACCE'SSIBLY.* *adv.* [from *inaccessible.*] So as not to be approached.

Mr. Bryant supposes that this piece of recondite northern mythology was *inaccessibly* shut up in Spelman, Asser, &c.
Warton, Rowley, Enq. p. 61.

INA'CCURACY.† *n. s.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.

It does not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity, or difficulty of our language, that the general practice, both of speaking and writing it, is chargeable with *inaccuracy.* *Lowth.*

[There are] two small *inaccuracies* in this sentence. *Hurd on Addison's Spect.* No. 512.

INA'CCURATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

The expression is plainly *inaccurate.*
Hurd on Addison's Spect. No. 315.

Leland is also *inaccurate* at least, in representing the edition by Thynne as coming next after that by Caxton. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

INA'CCURATELY.* *adv.* [from *inaccurate.*] Not correctly.

What may be used as an argument? Why, either the allegorical persons, or the beauty they have in such compositions. Very *inaccurately* expressed, take it which way you will.
Hurd on Addison's Spect. No. 278.

INA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action.*] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction.* *Pope.*

Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect *inaction.* *Bp. Berkeley, Maxims,* § 38.

INA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *active.*]

1. Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

His [Rowe's] plays are musical and pleasing poems; but *inactive* and unmoving tragedies. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Others are — doomed to lose four months in *inactive* obscurity. *Johnson, Rambler,* No. 124.

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools,
Not fancy's maxims, not opinion's rules,
E'er form'd the man, whose gen'rous warmth extends
T' enrich his country. *Shenstone.*

INA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleness; rest; sluggishness,

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity,* and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

To INA'CTUATE.* *v. a.* [from *actuate.*] To put into action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened, to *inactuate* only an aerial body. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 125.

INACTUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *inactuate.*] Operation.

They [the creatures] were then constituted in the *inactuation* and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 113.

INA'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adæquatus,* Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?
Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately.* *Boyle.*

INA'DEQUATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inadequate.*] Defect of proportion.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

INADEQUA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *adequation.*] Want of exact correspondence.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.
Cit. in Puller's Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 418.

INADMI'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *inadmissible;* an old word in that language; but, in ours, of modern date. Mr. Malone attributes the introduction of it to William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham.] Not to be allowed, or admitted.

It must always be remembered, that bishop Lowth's version is designed for the learned: in one for vulgar use "sorec" for "choice vine," "ilex" for "green oak," &c. would be clearly *inadmissible.*
Abp. Newcome, Ess. on Bibl. Transl. p. 303.

INADVE'RTENCE. } *n. s.* [*inadvertence,* Fr.
INADVE'RTENCY. } from *inadvertent.*]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency,* men are so intent upon the present, that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies,* are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens,* Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent.*] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulyssus, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently.* *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

INADVE'RTISEMENT.* *n. s.* [*in* and *advertisement.*] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement,* upon us. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

INAFFABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inaffable.*] Reservedness in conversation. *Coles.*

INA'FFABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *affable.*] Reserved; sour; uncourteous; unpleasant in conversation. See AFFABLE. *Scott.*

INAFFECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *affectation.*] The state of being void of affectation. *Scott.*

INAFFE'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *inaffected.*] Without affectation; "*inaffectedly,* done carelessly." Not in use. *Cockeram.*

INA'IDABLE.* *adj.* [from *in* and *aid.*] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature
From her *inaidable* estate. *Shaks. All's Well.*

INA'LIENABLE.† *adj.* [*inalienable,* old Fr.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

This grant or concession was made originally upon condition that the said lands should be *inalienable.*
Hist. Desc. of the Kingd. of Macasar, (1701,) p. 88.

It [the land] was not originally *inalienable.* *Burke, Speech in Parl.* (1772.)

INA'LIENABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

INALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INA'LTERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *alterable.*] Not to be changed or altered.

The heavens — being made of an incorruptible and *inalterable* quintessence. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 75.

INA'MIABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *amiable.*] Unpleasant; not to be beloved. *Cockeram.*

INA'MIABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inamiable.*] Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

INAMI'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*inamissible,* Fr.; *in* and *amissus,* Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible.* *Hammond.*

Fixed in an *inamissible* happiness. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 68.

INAMI'SSIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inamissible.*] The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

INAMORA'TO.* *n. s.* [Ital. *innamorato.*] One in love. See ENAMORADO. It appears to have once had the English form of *inamorate;* for thus Cockeram gives it, in his old vocabulary, "*inamorates,* lovers." But *inamorato* has kept its ground down to our own times. It is usually a contemptuous expression.

Perfum'd *inamoratoes!*
Marston, Scourge of Villany, (1599,) iii. 10.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all *inamoratoes.* *Tatler,* No. 27.

Distracted *inamoratos,* or spiritual or sensual. *Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Methodists,* vol. i. p. 57.

We are both worshippers and *inamoratos* of this mother of the gods, antiquity.
Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 199.

INA'NE. *adj.* [*inanis,* Latin.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a substantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane,* beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *animo,* Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the poetical passage from Donne. Donne, however, was fond of the word.

There's a kind of world remaining still;
Though she, which did *inanimate* and fill
The world, be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne, Poems, p. 204.

This child of mine, *inanimated* by your gracious acceptation. *Donne, Devot. Epist. Dedic.*

Youth is their critical day, that judges them, that denominates them, that *inanimates* and informs them. *Donne, Devot.* p. 338.

INA'NIMATE. } *adj.* [*inanimatus,* Latin;
INA'NIMATED. } *inanimé,* French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the universe.
Cheyne, Philos. Princip.

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear.
Pope.

INANIMA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To inanimate.*] Animation. Not usual.

We may well consider the body, before the soul came, before *inanimation,* to be without sin. *Donne, Devot.* p. 581.

INANI'TION † *n. s.* [*inanition,* Fr. *inanis,* Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fullness in the vessels of the animal.

Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 235.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

INA'NITY.† *n. s.* [*inanité*, Fr. *inaninis*, Lat.] 1. Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as nobody whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Vanity.

These fopperies are the chief of the effect.—Their *inanity* gives them weight and credit.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 42.

INA'PPETENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *appetence.*] Want of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence.*

Boyle against Custom. Swear. p. 106.

INA'PPETENCY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite. *Sherwood.*

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application.*] Indolence; negligence.

INA'PPOSITE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apposite.*] Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.

INAPPREHE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensible.*] Not intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defiled with women. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

INAPPREHE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensive.*] Not noticing; regardless.

By faring deliciously every day men become senseless of the evils of mankind, *inapprehensive* of the troubles of their brethren, unconcerned in the changes of the world, and the cries of the poor, the hunger of the fatherless, and the thirst of widows. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 206.

INA'PTITUDE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *aptitude.*] Unfitness.

Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1619,) i. i. 9.

INA'QUATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *aquatus*, Lat.] Embodied in water. Not in use.

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water, beying sacramentally joyned to the water in baptisme.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 368.

INAQUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *inaquate.*] The state of being inaquate.

The second reason is almost as fondly handled, alluding from impanation to *inaquation.*

Bp. Gardiner, Repl. to Abp. Cranmer, p. 369.

INA'RABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *arabilis*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*]

Inarching is a method of grafting which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, does in churches.

Dryden.

INARTI'CULATELY.† *adv.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not distinctly.

Whispered *inarticulately* in our hearts.

Hammond, Works, iv. 497.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTICULA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words.

Ld. Chesterfield.

INARTIFI'CIAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *artificial.*] 1. Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration.

Sprat, Hist. of the R. Soc. p. 91.

Words of such amazing force and comprehension, [St. Matt. vi. 6—9.] and at the same time of such a wonderful and *inartificial* simplicity, as must convince the most hardened infidel, would he give himself leave thoroughly to attend to them, of that divine spirit and wisdom, by which the author of them most unquestionably spake.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

If poetry be compared with painting, in respect of this its merely natural and *inartificial* resemblance. *Harris on Musick, Poetry, &c.* iii. § 2.

Petty barbarian states, intent only on repelling their neighbours or enlarging their territories, unfurnished with arts or letters, and, from their natural ferocity, cherishing the most violent jealousies, and destitute of the principles of mutual confidence, possessed no other mode of adjusting their differences, and securing their frontiers, than to construct these *inartificial* bulwarks, serving at once for division and defence, planned on the simplest mechanism, and executed by the mere strength of tumultuary multitudes.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 64.

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention.*] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INATTE'NTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *inattentive.*] Without attention; heedlessly.

INAU'DIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

To INAU'GURATE.† *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the times as of the will.

Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.

He had taken with him Alfred, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated.*

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.

INAU'GURATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Invested with office.

Edmond ——
At London caus'd himself *inaugurate* to be.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

The new state, to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

INAUGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*inauguration*, Fr.; *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable.

Howell, Voc. For.

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INAU'GURATORY.* *adj.* [from *inaugurate.*] Respecting inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before. *Johnson, Life of Dryden.*

INAURA'TION. *n. s.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

INAU'SPICATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *auspicate*. See *To* AUSPICATE.] Ill omened.

Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 43.

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair.
Dryden.

INAUSPI'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *inauspicious*.] With ill omens; with bad fortune.

INAUSPI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inauspicious*.] The state or quality of being inauspicious. *Scott.*

INBE'ING. *n. s.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

I'NBORN.† *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

These not ingrav'd, but *inborn* dignities,
Caskets of souls. *Donne, Poems*, p. 160.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

INBRE'ATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Ode.

I'NBRED.† *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

That other inward *inbred* cause of melancholy, is our temperature, in whole or part, which we receive from our parents.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 60.

The *inbred* delight or pleasure in secular vanities. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 542.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight.
Dryden.

To INBRE'ED.* *v. a.* [from *breed*.] To produce; to raise.

It is *inbred*, and an impressed belief in all, that our souls have a divine original.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 32.

These abilities — are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and publick civility.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

To INCA'GE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*. Fr. *encager*. See *To* ENCAGE.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

In a tavern neighbouring by
He hath *incaged* the silly gentleman.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, 1599.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waist is no whit lesser than thy lord's.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Don Quixote saw himself to be *incaged*, and placed in the cart. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 20.

INCA'GEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *incage*.] Confinement in a cage.

Since your *incagement*, and as you imagine inchantment, in that coop.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 21.

INCALE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion.
Ray on the Creation.

INCA'LCULABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *calculable*.] Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. A very modern word; "his loss is *incalculable*; the advantages are *incalculable*."

INCANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*incantation*, Fr.; *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The nuptial rights his outrage strait attends;
The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

INCA'NTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them.
Brown.

INCA'NTING.* *part. adj.* [*incanto*, low Lat. to enchant.] Enchanting, as it were; delightful.

Incanting voices, — poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 306.

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison, on Italy.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *incapable*.]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr.; *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with *of* before the thing to be contained.
2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shakspeare.

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clar.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid
With age? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable of* falsehood, or *incapable of* generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.]

1. Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2. Wanting power to contain or comprehend.

Buzzing them [questions of speculation] into popular ears and capacities, *incapacious* of them, unable to comprehend them.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 80.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage.
Arbuthnot.

INCAPACITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *incapacitate*.] Disqualification.

The power of *incapacitation* is a legislative power. *Burke, Speech in Parl.* (1771.)

INCAPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*incapacité*, Fr.; *in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.
Gov. of the Tongue.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE.† *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites only the example from Harvey. But see the participial adjective INCARCERATE, which he has not noticed; and INCARCERATION, of which he has given no example. The writers, who use these words, are of high reputation.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCA'RCERATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Imprisoned; confined.

When they no longer be *incarcerate*
In this dark dungeon.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) i. ii. 20.

INCARCERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *incarcerate*; old Fr. *incarceration*.] Imprisonment; confinement.

A state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 30.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE.† *v. a.* [*incarnadin*, Fr.; *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakspeare. A writer, soon after Shakspeare, uses it as a verb; and another, as an adjective.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall besnow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carew's Poems*, p. 95.

INCA'RNADINE.* *adj.* [*incarnadino*, Ital.] Of a red colour.

Such whose white-sattin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadin*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.
Lovelace, Luc. p. 128.

To INCA'RNATE.† *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.; *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

He was not yet born, nor *incarnated*.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 83.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute.
Milton, P. L.

If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of *incarnating* the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the almost undefinable composition of a great and perfect actor, these and many more will be found in Mr. Dowton. *Cumberland's Life of Himself.*

INCA'RNATE.† *part. adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr.; from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign,
Both God and man. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It may be doubted whether Swift understood this word.

But he's possest,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland, *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour. Dr. Johnson.—He might have added, that it was so used in this country.

Yelowe, pale, redde, blue, whyte, graye, and *incarnate*. *Questions of Love*, (1566.)

For repairing, with some additions, of the rich *incarnate* velvet bed, being for the reception of his majesty, [1660].
Parliament. Hist. vol. xxii. p. 306.

INCARNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incarnation*, Fr.; from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.
Wiseman, Surg.

3. Colour of flesh. See the third sense of the adjective INCARNATE.

The other sort of flower was of a deep *incarnation*, not unlike the gilliflowers of Spain.
Hist. of Peru, p. 230.

INCA'RNATIVE.† *n. s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.; from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.

Such are these caustick plasters, preparatory to the *incarnative*, the knife, and the lance.
Hammond, Works, iv. 484.

I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to enwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver. *Pope, Odyss.*

To INCA'SK.* *v. a.* [*in* and *cask*.] To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

INCA'STELLATED.* *adj.* Enclosed in a castle. Sherwood. See CASTELLATED.

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air.
Arbuthnot on Air.

INCAU'TIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *incautious*.] Want of caution; heedlessness.

To INCE'ND.* *v. a.* [*incendo*, Lat.] To stir up; to inflame. Not now in use.

Oh! there's a line *inscends* his lustful blood.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) ii. 6.

With the heat, brought with them, they *incend* the brain beyond measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 207.

INCE'NDIARY.† *n. s.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Lat.; *incendiare*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*.
Blackstone.

2. One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.
Addison.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of common weals. *Bentley.*

3. Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up.

To these two abovenamed causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 606.

INCE'NDIARY.* *adj.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution. *Hist. of Duelling*, (1770,) p. 146.

I'NCENSE. *n. s.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To I'NCENSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

The prayers of the saints, *incensed* by his [Christ's] mediation and merits.
Barrow, Works, i. 440.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles.
Shakspeare.

He is attended with a desp'rate train,
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each *incensed* will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*
God as to leave them. *Milton, P. L.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?
Dryden, Æn.

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. s.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakspeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*incensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] That incites; that inflames.

To be extremely hated, and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of human passions.
Barrow, Works, iii. 118.

INCE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. s.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill; with *to*.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive to* their reception. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging; with *to*.

Competency is the most *incentive to* industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning. *Bullokar.*

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

Many *inceptions* are but, as Epicurus termeth them, "tentamina," that is, imperfect offers and assays, which vanish, and come to no substance, without iteration. *Bacon, Of the Colours of Good and Evil.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

2. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed. In the old dictionary of Huloet, "*inceptors* or regent masters in the universities, *candidati*."

In the year 1576, Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for *inceptor* of arts: Dr. Herbert Westphaling, a man of noted learning, being then vice-chancellor; and, the act following, he was completed master. *Walton, Life of Hooker.*

There were only ten *inceptors* in arts, and three in theology and jurisprudence. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 449.

INCERA'TION. *n. s.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RATIVE.* *adj.* [*inceratif*, French; from *incero*, Lat.] Cleaving or sticking to, like wax. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INCE'RTAIN.* *adj.* [*incertus*, Latin.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.

The matter is *incertain.* *Huloet.*

Lawless and *incertain* thoughts. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Willing misery
Outlives *incertain* pomp. *Shaksp. Tim. of Ath.*

With words confus'd *incertain* tales they told. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

INCE'RTAINLY.* *adv.* [from *incertain.*] Doubtfully; without certainty.

Amswer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Huloet.*

INCE'RTAINTY.* *n. s.* [from *incertain.*] Uncertainty.

The certain hazard
Of all *incertainties.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Shewing the corruptions, *incertainties*, and disagreements of those volumes. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

INCE'RTITUDE.† *n. s.* [*incertitude*, Fr.; *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

Under this *incertitude*, let us see what the count advanceth more distinctly concerning the Persons in the Deity. *Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared, &c.* p. 9.

Differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back to our old *incertitude.* *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

INCE'SSABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *cessans.*] Unceasing; continual.

The *incessable* blows which still do wound our ears. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs. *Shakspeare.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

If, by prayer
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of Him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milt. P. L.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies,
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope, Odyssey.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant.*] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgement equal or superior. *Milton, P. R.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

I'NCEST.† *n. s.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin. "They call *incest* an unlawfull meddling of a man with a woman, against the honour of bloud and affinitie. For *cestus* signifieth the marriage girdle, which the bride did weare, to shewe that the marriage was just and lawfull." Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 236. The etymology, which has been assigned to the Latin word, is more simple, viz. *in* and *castus*. And the Latin word, as well as the Italian, means also any forbidden union between the sexes. See Baldelli's Life of Boccaccio, note, p. 161. "Per *incesto* il Boccaccio non intendeva soltanto la culpa che macchia il consanguineo letto, ma ogni illegitimo commercio."] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INCE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou simular man of virtue,
That art *incestuous.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous.*] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously.* *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *incestuous.*] State of incest.

The horrible *incestuousness* of this match. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* Add.

INCH. *n. s.* [ince, Sax.; *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches.* *Shaksp. Coriol.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gained ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch.* *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch.* *Shakspeare.*

To INCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden, Cleom.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.*

The rest are commonly too sparing, in the *inching* out of the possibility of our assurance by nice distinctions. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.

To INCH.† *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden, Æn.*

To INCHA'MBER.* *v. a.* [*enchambrer*, Fr.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

To INCHA'NT.* See *To* ENCHANT, and its derivatives.

INCHA'RITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *charitable.*] Wanting charity.

You bawling, blasphemous, *incharitable* dog! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To INCHA'SE.* See *To* ENCHASE.

INCHA'STITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Want or loss of chastity.

On those women, who pretend that poverty provoketh to *inchastity.* *Jordan's Poems*, §§§ 2.

I'NCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To INCHE'ST.* *v. a.* [*in* and *chest*; Fr. *encaisser*.] To put into a case or chest.
Sherwood.

I'NCHIPIN. *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *n. s.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.
All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To I'NCHOATE.† *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence.
Plato mentions, that the great soul of this world does at least *inchoate*, and rudely delineate, the fabrick of our body at first.
More, Song of the Soul, Notes, (1647,) p. 383.
The higher congruity of life being yet but imperfectly *inchoated*. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 139.

I'NCHOATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Begun; entered upon.
Oh, that all the saints of God, in a comfortable sense of their *inchoate* blessedness could sing for joy. *Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 8.
Lingering sickness hath its acceptable handle, by preparing; and *inchoate* misfortunes lessening the horrour of (that must-be-done) dying.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 25.
The proportion of the imperfect, *inchoate*, very moderate state of the Christian in this life.
Hammond, Works, iv. 505.

I'NCHOATELY.* *adv.* [from *inchoate*.] In an incipient degree.
Whether as fully just by thy gracious imputation, or as *inchoately* just by thy gracious inoperation. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 305.

INCHOA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.
It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes, various of stellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*
The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.
I consider a double estate of the learned; *inchoation*, and progress.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 38.
I take much contentment in this *inchoation* of friendship. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 32.
There is another life, in which those divine *inchoations* shall be completed.
Glanville, Serm. p. 281.

I'NCHOATIVE.† *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.
These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays.
W. Mountague, Div. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 387.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]
Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*
The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCIDENCE. } *n. s.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin,
I'NCIDENCY. } *incidence*, Fr.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occursions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*
In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*
He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happiness. *Norris.*
In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton, Opticks.*
The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*
2. [*Incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty.
What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I'NCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Latin.]
1. Casual: fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.
As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*
I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Wotton.*
In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*
2. Happening; apt to happen.
Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *n. s.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.
His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon, Holy War.*
No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.
The satisfaction you received from those *incidental* discourses which we have wandered into.
Milton.
By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.
These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderson.*
I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours.
Boyle.

I'NCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.
It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To INCI'NERATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes.
By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*
That power which is requisite to raise a body now putrified and *incinerated*.
Farindon's Serm. (1647,) p. 55.
These dregs are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

INCI'NERATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Burnt to ashes.
Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

INCINERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.
The phenix kinde,
Of whose *incineration*,
There riseth a new creation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 230.
Those quartans are of all the most obstinate, which arise out of the *incineration* of a former ague.
Wotton, Rem. p. 470.
I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very different from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*.
Boyle.

INCI'PIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *incipient*.] Beginning; commencement.

INCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*incipiens*, Lat.] Commencing.
Certainly in any sense, a second or third fluxion seems an obscure mystery. The *incipient* celerity of an *incipient* celerity, the nascent argument of a nascent argument, i. e. of a thing which hath no magnitude, &c. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 4.
In their *incipient* state all are upon a footing.
Goldsmith, Hist. of the Earth.

To INCI'RCLE.* See *To* ENCIRCLE.
Sherwood.

INCI'RCLET.* *n. s.* [from *incircle*.] A small circle.
In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze.
Sidney, Arc. b. 2.

INCIRCUMSCRI'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *circumscriptible*.] Not to be bound or confined.
When thou speakest of God, thou muste consyder a thynge that in nature is single, without composition, without convertion; that is invisible, immortall, *incircumscriptible*, incomprehensible.
Abp. Cranmer, Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 343.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.
An unexpected way of delusion, whereby be more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INCI'SE.* *v. a.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Lat.] To cut; to engrave; to carve.
If Truth's hand
Incise the story of our land,

Posterity shall see a fair
Structure. *Carew's Poems*, p. 79.
Let others carve the rest; it shall suffice,
I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*. *Ibid.* p. 104.
Nor had his love to any (had not stone
And stocks discover'd it,) been ever known;
Which, (for on them he us'd his plaints t' *incise*,)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.
Sherburn, Transl. from St. Amant.

INCI'SED. *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together.
Wiseman, Surgery.

INCI'SION. *n. s.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisio*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.
Shakspeare.

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR.† *n. s.* [*incisor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.
Berdmore on the Teeth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

After that Dionise, by their *incitation*, had expelled Plato out of Sicily, they abandoned their habite and severity. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 139.

He was satisfied, that Sarah's motion proceeded not merely from her anger, but from a divine *incitation*. *Patrick on Genes.* xxi, 12.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.
Gov. of the Tongue.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shaks.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
Shakspeare.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [old French, *incitement.*] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Let his actions speak him; and this shield,
Let down from heaven, that to his youth will yield
Such copy of *incitement*. *B. Jonson, Masq. at Court.*

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope, Stat.*

INCI'TER.* *n. s.* [from *incite.*] An inciting cause; that which encourages.

They held it as an *inciter* of lust.
Feltham, Res. ii. 36.

All this which I have depainted to thee, are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iii. 6.

INCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incivilité*, Fr.; *in* and *civility.*]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

INCI'VILLY.* *adv.* [from *incivil.*] Rudely. See UNCIVILLY.

To INCLA'SP.* *v. a.* [from *clasp.*] To hold fast; to clasp.

He *inclaspeth* the whole world within his outstretched arms; his soul is as wide as the whole universe. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 65.

I'NCLAVATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *clavatus*, Lat.] Set; fast fixed.

These [teeth] are more firmly *inclavated*, and infixed into the jaw bones, by treble or quadruple roots. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 81.

INCLE'MENCY. *n. s.* [*inclemence*, Fr.; *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryd.*

INCLE'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh. I is used of tener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, P. L.

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.
Pope.

INCLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to*.

People are not always *inclinable to* the best.
Spenser.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable to* that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inclinaison*, *inclination*, Fr.; *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.
Newton, Opticks.

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way.
Addison.

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage.
Clarendon.

A mere *inclination to* a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits *for*.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting.
Dryden.

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Flexion; the act of bowing. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

There was a pleasaunt arber, not by art
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 44.

To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar *inclination* or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

7. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

It was found to be this very *inclination* to the axis of the earth; and proportionably, though not equally, answering to the degrees of latitude.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 282.

8. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.
Quincy.

INCLI'NATORY.† *adj.* [from *incline.*]

1. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Applied to the magnetical needle. See the seventh sense of INCLINATION.
This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers call their directory needle; not only for the reason intimated, but to distinguish it also from their other, called the *inclinatory* needle. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 281.

INCLI'NATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.
Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To INCLI'NE.† *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.; *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part; with *to* or *towards*.
Her house *inclineth unto* death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov.* ii. 18.
Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To bend the body; to bow.
The winged warriour low *inclin'd*
At his Creator's feet with reverence due.
Fairfax, Tass. ix. 60.
He, kingly, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.
Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
—— He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakspeare.*
Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech.
Judges.

To INCLI'NE.† *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.
The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumberous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton, P. L.*
Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*
A towering structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*.
Pope.

2. To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive.
Incline our hearts to keep this law.
Common Prayer.
Ye have not *inclined* your ear unto me. *Jerem.*
But that from us aught should ascend to heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer.
Milton, P. L.

3. To bend; to incurvate.
An embracing vine,
Whose bunches hanging down seem'd to entice
All passers-by to taste their luscious wine,
And did themselves into their hands *incline*,
As freely offering to be gathered.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 54.
With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superiour kind. *Dryden.*

INCLI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *incline.*] In dialling, an inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To grasp; to enclose; to surround.
Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have't.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

To INCLO'ISTER.† *v. a.* [*enclostrer*, Fr. See *To* ENCLOISTER.] To shut up in a cloister.
Such a beatifick face
Incloysters here this narrow floor,
That possest all hearts before.
Lovelace's Luc. p. 47.

To INCLO'SE.* *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson takes no notice of this way of writing *enclose*; which, however, is very common; and which he has often used himself; though certainly *enclose* is more correct, from its French origin, *enclos.*] To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to surround; to shut in. See *To* ENCLOSE.
A garden *inclosed* is my sister. *Cantic.* iv. 12.

INCLO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *inclose.*] One that encloses. See ENCLOSER.
A most unconscionable *incloser* and impropriator.
Dean Martin, Lett. (1662,) p. 23.

INCLO'SURE.* See ENCLOSURE.

To INCLO'UD.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure.
The heavens on everie side *enclowded* be.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.
In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.]

1. To inclose; to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire lease. *Bacon.*
The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.
Pope.
Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLU'SION.* *n. s.* [*inclusio*, Lat.] The act of including.

INCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, Fr.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.
O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.
I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.
Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Hale.*
All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

To INCO'ACH.* See *To* ENCOACH.

INCOA'CT.* } *adj.* [*incoactus*, Lat.] Un-
INCOA'CTED. } constrained. See COACTED. *Bullokar, and Coles.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.
Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on.
Locke.

INCO'G.† *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—"Some words are hitherto but fairly split, and therefore only in their way to perfection; as *incog*, and *plenipo*: but in a short time, it is to be hoped, they will be further docked to *inc*, and *plen*." Tatler, No. 230.] Unknown; in private.
But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*. *Addison.*

INCO'GITABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of.
The most flagitious, *incogitable* fact.
Dean King, Serm. 5 Nov. 1608, p. 31.

INCO'GITANCY.† *n. s.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.
It cannot argue any want of judgement in the author, but meer *incogitancy* only.
Ferrand on Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 112.
Which action, done out of a sudden *incogitancy*, might pass for but a weakness.
South, Serm. vii. 211.
One man's fancies are laws to succeeders, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*
Next to the stupid and meerly vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration *Decay of Piety.*

INCO'GITANT.* *adj.* [*incogitans*, Latin.] Thoughtless; inconsiderate.
His first example saith, "It is a just law that every one shall peaceably enjoy his estate in lands or otherwise." Does this law attain to no good end? The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock. *Milton, Colasterion.*
Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

INCO'GITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *incogitant.*] Without consideration.
Some—do not imprudently or *incogitantly* refer the prayers and fasting to the valediction of Paul and Barnabas.
Knatchbull's Annot. Tr. p. 146.
Men almost as often speak *incogitantly*, as they think silently. *Barrow, Serm. on St. James* iii. 2.

INCO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought.
Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO.† *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — We borrow the term from the Italian *incognito*; the great men of which country were fond of travelling, or walking about, in disguise.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods come down *incognito*. *Prior.*

The prince royal of Prussia came thither *incognito*. *Tatler*, No. 17.

He designs to stay there *incognito* a few days.
Bp. Berkeley, Lett. to T. Prior, (1713.)

INCOHE'RENCE. } INCOHE'RENCY. } *n. s.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT.† *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marle or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

3. Not suitable to; not agreeing.

Two *incoherent* and incombining dispositions.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 10.

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

INCOLU'MITY.† *n. s.* [*incolumité*, Fr. *incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howell.*

To INCO'MBER.* See *To* ENCUMBER, and *To* INCUMBER. Barret and Sherwood write it *incomber*.

To INCOMBI'NE.* *v. n.* [*in* and *combine*.] To differ; not to agree.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 10.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustible*, Fr. *in* and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

I'NCOME.† *n. s.* [*in* and *come*. Sax. incuman, to come in, to enter.]

1. Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord.
Dryden, Georg.

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy.*

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury.*

2. Coming-in; admission; introduction. Not now in use. It was a favourite expression in Cromwell's time.

He that walks up unto that light, and improves that strength, which God hath already communicated unto him, shall have more abundant *incomes* of light and strength from God.
Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth. § 17.

Every humour and fantastick unaccountable motion was, by some, represented as the work of that Spirit to which they were most opposite: thus when warm and brisk sanguine presented a cheerful scene, and filled the imagination with pleasant dreams; these were divine illapses, the joys and *incomes* of the Holy Ghost!
Glanville, Serm. iii. p. 179.

This hath been commonly experimented by the devotos of all religions: for even among the devouter Turks and Heathens we may find as notorious instances of those *incomes* and enlargements, as in any of our modern histories of Christian experiences.
Scott, Works, ii. 129. (edit. 1718.)

INCO'MING.* *adj.* [from *income*; incuman, Sax.] Coming in.

It is the first and fundamental interest of the labourer, that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour.
Burke, Thoughts and Details on Scarcity.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Mr. W. Warner made an inverted logarithmicall table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, encreasing by unites, and over-against them setts their logarithms, which, because of *incommensurability*, must needs be either abundant or deficient. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 579.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

INCOMMI'XTURE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *commixture*.] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account farther than that their words were Basquish or Cantabrian.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 135.

To INCO'MMODATE.† } *To* INCOMMO'DE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to: to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

Neither know I whether is more hard to manage of the two; a dejected estate, or prosperous; whether we may be more *incommodated* with a resty horse, or with a tired one.
Bp. Hall of Contentation, § 2.

Temporal pressures and adversities—may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the saint; and, though they break the casket, can never come at the jewel. *South, Serm.* vi. 134.

A gnat planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMODA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *incommodate*.] Inconvenience.

What *incommodation* is that, after the brisk active heat of the sun in the day-time, to have the variety of the more mild beams of the moon.
Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682,) p. 115.

INCOMMO'DEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *incommode*.] Inconvenience.

I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe *incommodement*.
Cheyne, Eng. Malady, (1733,) p. 315.

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

I told how myself had stood so *incommodiously* by means of the great press, as I heard it not well.
Harington, Br. View of the Ch. (1653,) p. 190.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness.
Burnet.

INCOMMO'DITY. *n. s.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smoak. *Wotton, Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

The *incommunicability* of this peace with many out of his church. *Hales, Rem.* p. 181.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable.*]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reverence to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incommunicable.*] The state or quality of not being impartible.

As by honouring him, we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God,

Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times, p. 33.

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMU'NICATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *communicated.*] Not imparted.

Excellencies, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 2.

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgements and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale, Common Law.*

INCOMMU'TABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Unchangeable; not subject to change. *Bullokar.*

INCOMMUTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *incommutable.*] The state or quality of being unchangeable.

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Transl. of Boethius*, (Oxf. 1674,) p. 187.

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compact.*]
INCOMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted.* *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodness.
Shakspeare, Timon.

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Now this mask
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incomparable.*] Excellence beyond comparison; the state or quality of being incomparable. *Scott.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPA'RED.* *adj.* [*in* and *compared.*] Unmatched; peerless.

That Mantuan poet's *incompared* spirit,
Whose girland now is set in highest place.
Spenser, Sonn. to Sir F. Walsingham.

INCOMPA'SSION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *compassion.*] Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion*: — we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs.

Bp. Sanderson's Serm. (1681,) p. 148.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherwood.*

Perhaps the sea to my afflicted state
Will prove than her less *incompassionate.*
Sherburne's Lydia, (Poems, 1651.)

INCOMPA'SSIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *incompassionate.*] Without pity or compassion.

INCOMPA'SSIONATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incompassionate.*] Want of tenderness or pity.

The *incompassionateness* of other great men which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted.

Granger on Eccles. (1621,) p. 94.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incompatibilité*, Fr. properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Lat. And accordingly Hammond writes it *incompetibility.*] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension: but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

The *incompetibility* of true faith with carnal desires. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 604.

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [*incompatible*, Fr. rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else: it is followed by *with.*

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible with* the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or successive motion, and depends upon the incompossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible.*] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *n. s.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent.*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spight of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryd.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent.*] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfinished state.

He — supplies what her *incompleteness* went seeking.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. To the Parl.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLE'X.* *adj.* [*in* and *complex; incomplexe.* Fr.] Complicated: opposed to simple.

Otherwise it is unintelligible, how any *incomplex* thing (as they speak) can be the complete or immediate object of belief. *Barrow, Works.* ii. 55.

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED.† *adj.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Howell. Two of our best poets have finely employed the word.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howell.*

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With faltering speech and visage *incompos'd*,
Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 989.

In the middle droops
The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which *incompos'd* he shakes. *Thomson, Summer.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incompossible.*] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in, con,* and *possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incompréhensibilité,* Fr. from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South, Serm.* iii. 217.

The plea of difficulty, and even *incomprehensibility,* may be urged. *Professor White's Serm. Notes,* p. x.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*incomprehensible,* Fr. *in* and *comprehensible.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible.* *Milton, P. L.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness:* if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPREHE'NSION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *comprehension.*] Want of comprehension.

These mazes and *incomprehensions.* *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

INCOMPREHE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *comprehensive.*] Not extensive.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title: for this edition, the last and the best, contains the three first as well as the three last books. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iv. 4.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompressible,* Fr. *in* and *compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible,* when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incompressible.*] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Er.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconcevable,* Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable. Newton, Opticks.*

INCONCE'IVABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inconceivable.*] The quality or state of being inconceivable.

If any of these ways of attaining salvation seem to some men inconceivable, this very *inconceivableness* is thought by others a proper character to set out all for mysteries. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor,* p. 6.

When once this method is known, there is no difficulty or *inconceivableness* in it, as can reasonably make a wise and considerate man call in question the truth of a well attested revelation, merely upon that account. *Clarke, Evid. of Natural and Rev. Religion.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible; conceptus,* Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INCONCI'NNITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *inconcinnitas.*] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *Bullokar.*

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals; which is quite otherwise in Mr. Mede. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 184.

INCONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens,* Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INCONCLU'DING.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *conclude.*] Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence.

Those, which in after ages first denied it, [the creation of the world,] made use of very frivolous and *inconcluding* arguments, grounding their new opinion upon weak foundations. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. i.

INCONCLU'SIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

The lines in which Lucretius [B. 5. 223.] proposes this objection, are as unphilosophical and *inconclusive,* as they are highly pathetic and poetical. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCO'CTED. } Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct;* and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. s.* [from *inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction,* which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it,

it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

INCONCU'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*inconcussus*, Lat.] Incapable of being shaken.
Peace consummated in immutable, *inconcussible*, and indeficient delectation.
Bp. Reynold's Works, p. 1107.

INCO'NDITE.† *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.
They — use inarticulate, *incondite* voices, speeches, obsolete gestures, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 196.
Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.
From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.
Brown.

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.
They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *conform*.] Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules.
Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions.
Heylin's Life of Abp. Laud, 1671, p. 190.

INCONFO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *conformity*.]
1. In compliance with the practice of others.
We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*
2. Refusal to join in the established religion.
Mr. Buckley is sent to the high commission for *inconformity*. *Abp. Laud to K. Ch. I. Hist.* p. 531.

INCONFU'SED.* *adj.* [*inconfusus*, Lat.] Not confused; distinct.
All the curious diversity of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* ii. 192.

INCONFU'SION. *n. s.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness. Not used.
The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGE'LABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *congelable*.] Not to be frozen. *Cockeram.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.
Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity, or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCO'NGRUENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *congruent*.] Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.
It will be not *incongruent* to our matter, to shewe what profite may be taken by the diligente readinge of auncient poets. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 42.
As Christ's spirit and grace gives such power to go beyond the precepts; so it is not *incongruent* that it should so modify sins in his members to make them venial and not killing, in regard they are not done with a full consent, but with a desire of doing the contrary; of which the Apostle saith thus, Rom. vii. 20. "But if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." *Shelford's Learned Discourses*, p. 130.

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. s.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous*.]
1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.
The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.
To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*
3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.
She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr.; *in* and *congruous*.]
1. Unsuitable; not fitting.
Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God, as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *incongruous*.] Improperly; unfitly.
Having little to salve the irregularity of the construction, but by saying, that Luke varied his form of speech; that is, in plain terms, he writ *incongruously*; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism. *Knatchbull, Annot. Tr.* p. 56.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependance. Little used.
Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INCONNE'XION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *connexion*.] Want of connexion, or just relation.
Neither need we any better or other proof of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders, than that of their own Dominicus à Soto.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 10.

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.
So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*inconsequence*, Fr.; *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.
This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with showing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.
The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*.
Hakewill on Providence.
Men rest not in false apprehensions, without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONSEQUE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *inconsequent*.] Not leading to consequences.
She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.
I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing.
Denham.
The most inconsiderable of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*
Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity.
Addison.
May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton, Opticks.*
If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*
Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderable*.] Small importance.
To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*
From the consideration of our own smalness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts.
Ray on the Creation.

INCONSI'DERACY.* *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Thoughtlessness. This word is modern; the old word was *inconsiderancy*, as in Cockeram's vocabulary, from *considerance*.
This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INCONSI'DERANCE.* See INCONSIDERACY.

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconsidere*, Fr.; *inconsideratus*, Lat.]
1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; used both of men and things.
When *thy inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*
If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham, Sophy.*
It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks.
Addison, Freeholder.
2. Wanting due regard; with *of* before the subject.
He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate of* our frailties.
Decay of Piety.

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.
The king, transported with just wrath *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, be-

fore his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison, Spectator.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness.* *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr.; *in* and *consideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

Let thy merciful providence so govern all in this sickness, that I never fall into utter darkness, ignorance of Thee, or *inconsideration* of myself. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 363.

I am moved to reflect upon two principal *inconsiderations;* the singularity of some, and the irreverence of almost all. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 141.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Bp. Taylor.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*]
INCONSI'STENCY. }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency between* that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency with* ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last? *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatable; not suitable; incongruous; followed by *with.*

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations, against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent. Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY.† *adv.* [from *inconsistent.*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

A melancholy kind of madness — made him speak distractedly and *inconsistently.* *Spenser on Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) p. 109.

INCONSI'STENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*] Want of consistency.

No contradictious *inconsistentness.* *More, Song of the Soul, Infin.* st. 49.

INCONSI'STING. *adj.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatable with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INCONSO'LABLE.† *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr.; *in* and *console.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort. *Bullokar.*

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable.* *Fiddes, Serm.*

INCO'NSONANCY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy.*]

1. Disagreement with itself.

2. [In musick.] Disagreeableness in a sound; a discordance.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat.; *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant.*]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakspeare.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy.*
Denham.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr.; *inconstans*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.
Shakspeare.

INCO'NSTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *inconstant.*] Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.

INCONSU'MABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted. See INCONSUMPTIBLE.

Other authors say, *inconsumable* cloth and the wicks of perpetual lamps were made of the stones magnesia, alumen sciscile, and the like. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 362.

INCONSU'MMATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *consummate.*] Not completed.

There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 13.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*, Dr. Johnson says. The French, he might have added, have also possession of the word. V. Cotgrave in V. INCONSUMPTIBLE.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONTA'MINATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *contaminate.*] Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine.

The bishop of Winton was a strong upholder of *incontaminate* antiquity. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1693,) p. 67.

INCONTE'STABLE.† *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr.; *in* and *contest.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

These are *incontestable* proofs of a divine power. *Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 140.

INCONTE'STABLY.† *adv.* [from *incontestable.*] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

The main substance and groundwork of the language of the Gospels and Epistles, is *incontestably* the same with that of the old authentic Grecians. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* 1. 201.

The exalted prophecy of Isaiah, which Pope has so successfully versified in an eclogue, that *incontestably* surpasses the Pollio of Virgil. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

INCONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *continence.*] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.
INCO'NTINENCY. }

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this: she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shakspeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence.*
Milton, Comus.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence,*
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.
Dryden.

The words *sine veste Dianem* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency.* *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT. *adj* [*incontinens*, Lat.; *in* and *continent.*] Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim.* iii. 3.

INCO'NTINENT.* *n. s.* One who is unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

INCO'NTINENT.† *adv.* Without delay; immediately. Obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Spen. F. Q.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

He says he will return *incontinent*.
Shakspeare, Othello.

INCO'NTINENTLY.† *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Not wantonly, not immodestly, not *incontinently*.
Woolton, Chr. Manual, (1576,) L. iii. b.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense.

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

INCONTRA'CTED.* *adj.* [*in* and *contracted*.] Not contracted; not shortened.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 228.

INCONTRO'LLABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *controllable*.] Not to be controlled, or resisted.

Their not erring and *incontrollable* lord of Rome was no other than that imperious bewitching lady of Babylon. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

INCONTRO'LLABLY.* *adv.* [from *incontrollable*.] Without control.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is; for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself.
South, Serm. viii. 24.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVE'NIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*.
Ralegh, Hist.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attends incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

To INCONVE'NIENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

It is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales, Rem.* p. 49.

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.; *in* and *conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable*. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 195.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INCO'NY.† *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning in Shakspeare. Dr. Johnson.—There is no such expression in the north of England as *incony*, as Mr. Ritson observes; or in Scotland, as we may gather from Dr. Jamieson's not noticing the word in his Scottish Dictionary. It is a cant expression, frequent in our old plays, denoting not a mischievously unlucky person, but an accomplished one, in a sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow!

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off.
Shakspeare.

O superdainty canon, vicar *inconey!*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

A cockscomb *incony*, but that he wants money.
Comedy of Doct. Dodypoll, (1600.)

INCO'RPORAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *corporal*, old Fr.; *incorporel*.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

The soule of man hath his ende and terme a spirituall altefation *incorporall*.
Bp. Gard. Expl. of Cath. Faith, (1551,) fol. 109.

Why dost thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air dost hold discourse?
Shakspeare.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphonus bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ralegh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.; from *incorporal*.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shaksp.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly, of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgesses to parliament.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

4. To unite; to associate.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community.
Addison, Freeholder.

5. To work into another mass. See INCORPORATE, *adj.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with*.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
To *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it.
South.

INCO'RPORATE.† *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Mixed together.

A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Conjoined inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou art then estranged from thyself:
Thyself I call it, being strange to me,
That undividable *incorporate*,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Death and I
Am found eternal, and *incorporate* both.
Milton, P. L.

3. Associated.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

True is it, my *incorporate* friends.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. Worked into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confucian only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

5. Unbodied; immaterial. Now disused, in order to avoid confusion; *incorporate* being, as before stated, used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Ralegh.*

INCORPORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron *with* flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsick *incorporation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

4. Without *into*.

He does not only invite us to come to him, but to come within him; not only to an embrace, but to an union; and by ineffable and seraphick *incorporations* for "us to be in him," and for "him to be in us." *South, Serm.* v. 141.

INCORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal*.] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton, P. L.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us.
Bentley.

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPORE'ITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

Still new mists he casts before our eyes,
And now derides our prov'd *incorporeities*.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. i. 3.

Incommunicable attributes of the Deity appeared to agree thereto; such as, infinity, immutability, indivisibility, *incorporeity*.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 270.

The first stumbling-block to the ancient philosophers, and what no one could get over, was, to conceive an *incorporeity*, any thing entirely void of matter.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 394.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his seat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT.† *adj.* [*in* and *correct*.]

1. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults. The present usage.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.
Pope.

2. Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. See INCORRECTION. Not now in use.

'Tis unmanly grief:
It shews a will most *incorrect* to heaven;
A heart unfortified, or mind impatient;
An understanding simple and unschool'd.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

INCORRE'CTION.* *n. s.* [from *incorrect*.] Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious.
Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Moderat. (1661,) p. 9.

INCORRE'CTLY.† *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

And if they had not had the Gospel in their hands, they would have wrote as loosely and *incorrectly* as the philosophers before them.
Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 16.

INCORRE'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [*in* and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

Many of these petty *incorrectnesses* are not, however, to be imputed to Froissart.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. *Dissert.* p. lxxvii.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible*.]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryd. Juv.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgement of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *L'Estrange.*

INCORRIGIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *incorrigible*.] Depravity beyond amendment.

To see so plainly, to feel so thoroughly, the trouble, the blindness, the folly, the imbecility, the ingratitude, the *incorrigibility*, the strange perverseness, perfidiousness, malice, and cruelty of mankind in so many instances — would it not astone a mind so pure? *Barrow, Works*, i. 474.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incorrigible*.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad;
They cleanliness and company renounce.
Roscommon.

INCORRU'PT.† } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorrompu*, French.]
INCORRU'PTED. }

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

The first church of the apostles was most pure and *incorrupt*; but the papists have clearly varied from the usage and example of that church.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr. (1550,) fol. 116.

Sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

Where the multitude is *incorrupt* and religious, all things are done justly, and without compulsion.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, ch. 26.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible*.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet.
Hakewill on Providence.

A testification of our faith in the resurrection of bodies, and a symbol of future *incorruptibility*.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 64.

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton, P. L.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in-* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption*.
1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *corrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

INCORRU'PTIVE.* *adj.* [from *incorrupt*.] Free from decay or corruption.

The wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 1.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton, Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCRA'SSATE.* *v. n.* To become thick; to grow fat.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 651.

INCRA'SSATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Fattened; filled. *Sherwood.*

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 657.

INCRASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*] That which has the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE.† *v. n.* [*incresco*, Lat. *encresser*, old Fr. See *To* ENCREASE.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. 2 *Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy, and judgement, the effect of observation, still *increases.* *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase.*
Prior.

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See *To* ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shakspeare.

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.* v. 16.

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Though, in the poetical examples, the accent falls on the last syllable of this word, and Dr. Johnson accordingly so marks it; it has, in modern times, been often placed on the first; by way of so distinguishing the substantive from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow,
Pope.

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase.* *Levit.* xxv. 36.

3. Produce.

The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase* of the wine-press. *Num.* xviii. 30.

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield.
Denham.

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4 Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase,*
And from her derogate body never spring a babe.
Shakspeare.

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 *Sam.* ii. 33.

Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcys. *Pope, Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INCRE'ASEFUL.* *adj.* [*increase* and *full.*] Abundant of produce.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

INCRE'ASER.† *n. s.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

A lover and *increaser* of his people. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

Though melancholy persons love to be dark and alone, yet darkness is a great *encreaser* of the humours. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 261.

INCRE'ASIBLE.* *adj.* [from *increase.*] That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

INCREA'TE.* *adj.* [*in* and *creatus*, Lat.] Not created. *Bullokar.*

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.* *Milton, P. L.*

The alcoran was not the *increate* word of God. *L. Addison, Life of Mahumed*, p. 48.

INCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Ralegh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being incredible.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story. *M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c.* (1668,) p. 180.

INCRE'DIBLY.† *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

The arts are *incredibly* improved. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 245.

INCREDU'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

Let not the *incredulity* of them trouble thee, that speak against thee. 2 *Esdr.* xv. 3.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Ralegh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNSS. *n. s.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces are composed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NCREMENT. *n. s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation.. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter wind before the gems exert
Their feeble heads: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years.
Philips, Cider, B. 2.

To I'NCREPATE.† *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend. *Cockeram.*

INCREPA'TION.† *n. s.* [*increpatio*, Lat. *increpation*, Fr.] Reprehension; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 311.

Here we have David's *increpation* of Doeg. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* p. 226.

Whosoever shall in the sincerity of his heart acquit himself as to all the foregoing duties, and thereby prepare and adorn himself to meet and converse with his Saviour at this divine feast, shall never be accosted with the thunder of that dreadful *increpation* from him, "Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding-garment?" *South, Serm.* ii. 308.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then, more publick reprehensions and *increpations.* *Hammond.*

To INCRO'ACH.* See *To* ENCROACH.

INCRU'ENTAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *incruentus.*] Unbloody; without bloodshed.

He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, (1674,) p. 408.

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat.
To INCRU'STATE. } *incruster*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust.
Pope.

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centres of the several vortices, are so *incrustated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *n. s.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

INCU'BITURE.* *n. s.* [*incubitus*, Lat.] Incubation.

If you go on and describe it, [the Manucodiata,] as Cardan, Hernandes, Scaliger, and others have done, that it is a bird which lives in the air, without ever coming near the earth till it falls down dead upon it, that its food is the dew of heaven, and the *incubiture* of the female on the back of the male, their ideas will be enlarged according to the degrees of information; but no fecundity of the mind can make them perceive one single property, farther than they are instructed.

Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 153.

I'NCUBUS.† *n. s.* [Lat. *incube*, Fr. We use sometimes the Latin plural *incubi*; and sometimes *incubusses*. Dr. Johnson has given only the solitary medical citation from Floyer. The *incubus* of the older time was a fairy: he succeeded, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, to the ancient *Fauni*, and like them was supposed to inflict that oppression, which goes under the name of the *ephialtes*, or *night-mare*. So Bullokar: "The vulgar think it [the *incubus*] some spirit, but the physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, &c. The *incubus* had the character also of being a great lover of women.]

1. A pretended fairy or demon.

A legendary fable, that Luther was begotten by an *incubus*.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 136.

Stories — of hags, of *incubi*.

More, Preexist. st. 43.

That old fabulous fancy, which they say some of the fathers had from the Jews, of devils being *incubusses*, and that in their courtships to women they gratified them with these inventions, which might help their decaying beauties.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 124.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *incubus*. *Milton, P. R.* ii. 152.

2. The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

Such as are troubled with *incubus*, or witch-ridden, as we call it.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 91.

To INCU'LCATE.† *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr. We had formerly the pedantick word *inculk*; but *inculcate* is also a very old word, although Dr. Johnson could find no earlier example of it than that from Atterbury. It existed a century and a half before his time. *Inculk*, though not to be used, has publick authority for it; as it occurs in the "Injunctions given by the Queenes Majestie, 1559." Sign. B. ii. b. "The same minister shall *inculke* these or such sentences."] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

The apostles of Christ the Lord — very often *inculcate*, that men are justified before God by faith.

Woolton, Chr. Manual, (1576,) E. vii. b.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it.

Atterbury.

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods.

Broome, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

INCULCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inculcate*. Fr. *inculcation*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Industry in action being as importunity in speech, by continual *inculcation* forcing a yielding beyond the strength of reason.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 154.

Often *inculcation* of warning necessarily implies a danger. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 5.

It requires the helps and assistances of frequent *inculcation*. *South. Serm.* vii. 32.

INCU'LPABLE.† *adj.* [*incoulpable*, old Fr. *in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

It was an innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 140.

INCU'LPABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inculpable*.] Unblamableness.

Since the *inculpableness* of their meerly natural imbecility abates to them the shame of owning it, let them not at least voluntarily surcharge themselves with such imperfections, as want that excuse and extenuation.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 120.

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCU'LT.† *adj.* [*inculte*, French *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. This word is not the coinage of Thomson, as the solitary citation from his Autumn by Dr. Johnson might lead the reader to suppose. It was in use a century before his time.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid; now full of magnificent cities.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 332.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson, Autumn.*

INCU'LTIVATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *cultivated*.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour, that it procreates without seed.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 380.

INCULTIVA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *cultivation*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

Inhabited by wild beasts, and in that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form, the wilderness was of no value to its proprietors.

Berington, Hist. of Abeillard, p. 108.

INCU'LTURE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *culture*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

The *inculture* of the world would perish it into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city.

Feltham, Res. ii. 49.

INCU'MBENCY.† *n. s.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act or state of lying upon another.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.

Evelyn, B. i. ch. 3. sect. 17.

2. Imposition as a duty.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.

Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 288.

3. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton, P. L.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it; to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye;
And when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death.

Thomson.

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians.

Sprat, Serm.

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCU'MBENT.† *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Latin; old French, *incumbent*, "pourvu d'un bénéfice, celui qui l'occupe. Lacombe.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER.† *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.; *ingombrare*, Ital.] To embarrass. See *To* ENCUMBER.

So huge a rout
Incumber'd him with run. *Milton, P. L.*

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay.

Dryden, Juv.

INCU'MBRANCE.* See ENCOMBRANCE.

INCU'MBROUS.* *adj.* [from *incumber*.] Cumbersome; troublesome.

Harde language, and harde matere,
Is *incumbrous* for thee to here.

Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 354.

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd what could they less? the penalty;
And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall.

Milton, P. L.

So judge thou still, presumptuous! till the wrath,

Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.
Milton, P. L.

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses; with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not *to* the eye: but yet they are to be deprehended by experience.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's so sick,
That present medicine must be ministered,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakspeare.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help.
Shakspeare.

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

This *incurableness* in every sickness — is indeed the very soul of the sickness, whereby it liveth, though the patient dieth.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 242.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCURIO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*incuriosité*, French, Cotgrave.] Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; negligence.

That you may not charge me with *incuriosity*.
Wotton, Lett. (1611.)

Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little *incuriosities*.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 195.

His *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, and by one who, he knew, had the repute of exercising every spiritual power necessare to inforce it, shews him [Pilate] in a light much less excusable.
Warburton, Serm. i. p. 1.

INCU'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*in* and *curious*. Pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, an uncouth and unusual word. But it had been in use many years before. See also INCURIOUSLY, and INCURIOUSNESS.] Negligent; inattentive.

Can we think that the Providence, which is so precisely curious as to mark and observe the falling of sparrows, should be so supinely *incurious* as to slight and neglect the falling of kingdoms? *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 270.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCU'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *incurious*.] Without nice examination; without inquisitiveness.

It is enough for me to rest in the hope, that I shall once see them; in the mean time, let me be learnedly ignorant, and *incuriously* devout, silently blessing the power and wisdom of my infinite Creator, who knows how to honour himself by all these glorious and unrevealed subordinations.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, i. § 7.

In such an age publick money will be easily granted, and publick accounts rarely *or incuriously* inspected.
Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett. 19.

INCU'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *incurious*.] Negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew in the other extreme all sordid *incuriousness*, and slovenly neglect, in his immediate services. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 258.

Tell me, have you gone away currently with this *incuriousness* or unconcernedness for religion?
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

INCU'RSION. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton, P. R.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

To INCU'RVE.* *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bow; to bend. *Cockeram.*

INCURVA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

Religious *incurvation* towards a crucifix, or the host, as to an object, and not a mere unconsidered accidental circumstance, is idolatry.
More, Antid. against Atheism, ch. 1.

They bow down the dead man's thumb into the hollow of the hand; and by that *incurvation* they fancy to express the Name of God.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 223.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice.
Stilling fleet.

INCU'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To I'NDAGATE.† *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out. *Cockeram.*

INDAGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *indagate*.] Search; enquiry; examination.

In her *indagations* oft-times new scents put her [the soul] by; and she takes in errours into her by the same conduits she doth truths.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts.
Boyle.

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NDAGATOR.† *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

For men to make nothing of this royal law of Christ, and yet to pretend to be more accurate *indagators* into matters of religion, and more affectionate lovers of piety than ordinary, is either to be abominably hypocritical, or grossly ignorant in the most precious and necessary parts of Christianity. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 200.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDA'MAGE.* See *To* ENDAMAGE.

To INDE'AR.* See *To* ENDEAR.

INDE'ARMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indear*.] Cause of love. See ENDEARMENT.

Likeness is the greatest *indearment* of love, and the most natural foundation of light and complacency. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 172.

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shakspeare.

To INDE'BT, *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *St. Luke*, xi. 4.

He ——
Atonement for himself, or offering meet,
Indebted and undone, has none to bring.
Milton, P. L.

This blest alliance may
The *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

INDE'BTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker.

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDE'BTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indebt*.] The state of being in debt.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs wilfully live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

INDE'CENCY. *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French, *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY.† *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

His behaviour had been very *indecently* partial and violent.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (an. 1679.)

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so. *Ld. Chesterfield, Charact.*

INDECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statute of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDE'CIMABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *decimable*.] Not tithable; that ought not to pay tithe. *Cowel.*

INDECI'SION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *decision*.] Want of determination.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

INDECI'SIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *decisive*.] Not determining; inconclusive.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether *indecisive* as to his general merit. *Blair.*

INDECI'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indecisive*.] Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

INDECLI'NABLE.† *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not variable; constant. *Cockeram.*
2. Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECLI'NABLY.* *adv.* [from *indeclinable*.] Without variation; constantly.

I have been born, and bred, and brought up, in the confession of the Church of England: I have learned, loved, admired, and proposed unto myself to follow *indeclinably*, not only the discipline of the Church of England, but the whole and entire doctrine of that Church. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 111.

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'ROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *indecorous*.] In an unbecoming manner; without decorum.

INDECO'ROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *indecorous*.] Impropriety of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

INDECO'RUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

They — commit many absurdities, many *indecorums*, unbefitting their gravity and persons. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 523.

As if a herald, in the achievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not fullfaced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

As I design to have notices from all publick assemblies, I shall take upon me only *indecorums*, improprieties, and negligencies, in such as should give us better examples. *Tatler*, No. 3.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried streight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakspeare.*

Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This imitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

INDEFATIGABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indefatigable*.] Unweariness.

His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled. *Life of Bp. Andrewes*, (1650.)

INDEFA'TIGABLE.† *adj.* [*indefatigable*, old Fr. *indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his aery flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton, P. L.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY.† *ad.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness.

Fight zealously; fight *indefatigably*, and prevail. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indefatigable*.] Unweariness. *Bullokar.*

Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, care, study, *indefatigableness?* *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 231.

The devotion of St. Gregory, the *indefatigableness* of St. Austin, the courage of St. Ambrose. *Bp. Gauden, Hierasp.* p. 274.

INDEFATIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *defatigatio*, Lat.] Unweariness.

Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 267.

INDEFE'ASIBLE.* *adj.* See INDEFEISIBLE. Incapable of being defeated.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more indesinent, and *indefeasible* than the first. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 351.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility*. *Barrow, Works*, ii. 123.

I know of no promise of *indefectibility* from the faith made to any particular church, no, not to the church of Rome itself. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

INDEFE'CTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

I believe this infinite and eternal Spirit to be not only of perfect and *indefectible* holiness in himself, but also to be the immediate cause of all holiness in us. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

The eternal, *indefectible* happiness of heaven. *Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell*, p. 55.

INDEFE'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *defective*.] Not defective; sufficient; perfect.

The moral law as a covenant promising life upon condition of absolute *indefective* obedience. *South, Serm.* iii. 95.

Our wills shall be perfected with absolute and *indefective* holiness, with exact conformity to the will of God, and perfect liberty from all servitude of sin. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 12.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Latin.] That cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to

the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sanderson.*

INDEFE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *defensive*.] Having no defence.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 337.

INDEFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *deficiency*.] The quality of suffering no decay.

God took care of their meat and drink, and *indeficiency* of their clothing.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 4. ch. 1.

INDEFI'CIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *deficient*.] Not failing; perfect; complete.

Faith heightened into vision, hope satisfied in possession, love completed in fruition, peace consummated in immutable, inconcussible, and *indeficient* delectation: In these four things seem to consist the endowments of glorified souls, so far as we can here frame any judgement of the glory to come. *Bp. Reynold's Works*, p. 1107.

INDEFI'NABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *definable*.] Not to be defined.

INDE'FINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are more generative than dust. *Bacon, Essays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth, that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part.
Ray on the Creation.

INDE'FINITENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indefinite*.] The state or quality of being indefinite. *Ash.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

INDELI'BERATE.† } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr.; *in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.
INDELI'BERATED. }

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bp. Bramhall.*

I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts: the former are always deliberate, the latter may be *indeliberate*.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 37.

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistence in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDELIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indelible*.] The quality of being indelible.

Truth hath champions that will utterly raise his so seeming *indelibility*.
Icon Aleth. the Portraiture, &c. (1649,) Ded. A. i. b.

When this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this House, it was argued, &c.
Bp. Horsley, Speeches in Parliament, p. 421.

INDE'LIBLE.† *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr.; *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*. It should be written *indeleble*. Dr. Johnson.—In fact, our old and good authors usually write the word *indeleble*; and so Cockeram gives it in his old vocabulary. I have brought Bacon and bishop Hall, to shew this orthography; and could have added numbers, so writing it, about their time. Bentley, in more modern times, observed it; and is also now adduced.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Their character was yet, by confession, *indeleble*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 94.

Any point which was irreparable, or—might fix any character *indeleble* of disgrace upon you.
Bacon, Letters, (ed. 1657,) p. 13.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory.
King Charles.

He would have left upon our minds a native and *indeleble* inscription of himself.
Bentley, Serm. (ed. 1724,) p. 87.

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

INDE'LIBLY.* *adv.* [from *indelible*.] So as not to be effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

This, as a Cain's mark set upon them by the hand of God, *indelibly* sticks by them, and follows them to their graves.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

Some primary notions and general principles of the law of nature, so *indelibly* stamped and impressed on the soul of man.
Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 59.

INDE'LICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate*. *Warton.*

INDEMNIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

The Franciscans enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences; a valuable *indemnification* for their voluntary poverty.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 294.

To INDE'MNIFY.† *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify*. Old Fr. *dampnifier*. Our old lexicography gives "*indempned*, without damage, or exempt from harm." Huloet.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity* which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness.
King Charles.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *demonstrable*.] Not to be shewn: not capable of demonstration; not evident.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as *indemonstrable* principles they urge all to receive. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The affirmatives are *indemonstrable*.
Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. ii. 1.

INDENIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *indenize*.] The act, or patent, by which one is made free. *Bullokar.*

To INDE'NIZE.* *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free. See *To* ENDENIZE. *Bullokar.*

All sorts of people, foreign-bred,
As natives there *indenized*.
Sandys, Ps. (ed. 1636,) p. 142.

To INDE'NIZEN.* *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to naturalize. See to ENDENIZEN.

Grammar he hath enough to make terminations of those words, which his authority hath *indenizen'd*.
Overbury, Charact. sign. H. 7.

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.
Milton, Vac. Ex.

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT.† *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.]

1. To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?
Shakspeare.

I do *indent*, you shall return the money.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us.
Decay of Piety.

2. To run in and out.
Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare]
Turn, and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

INDE'NT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

2. Stamp.
Only an *indent* or impression.
Philos. Transact. vol. li. p. 376.

INDENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure.
The margins do not terminate in a streight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indent*.] An indenture. Not in use.
The brabbling neighbours on him call
For counsel in some crabbed case of law,
Or some *indentments*, or some bond to draw.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

INDE'NTURE.† *n. s.* [low Lat. *indentura*; Fr. *endenture*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.
The promises and engagements of an higher *indenture*, those of the Christian.
Hammond, Works, iv. 497.
The Books of the Old and New Testament (as they are usually distinguished) do, like a pair of *indentures*, justify one another, and assure us that there can be no fraud or forgery in either of them.
Goodman, Winter Ev. Conf. P. iii.
The law is the best expositor of the gospel; they are like a pair of *indentures*; they answer in every part. *Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.*
The critick to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

To INDE'NTURE.* *v. n.* To run in and out; to indent. See the second sense of the verb INDENT.
They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook:
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man 'scap'd.
Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635,) p. 134.

To INDE'NTURE.* *v. a.* [from *indent*.] To indent; to wrinkle.
Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow,
Still then shall our constancy last.
Woty, Autumnal Song.

INDEPE'NDENCE.† } *n. s.* [*independance*, Fr.
INDEPE'NDENCY. } *in* and *dependence*.]
1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison, Spect.*
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*
Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

2. The state of those, called *independents*. See INDEPENDENT, *n. s.*
Independence is much more dangerous than Brownism. *Pagitt's Heresiography*, p. 79.
O God, put it into the heart of our king and Parliament to take speedy order for the suppression of this wild variety of sects, and *lawless independencies*, ere it be too late.
Seasonable Serm. (1644,) p. 24.

INDEPE'NDENT.† *adj.* [*independant*, Fr.; *in* and *dependent*.]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object: of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.
Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South.*
Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*
The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.
The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

3. Belonging to the independents.
A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison, Spect.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.
We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.
Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other.
Dryden.

INDE'PRECABLE.* *adj.* [*indeprecabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be entreated.
Cockeram.

INDEPREHE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*indeprehensibilis*, Lat.] That cannot be found out.
Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 174.

INDEPRI'VABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *deprivable*.] That cannot be taken away.
It [the sovereign good] should not be transient, nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*.
Harris, Dial. concerning Happiness, P. i.

INDESCRI'BABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *describable*.] That cannot be described.

INDESE'RT.† *n. s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.
Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible, sign of an universal *indesert*.
Phillips, Theatr. Poet. (1675,) Pref.
Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*. *Addison, Spect.*

INDE'SINENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *desinens*, Lat.] Incessant.
The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible, than the first.
Baxter on the Soul, i. 351.

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, Lat.] Without cessation.
They continue a month *indesinently*.
Ray on the Creation.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.
Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.
There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.; *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.
The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton, Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.
His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*
The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.
By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.
We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDEVO'TE.* *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Coldly devoted; little affected. *Cotgrave.*
Mr. Wotton tells me he has disposed of all the Tabulæ, and Mr. Mortlock says the same, and you will have your money by Dr. Mills or me; but they give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age. But you must have a little patience. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 181.

INDEVO'TED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *devote*.] Not attached; disaffected.
It grieved him to find persons of the best condition, and who loved both king and church, exceedingly *indevoted* to him, [Laud].
Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 68.
Mr. Cowley's connexions with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor, kept him at a distance from a man so congenial to himself.
Hurd, Dial.

INDEVO'TION.† *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr.; *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.
That, that was licentiousness, grows ambition; and that comes to *indevotion*, and spiritual coldness.
Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 611.
Look on your *indevotion*, that heartless, zealless behaviour in the house of God.
Hammond, Works, iv. 514.

Their profaneness and *indevotion* do incense God's displeasure. *Barrow, Works*, i. 90.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

INDEVOU'T.† *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr.; *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

They are only our prayers, that must stay us from being carried away with the violent assaults of discontentment; under which a praying soul can no more miscarry, than an *indevout* soul can enjoy safety. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

A wretchless, careless, *indevout* spirit.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653.)

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDEVOU'TLY.* *adv.* [from *indevout*.] Without devotion.

I'NDEX.† *n. s.* [Lat. Our word has sometimes the apparently Latin plural *indices*. But we have also the singular *indice*, though hitherto unnoticed. See therefore INDICE.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. Formerly prefixed to the book, as the first citation from Shakspeare shews; "*indexes* to their *subsequent* volumes." Hence it was used generally for *prelude*, *any thing preparatory to*.

In such *indexes*, although small pricks
To their subsequent volumes there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.

Harvey on Consumptions.

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root*. *n. s.* [*marcanta*, Lat.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows.

Miller.

I'NDIAN *Cress*. *n. s.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig*.† *n. s.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. Miller. Rather *fig-tree*. Mason.

The *Indian fig-tree* next did much surprise
With her strange figure all our deities.

Tate's Cowley.

I'NDIAN *Ink*.* *n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from China, and other parts of the East Indies.

I'NDIAN *Red*. *n. s.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight.

Hill on Fossils.

I'NDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To I'NDICATE.† *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.]

1. To show; to point out.

Mentioned in a manner that seems to *indicate* some connexion between them.

Malone, Note on Boswell's Life of Johnson.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy. *Burke.*

INDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*indication*, Fr.; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterb.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INDI'CATIVE.† *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

The first sight of a fiery sword was but an *indicative* sign, an hieroglyphick and obscure image of a war. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 294.

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand
Conscious of every shift, of every shift
Indicative, his inmost plot betrays.

Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense.

I'NDICATOR.* *n. s.* [from *indicate*.] That which shows or points out.

In decrepit age, all the before mentioned *indicatours* of strength and perfect concoction must be depraved, diminished, or abolished.

Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 118.

I'NDICATORY.* *adj.* [from *indicate*.] Demonstrative; clearly pointing out.

The Pharisees pretended, that if they had been in their fathers' days, (those *indicatory* and judicatory, those critical days) they would not have been partakers of the blood of the prophets.

Donne, Devot. p. 347.

I'NDICE.* *n. s.* [*indice*, Fr. "an index, hand, mark, plain argument, great presumption, &c." Cotgrave; *index*, *indicis*, Lat.]

1. Signification; sign.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool.

B Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Table of contents to a book.

God hath appointed all tumors and swellings, all the labours of nature, as a kind of *indices* to this great volume of the world, to declare what desolations and plagues are to be expected therein.

Spencer on Prod. p. 71.

Artificial *indices*, tables, or other helps, for the ready finding, remembering, and well understanding all things contained in these books.

Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, p. 3.

You know, without my flattering you, too much
For me to be your *indice*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To INDI'CT.† } *v. a.* [*endict*, old French,
To INDI'TE. } "convaincu, jugé, &c." Lacombe. See *To* ENDICT.]

1. To charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice. Usually written in this sense *indict*; but *endict*, according to the derivation, is right.

He was a second time *indicted*,
For that by evil zeal excited, —
In letter to one Gilbert West,
He the said Selim did attest, &c.

Moore, Trial of Selim the Persian.

2. To compose; to write. See *To* ENDITE.

3. To proclaim. [*indictus*, Lat.]

There be diverse instances of popes applying themselves to the emperors to *indict* synods.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

INDI'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *indict*.] Liable to be indicted.

Anciently where a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither. *Blackstone.*

INDI'CTER.* } *n. s.* [from *indict* or *in-*
INDI'TER. } *dite*.]

1. One who endicts or accuses. [*endicteur*, Fr. "an *indicter*." Sherwood.] See ENDITER.

A clear and real distinction between *enditors*, triers, and judges.

Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, (1649,) p. 182.

2. A writer.

He that wilfully strives to fasten some sense of his own upon it, other than the very nature of the place will bear, must needs take upon him the person of God, and become a new *inditer* of scripture: — If he then that abases the prince's coin

deserves to die, what is his desert, that, instead of the tried silver of God's word, stamps the name and character of God upon Nehushtan, upon base brazen stuff of his own. *Hales, Rem.* p.14.

INDI'CTION.† *n. s.* [*indiction*, Fr.; *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

There is a solemn mourning, and there is a private and domestical; the solemn is by publick *indiction* of authority. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 166.

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

The emperor Justinian made a law, that no writing should pass without the date of the *indictions.* *Gregory, Posthum.* p.140.

INDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*indictivus*, Lat.] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought with a vast train of followers, into the forum. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.* ii. 5.

INDI'CTMENT.* *n. s.* See ENDICTMENT. In the legal sense, usually written *indictment.*

Read the *indictment.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. s.* [*indifference*, Fr.;
INDI'FFERENCY. } *indifferentia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon, Ess.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgement, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgement, and thou canst not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr.; *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?
—— He seems *indifferent.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them;
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.
Addison, Cato.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent.* *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and a colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counsellor or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Casselius;
Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscom.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test,
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton, Opticks.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.*
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

I'NDIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [*indigence*, Fr.; *in-*
I'NDIGENCY. } *digentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

The chiefest tie and bond of all human society is neither reason, nor speech, nor *indigency*; but religion and piety. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 38.

Such *indigencies* as by the curse of God, and restraint of his blessings, [were] on the fruits of their land. *Pococke on Isaiah*, p. 66.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet, Theory.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryd.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

I'NDIGENE.* *n. s.* [*indigene*, Fr.; *indigena*, Lat.] A native.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an *indigene.* *Evelyn.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr.; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr.; *indigens*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addis.*

2. In want; wanting; with *of*.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INDIGE'ST.† } *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr.;
INDIGE'STED.} *indigestus*, Lat.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. Not formed or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Monsters and things *indigest*. *Shaks. Sonn.* 114.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not purified or sublimed by heat.

That it [the air] be not too gross, nor too penetrative; — not *indigested*, for want of sun; not unexercised, for want of wind. *Wotton on Architecture*, P. i.

6. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. *Wiseman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE.† *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.]

1. Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Not capable of being received.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similies? *Warton, Rowley Eng.* p. 79.

INDIGE'STION.† *n. s.* [*indigestion*, Fr.; from *in* and *digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

3. Want of concoction.

Those things which, whether in nature or art, are wont to pass for the carriages of light, have in them sometimes, at least in respect of our sight, some kind of dimness and opacity. The candle hath his snuff, the fire his smoke and blackness of *indigestion*, the moon her spots, and the very sun itself his eclipses. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 37.

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As though there were a seminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted. *Harvey.*

INDIGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDI'GN.† *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr.; *indignus*, Lat. This is one of our oldest words.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Indigne and unworthy
Am I to thilke honour. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

She herselfe was of his grace *indigne*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 30.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

INDI'GNLY.* *adv.* [from *indign*.] Unworthily; not according to desert.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used, thus mangled, thus tortured? *Bp. Hall, Cont. The Crucifixion.*

INDI'GNANCE.* } *n. s.* [from *indignant*.]
INDI'GNANCY. } Indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 13.

INDI'GNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke the *indignant* waves. *Milton, P. L.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!
He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

INDI'GNANTLY.* *adv.* [from *indignant*.] With indignation.

INDIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*indignation*, Fr.; *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. 2 *Kings*, iii. 27.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To INDI'GNIFY.* *v. a.* [from *indign*.]

1. To treat disdainfully.

That discourteous dame with scornfull pryde,
And foule entreaty him *indignifyde* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 30.

2. To treat unbecomingly.

Therefore in closure of a thankful mind,
I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favour's shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to *indignify*. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

INDI'GNITY. *n. s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat.; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right, accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeseeming myself. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton, P. L.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

I'NDIGO. *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDI'LATORY.* *adj.* [*in* and *dilatory*.] Not slow; not delaying.

Since you have firmed — new orders, — you would be pleased in like manner to give them a a new form of *indilatory* execution. *Cornwallis to Sp. King, Suppl. to Cabala*, (1654,) p. 105.

INDI'LIGENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *diligence*.] Slothfulness; carelessness.

Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgraced? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He that is bound to use all diligence to subdue his corruptions, at least to repress them; if he do not so, this *indiligence* of his hath some of his consent. *Hammond, Works*, i. 191.

He taxeth them not only with *indiligence* and ignorance, but with folly also. *Bp. Cosin, Can. of Scripture*, p. 194.

INDI'LIGENT.* *adj.* [*indiligent*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Not diligent; careless.

Neither are they [wisdom and knowledge] so casual — as to fall upon the *indiligent* and undeserving. *Feltham, Serm. on Eccl.* ii. 11.

INDI'LIGENTLY.* *adv.* [from *indiligent*.] Without diligence.

I had spent some years, not altogether *indiligently*, under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

INDIMI'NISHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *diminishable*.] Not to be diminished.

Have they not been bold of late to check the common law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court, the lawgiving and sacred parliament? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. ii.

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr.; *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not strait, rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose; as, an *indirect* accusation.
3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
—— Fy, what an indirect and peevish course
Is this of hers? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun
Can as secure so *indirect* a course?
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton, P. L.*

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.
Tillotson.

INDIRE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with essays of bias,
By *indirections* find directions out.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirections*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Most of the *indirection* and artifice, which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy in nature, as an affectation of appearing men of consequence by such practices.
Tatler, N .191.

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Bp. Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

The maligners of this doctrine of purgatory have, methinks, used a worse kind of *indirectness* in their exposure of it.
W. Mountagu, Div. Ess. P. ii. (1654.) p. 142.

INDISCE'RNIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*
As colours to my body, wanting sight.
Denham, Sophy.

A motion that was almost instantaneous, and so *indiscernible*. *South, Serm.* vii. 17.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour, have ever since gone on in a very visible *encrease* and progress.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, an. 1680.

Although the ministry of angels be now for the most part invisible, yet to the observant it is not altogether *indiscernible*. *Bp. Bull, Works*, ii. 494.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indiscernible*.] Incapability of discernment.

I should have shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness*, to the eye of man, of the different states, till God by his promulgate sentence have made the separation. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 494.

INDISCE'RNIBLY.† *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Much guile often lurks *indiscernibly* under the fairest appearances. *Lively Oracles*, p. 21.

INDISCERPIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indiscerpible*.] Incapability of dissolution or separation.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies *indiscerpibility:* and who but a madman can imagine the Divine essence discerpible into parts? *Annot. on Glanville*, &c. (1682,) p. 181.

INDISCE'RPIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *discerpible*. See DISCERPIBLE.] Incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

A soul — is a spirit, and therefore of an indivisible, that is of an *indiscerpible* essence.
More, Immortality of the Soul, p. 113.

The nature of the soul, which is immortal and *indiscerpible*. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 35.

INDISCE'RPIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indiscerpible*.] The quality or state of being indiscerpible.

He must understand the term of an *indiscerpibleness* not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter, as he imagines air to be more hardly discerpible than earth or water.
Annot. on Glanville, &c. pp. 221, 222.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

We have no way of determining, by experience, what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself: and yet, till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter, which there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*.
Bp. Butler, Analogy of Religion, p. i. ch. i.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *indiscerptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDI'SCIPLINABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of improvement by discipline.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable*.
Hale, Prov. for the Poor, Pref.

INDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discoverable*.] Not to be discovered.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*. *Conybeare, Serm.* ii. 166.

INDISCO'VERY. *n. s.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr.; *in* and *discreet*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid?
Spenser, F. Q.

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 12.

INDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

INDISCRE'TE.* *adj.* [*indiscretus*, Lat.] Not separated or distinguished.

A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter.
Pownall on Antiq. p. 132.

INDISCRE'TION. *n. s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr.; *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRI'MINATE † *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate?*
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 3.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISCRI'MINATING.* *adj.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Making no distinction.

We should be cautious of asserting in general and *indiscriminating* terms. *Warton.*

INDISCRIMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Want of discrimination.

The like *indiscrimination* may obtain in higher orders. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* (1796).

INDISCU'SSED.* *adj.* [*in* and *discussed*.] Not discussed; not examined.

Reasons light in themselves, or *indiscussed* in me. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 279.

INDISPENSABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indispensable*.] Incapability of being dispensed with.

Contrary to all their notions, about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.
Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. 3.

INDISPE'NSABLE.† *adj.* [French.]

1. Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

The *indispensable* dictates of the divine light.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 212.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Not to be allowed.

Zanchius — absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indispensable*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

Though the necessity and *indispensableness* of all the great and moral obligations of natural religion, and also the certainty of a future state of rewards and punishments, be thus in general deducible even demonstrably, by a chain of clear and undeniable reasoning, yet — very few are able, in reality and effect, to discover these things clearly and plainly for themselves.
Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty.
Addison, Freeholder.

INDISPE'RSED.* *adj.* [*in* and *dispersed*.] Not dispersed.

Indispers'd is this bright majesty,
Yet every where outshining in infinity.'
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 35.

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse: with *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart *to* Religion. *South, Serm.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakenened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *towards*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons or the principles of *Calvin*'s disciples.
Clarendon.

INDISPO'SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or disinclination; dis-ordered state.

A sensible *indisposedness* of heart.
Bp. Hall, Soliloq. 73.

The quantity we take in, more than agreeth with nature, whose burden appeareth by too much dulness, drowsiness, or *indisposedness* of head or stomach. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 500.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

INDISPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease.
L'Estrange.

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Disinclination; dislike: with *to* or *towards*.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition towards* believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings.
Howell, Voc. For.

INDISSO'LVABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *dissolvable*.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

2. Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

O invincible, *indissolvable*, and divine power.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch. p. 386.

The union between these two natures is only by intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other.
South, Serm. vii. 21.

3. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law stiles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*indissolubilité*], Fr. from *indissoluble*.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility*. *Warburton, Serm.* 17.

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *endissolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *dissoluble*.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead.
Boyle.

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation.
Bacon, Holy War.

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor strait'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton, P. L.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orcades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDI'STANCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *distance*.] State of inseparation.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and *indistancy*; so that it is true to say, this is really and truly present here, and not elsewhere. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. *in* and *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear.
Dryden.

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTI'NCTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *indistinct*.] Undistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. liv.

INDISTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n.s.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystaline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] Not plainly marked; undeterminate.

Do I curse thee? —
— Why no, you ruinous butt; you whoreson *indistinguishable* cur. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

INDISTU'RBANCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

The notion of sitting implieth rest, quietness, and *indisturbance.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 6.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance,* seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

To INDI'TCH.* *v. a.* [from *ditch.*] To bury in a ditch.

Well were thy name and thee,
Were thou *inditched* in great secrecie,
Where as no passenger might curse thy dust.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 2.

To INDI'TE.* See *To* INDICT.

INDI'TER.* See INDICTER.

INDIVI'DABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *dividable.*] Not to be divided.

Scene *individable,* or poem unlimited.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

INDIVI'DED.* *adj.* [*in* and *divided.*] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed, *individed* Trinity. *Patrick on Gen.* xviii. 2.

INDIVI'DUAL.† *adj.* [*individu, individuel,* Fr. *individuus,* Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an individual: so Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

Aracreon,
My *individual* companion.
Holiday, Marriages of the Arts, (1618,) ii. 6.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Milton, P. L.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton, P. L.*

IDVI'DUAL.* *n. s.* A single thing; a single person.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera,* what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgement is shewn in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual.* *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Know, all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words: health, peace, and competence.
Pope.

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination.
Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it is commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus,* Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure.
More against Atheism.

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *inviduate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVI'DUATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Undivided.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!
The Student, ii. 311. (1751.)

INDIVIDUA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

A philosophical empire, when *individuation* shall be royalty! *Holiday Serm.* (*Oxf.* 1661,) p. 63.

The sole point of *individuation* between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur Des Cartes. *Swift, Tale of a Tub,* § 9.

What is the principle of *individuation?* Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *individuus,* Lat.] The state of being an individual: separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency!
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *indivisible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible,* Fr. *in* and *divisible.*] That cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible,* but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

INDIVI'SIBLE.* *n. s.* That which is incapable of division.

If quantity consists of *indivisibles* or atoms, it will follow that a scalenum is all one with an isosceles, &c.
More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 376.

INDIVI'SIBLY.† *adv.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

Their act of allowance to the Greek church implies a fair independency of these two, which some of their clamorous clients appear to have *indivisibly* coupled.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Mar. Clergy, p. 11.

INDO'CIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

Contracted and clung together with sensual delights, now he becomes utterly *indocible.*
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit. 106.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, p. 72.

INDO'CILE.† *adj.* [*indocile,* Fr. *indocilis,* Lat. Dr. Johnson gives our word without the *e* final, *indocil;* though he writes *docile* with it. The solitary instance of the present word, which he brings from Bentley's Sermons, is certainly *indocil;* but *indocile* is the elder and preferable way of writing it.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

Hogs and more *indocile* beasts shall be taught to labour.
Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 23.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil,* intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley, Serm.* i.

INDOCI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*indocilité,* Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To have left us in their miserable darkness and *indocility.* *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The stiffness and *indocility* of the Pharisees.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess, P. I. Pref. to the Court.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner,* old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated,* are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations,* yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *n. s.* [*in* and *doleo,* Latin;
I'NDOLENCY. } *indolence,* French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency.
Burnet, Theory.

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope, Iliad.

I'NDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

INDO'MABLE.* [*indomabilis*, Lat.] Untamable. *Cockeram.*

INDO'MITABLE.* *adj.* [*indomptable*, Fr. *indomitus*, Lat.] Untamable.

It is so fierce and *indomitable*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

INDO'MITE.* *adj.* [*indomitus*, Lat.] Untamed; wild; savage.

No tiger so fierce, no fowl so ravening, no whale so monstrous, no not any creature, so *indomite*, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man was subject to his Lord and Maker.
Salkeld, Treat. of Paradise, (1617,) p. 122.

To INDO'RSE.* See *To* ENDORSE, and its derivatives.

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

I'NDRAUGHT. *n. s.* [*in* and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs, to receive a flood. *Ralegh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH.† *v. a.* [from *drench*. Sax. in-ðpencan.] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

If in this flesh, where thou *indrench'd* dost lie,
Poore soule, thou canst reare up thy limed wings,
Carry my thoughts up to the sacred skie.
Jones's Musicall Dreame, (1609.)

INDU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE.† *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

The invocation of them is notwithstanding a very presumptuous invasion of the *indubitable* rights of God. *More against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge.
Watts on the Mind.

INDU'BITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indubitable*.] The state of being indubitable. *Ash.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to light, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments, both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton, P. L.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son.
Milton, S. A.

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER.† *n. s.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

How can he be a mete perswader or *inducer* of the people to widowheade, which hath himselfe been often maried?
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) C. iii. b.

As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin. *South, Serm.* viii. 85.

INDU'CIBLE.* *adj.* [from *induce*.]

1. That may be offered by way of induction.

Many things in philosophy [are] confirmable by sense, yet not *inducible* by reason.
Brown, Rel. Medici.

2. That may be caused.

The satisfaction of prosperity, issuing from sense, is subject to all the changes *inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering the sense.
Barrow, Works, iii. 99.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys, Trav.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

INDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface, and also something introductory to a play.

This is well knowne to be true, of them, that have anye leisure to read Holy Scripture; who, remembering themselves by this my little *induction*, will leave to neglect history.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 205. b.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shaks.*

Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater, Prol.

This is but an *induction*; I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter.
Massinger, Guardian.

An *induction* to those succeeding evils, which pursued that inconsiderate marriage.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 118.

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of Revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts, Logick.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton, Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act of giving possession to the person, who has received institution of his church; by virtue of a mandate from the archdeacon, empowering another clergyman to induct him into the real, actual, and corporal possession of his rectory or vicarage; first laying his hand on the key of the church, in the church door; and the incumbent afterwards tolling one of the bells. See INDUCTOR. *Institution* is the investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; *induction*, of the temporal.

In dignities possession is given by instalment; in rectories and vicarages, by *induction*. *Blackstone.*

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDU'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *inductive.*] By induction; by inference.

This I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which, with any colour of reason, it may be designed. *South, Serm.* vii. 197.

INDU'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *induct.*] The person who inducts another into a benefice.

He puts the incumbent into possession of the church, who, when he has tolled a bell, comes forth; and the *inductor* indorses a certificate of such his induction on the warrant of the archdeacon, attested by those who were present.
Directions, &c. Clergyman's Assist. (2d edit.) p. 312. *n.*

To INDU'E.† *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

Diana's shape and habit then *indued*,
He said; My huntress, &c. *Sandys, Ovid*, B. 2.
One first matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence. Dr. Johnson.—This, however, is more fully explained under the second sense of *To* ENDUE.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His powers, with dreadful strength *indu'd*. *Chapman.*

INDU'EMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indue.*] Endowment. Not now in use.

Solomon's experience should disabuse all men in relying upon the virtue of their spirit, when we see that his so singular *induement* with the Holy Spirit was not security against the danger of this presumption. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 170.

To INDU'LGE.† *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in*; as, he indulged himself *with* a draught of wine; and, he indulged himself *in* shameful drunkenness. It has sometimes, though rarely, *to*.

By the excess of pleasures, which he *indulged to* himself, he was indeed without the true delight and relish of any. *L. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 681.

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves *in* the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away.
Dryden.

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden, Juv.

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atrides. *Pope, Odyss.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To INDU'LGE.† *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE.† } *n. s.* [*indulgence*, Fr. from
INDU'LGENCY. } *indulge.*]

1. Fondness; fond of kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse.
Milton, P. L.

The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to *rigour*.

Your majesty is still pleased, by the excellency of your nature, and by the *indulgency* of your judgement, to accept honest zeal for discretion.
Wotton, Despatch dated 1620, *Rem.* p. 524.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as the *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us we must perish in our own folly.
Rogers.

4. Compliance with; gratification of: as, self-*indulgence*; *indulgence* in any vice.

The loosenesses and *indulgences* of this age—bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans.
Sir R. Tempest, Entert. of Solit. (1649.) p. 5.

5. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves. Dr. Johnson.—This is a definition of it according to one of that church: "The true meaning and signification of *indulgences*, and their efficacy, consists in this, viz. that it is *a release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin*, after the guilt thereof, and the eternal punishment entailed on it, had been remitted in the sacrament of penance, or through a sincere and unfeigned contrition." Important Inquiry, &c. 2d edit. 1758, p. 227.—The church of Rome makes a distinction also of *partial* and *plenary* indulgence. See the example from bishop Jeremy Taylor. The exposition of the present sense of *indulgences*, in the unanswerable remarks of one of the brightest ornaments of the Protestant church, must also here follow. "The doctrine of *indulgences*, as it was before the council of Trent, and hath been since taught in the church of Rome, is big with gross errors. It depends on the fiction of purgatory; it supposeth a superfluity of the satisfactions of the saints; which, being jumbled together (horreo referens) with the merits and satisfaction of our Saviour, make up one treasury of the church; that the bishop of Rome keeps the key of it, as having the sole power of granting *indulgences*, either by himself immediately, or by others commissioned from him. Lastly, it very absurdly extends the effect of the power of the keys, left by Christ in his church, to men in the other world." Bishop Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome, in Ans. to the Bishop of Meux's Queries.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvass thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Indulgences dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

Your best way is to get a *plenary indulgence*; and that may be had on reasonable terms: but take heed you do not think yourself secure; for a *plenary indulgence* does not do all that it may be you require; for there is an *indulgence more full*, and another *most full*; and it is not agreed upon among the doctors, whether a *plenary indulgence* is to be extended beyond the taking off those penances, which were actually enjoined by the confessor, or how far they go further.
Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, § 4.

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease. *Dryden, Æn.*

INDULGE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *indulgent*.] Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

You are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at End.* ch. 10.

INDU'LGENTLY.† *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

Ills?—There are none; All-gracious, none from Thee?—
Whose threats are mercies, whose injunctions guides,
Assisting, not restraining, reason's choice;
Whose sanctions, unavoidable results
From nature's course, *indulgently* reveal'd.
Young, Night Th. 9.

INDU'LGER.* *n. s.* [from *indulge*.] One who indulges.

If, as Saint Peter saith, the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 160.

INDU'LT.† } *n. s.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privilege
INDU'LTO. } or exemption.

It was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo. — This is a most scandalous *indulto*. *Drummond, Trav.* (dat. 1746,) p. 180.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-lines. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To I'NDURATE.† *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

Glass may be so *indurated* by fire, that it may scorn the force of the hammer. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654.)

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to sear the conscience.

Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

I'NDURATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate.

After he hath passed one yere and a half in repentaunce,—then, lest he maie be *indurate*, let him be admitted to the receiving of the body and bloud of Christ. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554.)

Thine heart is full hard, *indurate*, as was the heart of Pharao. *Fox, Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

O insensible, *indurate*, and intolerable unthankfulness of the sons of Adam! *Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty,* (1614,) p. 13.

2. Hard; not soft; dried; made hard.

Dried, souced, *indurate* fish. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 70.

Avoid at all times *indurate*, salt, and especially spice and windy meat. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 402.

INDURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrieux*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to *slothful*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to *remiss*.

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

And of myselfe *industriously* inclin'd. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 525.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden, Juv.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

I'NDUSTRY.† *n. s.* [*industrie*, Fr.; *industria*, Latin. "*Industry* hath not bene so long time used in the Englysh tongue, as *providence*: wherefore, it is the more straunge, and requireth the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie proceeding of witte and experience, by the which a man perceyveth quicklye, inventeth freshlye, and counseyleth speedily. Wherefore they, that be called *industrious*, doo moste craftely and deepely understande in all affairs what is expedient, and by what means and wayes they may soonest exployte them." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 73.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*.
Cowley.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

INDWE'LLER.* *n. s.* [*in* and *dwell*.] An inhabitant.

Too true that lands *indwellers* since have found. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vi. 55.

Uncapable of any mortal *indweller*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Med.* § 110.

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebrieteth* less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE.† *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

Thy brains *inebriate* so,
That thou thy nakedness shall boldly shew.
Sandys, Paraphr. Lament. ch. 4.

INEBRIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INE'DITED.* *adj.* [*ineditus*, Lat.] Not published; not put forth.

An *inedited* coin of queen Sexaburgeo. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry,* vol. ii. Add.

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr.; *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene,
Made answer. *Milton, P. L.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness. *Scott.*

IN'EFFABLY.† *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

So dyd the divinity *ineffably* put itselfe into the visible sacrament. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 371.

He all his Father full express'd
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr; *in* and *effective*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Bp. Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved ineffectual. *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY.† *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

In nineteen days' time there were above 1000 great shot spent *ineffectually* on the brave loyalists, who held out against the menaces of Manchester's whole army. *Ashmole, Hist. of Berks,* ii. 286.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace,* Fr.; *inefficax,* Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious,* an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inefficacious.*] Want of power to perform the proper effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word: Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles,* &c. p. 194.

INE'FFICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *efficacie,* Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *efficiency.*] Want of power; inactivity.

Venice owes its security to its neutrality and *inefficiency.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INEFFI'CIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Unactive; ineffective. See Dr. Johnson's definition of INEFFECTIVE.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INELA'BORATE.* [*in* and *elaborate.*] Not done with much care. *Cockeram.*

INE'LEGANCE. } *n. s.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-
INE'LEGANCY. } sence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans,* Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to *elegant.*

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant,* but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change.
Milton, P. L.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

INE'LEGANTLY.* *adv.* [from *inelegant.*]

1. Not becomingly; not beautifully.

The pediments of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly,* with a flourished cross. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 8.

2. Coarsely; without ornament of language.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application; talk *inelegantly.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

In an invocation to rime, while he is not *inelegantly* illustrating the pleasingness of an easy association of consonant syllables, he artfully intermixes the severities of satire. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 60.

INE'LOQUENT.† *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens,* Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical; opposite to *eloquent.*

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent.* *Milton, P. L.*

INELU'CTABLE.* *adj.* [*ineluctabilis,* Lat.] Not to be avoided or overcome. *Cockeram.*

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 5.

INELU'DIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *eludible.*] Not to be defeated.

Most pressing reasons, and *ineludible* domonstrations. *Glanville, Pre-Exist.* p. 14.

INENARRABLE.* *adj.* [*inenarrable,* old French; *inenarrabilis,* Lat.] Not capable of being told; inexpressible. *Cockeram.*

INE'PT.† *adj.* [*inepte,* old Fr.; *ineptus,* Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature being neither useless nor *inept,* must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind.
Blackmore.

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *ineptus,* Latin.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbuthnot.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*inepté,* Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly.* *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly.* *Glanville.*

INE'PTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inept.*] Unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable *ineptness* of infancy. *More, Pre-exist. of the Soul,* (1647,) Pref.

INE'QUAL.* *adj.* [*inegal,* Fr. *inæqualis,* Lat.] This is the ancient form of our word *unequal,* used by Chaucer, and given in the old dictionary of Barret, viz. "an *inequal* or unjust contention." In modern times, Shenstone often uses it.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judg. of Hercules.

He, not imprudent, at the sight declin'd
The *inequal* conflict. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. ii.

INEQUA'LITY. *n. s.* [*inegalité,* Fr. from *inæqualitas,* Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quick-silvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton, Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INE'QUITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; unjust.

The way of process men take in this affair is so *inequitable,* as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence. *Dec. of Chr. Piety,* p. 64.

INERRABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour; infallibility.

Those hideous novelties of the *inerrability* of a man of sin. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 402.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With security from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *adj.* [*iners,* Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assigned.
Blackmore.

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead.
Thomson.

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad.

INE'RTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inert.*] Want of motion.

A state of silence and *inertness.*
Glanville, Pre-exist. p. 125.

Into a state of more stupor and *inertness.*
Ibid. p. 127.

To INE'SCATE.* *v. a.* [*inesco, inescatus,* Latin.] To lay a bait for; to allure.

Many such pranks are played by our Jesuits, sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others, — to *inescade* and beguile young women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 505.

INESCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *esca,* Lat.] The act of baiting.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.
Hallywell, Excell. of Moral Virtue, (1692,) p. 107.

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable,* Fr. *inestimabilis,* Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes knaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us, upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, the *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'STIMABLY.* *adv.* [from *inestimable.*] So as not to be sufficiently rated.

Things *inestimably* excellent.
More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. iii. 7.

Heavenly and instructive volumes, *inestimably* overvaluing any the earth affords.
Boyle, Style of Holy Script. p. 87.

INE'VIDENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *evidence.*] Obscurity; uncertainty.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches. *Barrow, Works,* i. 1449.

INE'VIDENT.† *adj.* [*inevident,* Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obscure. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Brown. It is a word, however, which boasts better authority than that of Brown; and has been adopted, from them, by a modern author of eminence. See also INEVIDENCE.

Our schoolmen make a distinction of a certainty; evident and *inevident.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident,* upon authority of the divine revealer.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The object of faith is *inevident.*
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 556.

"Faith is the evidence of things not seen;" by which words I conceive we may understand an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves *inevident.* *Bp. Conybeare, Serm.* vol. ii. S. 3.

INEVITABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The overthrow is described to be given as it were by a double blow and a twofold weapon, to shew the certainty and *inevitability* of it.
Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 289.

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable,* French; *inevitabilis,* Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: — he gives me the stuck-in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable.*
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton, P. L.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

INE'VITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inevitable.*] Certainty; inevitability.

The *inevitableness* of the account we are to make, and the uncertainty of the time we shall be called to it. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* p. 106.

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton, P. L.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh? *South.*

If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXECU'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *execution.*] Non-performance. This word has been pronounced an Americanism in a "Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America, by John Pickering, 8vo. Boston, 1816:" in which it is said, that "English writers use the term *non-execution*;" and the American example is, "the *inexecution* of the treaty of peace," from Judge Marshall's Life of Washington, Vocab. p. 113. It happens, however, that this is an old overpassed English word.

They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters, and decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, Tr. of Varilla's Hist. of the H. of Medici, (1686,) p. 306.

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable,* Fr. *inexcusabilis,* Latin, *in* and *excusable.*] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity and a folly *inexcusable,* to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.
L'Estrange.

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account.
Addison, Freeholder.

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable:* it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable,* as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inexcusable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.
South, Serm. ii. 263.

INEXCU'SABLY.† *adv.* [from *inexcusable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail *inexcusably!*
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 35.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That cannot evaporate.

A new-laid egg, will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INEXHA'USTED.† *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those *inexhausted* treasures of the ocean.
Bentley, Serm. viii.

INEXHAU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible,* and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible,* and so it can multiply figures *in infinitum.* *Locke.*

INEXHA'USTIBLENESS.* *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible. *Scott.*

INEXHA'USTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust.*] Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Whose power,
To life approaching, may perfume my lays
With that fine oil, those aromatick gales,
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Spring.

INEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *existent.*]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent.*
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *existence.*]

1. Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem.
Broome on the Odyss.

2. State of existing; inherence. So used by South, but improperly.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them. *South, Serm.* iii. 414.

INEXORABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inexorable.*] The state or quality of being inexorable.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson, Letter in Boswell's Life of him.*

INE'XORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania!
Shakspeare.

Inexorable dog. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

The scourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe.
Pope, St. Cecilia.

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations.
Rogers.

INE'XORABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inexorable.*] The state of being inexorable.

The former aversation, and *inexorableness*, is taken away. *Chillingworth, Serm. on Rom.* viii. 34.

INE'XORABLY.* *adv.* [from *inexorable.*] So as not to be moved by entreaty.

Phocion the good, in publick life severe,
To virtue still *inexorably* firm. *Thomson, Winter.*

INEXPECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *expectation.*] State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought.

It is therefore fit, we take heed of such things as are like multiplying glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far, than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation. *Inexpectation:* the sudden blow astonishes; but, foreseen, is either warded or avoided. A surprize alone is torture. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 5.

INEXPE'CTED.* *adj.* [*inexpectatus*, Lat.] Not expected.

If the suddenness of an *inexpected* evil have surprized his thoughts, and infected his cheeks with paleness: he had no sooner digested it in his conceit, than he gathers up himself, and insults over mischief. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* p. 34.

Our greatest ills we least mistrust, my lord,
And *inexpected* harms do hurt us most.
Kyd, Span. Trag.

INEXPE'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *inexpected.*] Without expectation.

Such marvellous light opened itself *inexpectedly* to us. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *n. s.* [*in* and *expe-*
INEXPE'DIENCY. } *diency.*] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient.*
Smalridge.

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. s.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random
Argue thine *inexperience.* *Milton, P. L.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPE'RIENCED.† *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

They fright all *inexperienced* young men, from any tolerable compliance in matters of religion.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 227.

INEXPE'RT.† *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unskilful; unskilled.

It must be considered, — whether he be learned or ignorant; whether skilful in languages and arts, or whether *inexpert* in both.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

The race elect
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the readiest way;
Lest, entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert.* *Milton, P. L.*

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert.* *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE.† *adj.* [*inexpiable*, Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

A papist writes it; and then it is well enough. For some of our writers to have said but as much, or scarce so much as these, in this matter and manner, in them is an *inexpiable* transgression.
Dr. Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Nov. (1619,) p. 223.

It is such an *inexpiable* crime in poets, to tax vices generally. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton, S. A.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
Roscommon.

INEXPLA'INABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *explainable.*] That cannot be explained.
Cockeram.

INE'XPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys, Travels.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than pression or motion propagated through either. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* power. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inexplicable.*] The state or quality of being inexplicable. *Ash.*

INE'XPLICABLY.† *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

The power of godliness is denied by wicked men. How then? What is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, unconceivably fearful.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Works, ii. 302.

INEXPLO'RABLE.* *adj.* [*inexploratus*, Lat.] Not to be discovered.

It was the king's own immovable and *inexplorable* doom.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646,) p. 82.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *express.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stilling fleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison, Spect.*

INEXPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [See UNEXPRESSIVE.] Ineffable. Dr. Johnson has been publickly blamed for not inserting *inexpressive*, in his Dictionary, because "Milton makes such fine use of it in his Lycidas." The word in Lycidas is *unexpressive;* so it is in the same poet's Ode on the Nativity, from which Dr. Johnson has inaccurately cited it, as if it were *inexpressive.* Nor is it *inexpressive* in Shakspeare, whose poetry is also miscited. *Inexpressive* has since been found in the poetry of Akenside by one of those gentlemen who have made additions to Johnson:

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Pleasures of Imag. B. i. 124.

INEXPU'GNABLE.† *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr.; *inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

He may have fortified himself in some *inexpugnable* castle or fortress.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 19.

Fortified, as it were, with a trench and pallisado, and with *inexpugnable* endowments.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 95.

Philip, king of Macedon, thought of cities. There is none so *inexpugnable*, but an ass laden with gold may enter them.
Howell, Lett. (*dat.* 1637,) ii. 4.

There is one objection, — which the Smectymnians press thrice, as being *inexpugnable.*
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Assert. p. 88.

This castle — was accounted *inexpugnable.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 89.

INEXTI'NCT.* *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out. *Cockeram.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE.† *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.; *in* and *extinguo*, Lat. Our own word was formerly, like the French, *inextinguible.* "Perpetual motion, *inextinguible* lights." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 281.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it.
Grew.

INEXTI'RPABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *extirpable.*] Not to be rooted out. *Cockeram.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr.; *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Sherlock.*

INE'XTRICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inextricable.*] The state or quality of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 122.

INE'XTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they strive; the intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope, Odyss.*

INEXU'PERABLE.* *adj.* [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed over; not superable; not to be conquered.
Cockeram.

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying.* *Philips.*

INFA'BRICATED.* *adj.* [*infabricatus*, Lat.] Unwrought. *Cockeram.*

INFALLIBI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [*infallibilité*,
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Fr.; from *infallible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Fancy, wherein there must either be vanity or *infallibleness*, and so either not to be respected, or not to be prevented. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

The veracity and *infallibleness* of the party that affirms it. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr.; *in* and *fallible.*] Privilege from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible.*]

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from errour.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge, Serm.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.
Rogers.

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr.; *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NFAMOUS.† *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr.; *infamis*, Lat. It had the accent formerly on the second syllable.]

1. Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Many there she found, which sore accus'd
His falsehood, and with foul *infamous* blot
His cruel deeds and wicked wyles did spot.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 13.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee which art *infamous.*
Ezek. xxii. 5.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more? *B. Jonson.*

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill.
King Charles.

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.
Ayliffe.

2. With *for.*

The fleet
Glides by the Sirens' cliffs, a shelfy coast,
Long *infamous for* ships and navies lost.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. Dismal. A Latinism.

And now he haunts the *infamous* woods and downs. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* i. 14.

Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.
Milton, Comus.

I'NFAMOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *infamous.*]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

He that wrongs me, better I proclaim,
He never had assay'd to touch my fame:
For he shall weep, and walk with every tongue
Throughout the city, *infamously* sung.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*infamie*, Fr.;
I'NFAMY. } *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy.*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Lat.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles hating Christianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came to attend
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend;
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one-and-twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain, our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy.* *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

INFA'NDOUS.* *adj.* [*infandus*, Lat.] So abominable as not to be expressed.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than any where else; though a German, in highest puff of passions, swears a hundred thousand sacraments.
Howell, Lett. (*dat.* 1628,) i. v. 11.

INFA'NGTHEF, or *hing fangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef.* It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT.† *n. s.* [*enfant*, Fr.; *infans*, Lat. "The common word *infant*, Latin *infans*, comes not from *in* and *fari*, one who cannot speak, as our herd of lexicographers say; but from *fa*, to nourish, to feed, whence *fari* itself is derived.—Lye mentions *fauntekin* as an old English word, signifying an *infant* or *little boy*, which he rightly derives from the Icelandick *fante*, a young man; whence the Italian *fante*, a page or servant, and the French *fantassin*, a soldier who serves on foot, and of those whom we call *infantry.*" Callander, Observ. on Two Anc. Scott. Poems, p. 65. See also INFANTRY.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.
Isa. lxv. 20.

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possest,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast
Dryden, Æn.

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one-and-twenty.

Male or female, till twenty-one years of age, is an *infant*, and so styled in law. *Blackstone.*

3. The title of a prince; as the Spaniards use the word.

The *infant* [Arthur] hearkened — to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless. *Fairfax, Tass.* xvi. 34.

I'NFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shakspeare.

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage.
Roscommon.

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden, Virg.*

INFA'NTA.† *n. s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

What new-come power can so
Transplant a land, and all the people? O
Royal *infanta*, but a child in age,
Yet ev'n already as a matron sage,
The virtue of your name, power of your blood,
Great Catharina, (now 'tis understood,)
Wrought this; from that great house descended, which
New kingdoms daily, and new worlds enrich.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, Prol.

INFA'NTICIDE.† *n. s.* [*infanticide*, Fr.; *infanticidium*, Lat.]

1. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.
2. The act of slaughtering infants.

The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in *infanticide*, or in offering up to their grim idols (instead of themselves) the children of their bowels. *Warburton, Div. Legat.* ix. 2.

3. A slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* — who did but only expose their own infants.
Dr. Potter, Christophalgia, (1680,) p. 52.

I'NFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring. *Derham.*

I'NFANTINE.* *adj.* [*infantin*, Fr. from *infant.*] Childish; young; tender. This word is old in our language, though it has escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson, and even of Ash. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give it.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility.
Burke, Speech on the Marriage Act.

It might have been hazardous to expose its tender and *infantine* form to barbarous critics.
Porson, Lett. to Travis, p. 117.

I'NFANTLIKE.* *adj.* [*infant* and *like.*] Like an infant's.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I'NFANTLY.* *adj.* [from *infant.*] Like a child's.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice. *Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.*

I'NFANTRY.† *n. s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.; *infanteria*, Ital. from *fante*, a servant; all from the Scandick *fantur*, a servant, an attendant. Hickes. See also INFANT.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

That small *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

To INFA'RCE.* *v. a.* [*infarcio*, Latin.] To stuff; to swell out. *Huloet.*

By fury chaunged into an horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 99. b.

INFA'RCTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

INFA'SHIONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *fashionable.*] Not fashionable.

His band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To cutwork; his rich clothes be discomplexion'd
With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes.
Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.

INFA'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [*infatigabilis*, Lat.] not to be wearied. This is the word of elder times. Bullokar, Cockeram, and Sherwood give it, in their vocabularies. We now say *indefatigable.*

To INFA'TUATE.† *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

He hath many other baits to inveigle and *infatuate* them farther yet.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 657.

He those, who others rule,
Infatuates, and makes the judge a fool.
Sandys, Job, p. 20.

It is not so much of a soporiferous quality to procure sleep, as to stupify and *infatuate* the intellect. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.

The judgement of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated*, gentile world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.
Addison on Italy.

INFA'TUATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Stupified.

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd; till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose.
Philips.

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrenzy so extravagant, as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*. *South.*

INFA'USTING. *n. s.* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

INFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is so difficult and *infeasible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glanville.*

INFE'ASIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *infeasible.*] Impracticability.

He began the work; and, being disabused in point of the *indefeasibleness*, pursued his task, and perfected it.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 117.

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Lat.

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine.
Shakspeare.

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller.
Shakspeare.

Every day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the sceptre his. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.
Shakspeare.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat.
Milton, P. L.

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them!
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

INFE'CT.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Infected; polluted.

Infecte with synne. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 11.

Are you not she,
For whose *infect* persuasions, I could scarce
Kneel out my prayers?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

A blinded eye, a closed ear,
A hand with bribe *infect.*
Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 54.

INFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The blessed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For these known evils but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Hence,
Lest that the *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee!
Shakspeare.

In a house,
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shaksp.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of some poisons, that are received only by the smell.
Temple.

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakspeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

There is no stink in the world so *infective* as they are.

Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs, (1580,) fol. 190. b.

Command her, you grave beldam, that know better
My deadly resolutions; since I drew them
From the *infective* fountain of your own.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

INFECU'ND. *n. s.* [*infœcundus,* Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

INFECU'NDITY.† *n. s.* [*infœcunditas,* Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness. *Bullokar.*

To INFE'EBLE.* See *To* ENFEEBLE.
Huloet.

INFELI'CITY. *n. s.* [*infelicité,* Fr. *infelicitas,* Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy.
Glanville.

Here is our great *infelicity,* that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.
Watts.

INFEODA'TION.* See INFEUDATION.

To INFEO'FF.* See *To* ENFEOFF.

To INFE'R.† *v. a.* [*inferer,* Fr. *infero,* Lat.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Serena — fled away, afear'd
Of villainy to be to her *inferr'd.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 32.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.
Harvey.

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can'st attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton, P. L.*

Great
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heaven so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.
Milton, P. L.

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I'NFERABLE.* *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. This is the modern way of writing and pronouncing what was formerly *inferible* or rather *inferrible,* with the accent on the second syllable. See INFERIBLE.

A sufficient argument — is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

I'NFERENCE. *n. s.* [*inference,* Fr. from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference.* *Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE.† *adj.* [from *infer.* It should be rather *inferrible,* as Sir T. Brown certainly wrote it; and as Dr. Johnson himself writes *referrible;* though in the first of the following examples he has given it *inferible.*] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

That Sodom could not be far from Segor, which was seated under the mountains near the side of the lake, seems *inferrible* from the sudden arrival of Lot, who, coming from Sodom at day-break, attained to Segor at sun-rising.
Brown, Miscell. p. 164.

INFERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [*inferiorité,* Fr. from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior,* Lat. *inferieur,* Fr.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life; correlative to *superiour.*

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free? *Milton, P. L.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RNAL.† *adj.* [*infernal,* Fr. *infernus,* Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden, Æn.*

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings. *Addison, Spect.* No. 243.

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. s.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

INFE'RNALLY.* *adv.* [from *infernal.*] In a detestable and infernal way.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 211.

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile,* Fr. *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.
Gov. of the Tongue.

INFERTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*infertilité,* Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infester,* Fr. *infesto,* Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest,*
And hearts of greatest heroes dost enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause.
Hooker.

Although they were a people *infested,* and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions *infest* human life.
Addison, Spect.

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFE'ST.* *adj.* [*infestus,* Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. Obsolete.

He stayed not t' advise which way were best
His foe t' assayle, or how himselfe to gard,
But with fierce fury and with force *infest,*
Upon him ran. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iv. 5.

INFESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*infestation,* French, *infestatio,* Latin.] Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon, Speech in the Star-Ch.* (1617.)

They should dwell in safety, free from the *infestation* of enemies.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 102.

These bodily vexations and *infestations.*
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 47.

INFE'STERED.† *adj.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Spenser's Muiopotmos, where the true word is *enfested,* ver. 354.; *i. e.* mischievous. See also the adjective INFEST, which Spenser uses in like manner; and INFESTUOUS, so employed by Bacon.

INFE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *festive.*] Without mirth or pleasantness.
Cockeram.

INFESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STUOUS.* *adj.* [*infestus,* Lat. See INFEST.] Mischievous; dangerous.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents. *Bacon.*

INFEUDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*infeudation,* Fr. *in* and *feudum,* Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service.
Hale, Comm. Law.

I had composed a large collection of the *infeodations* of church-lands.
Johnston, Assurance of Abby-Lands, p. 30.

I'NFIDEL. *n. s.* [*infidele*, French, *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

I'NFIDEL.* *adj.* [*infidele*, French.] Unbelieving; characteristick of an unbeliever.

You have written what you dreamed in your sleepe, rather than what you learned of any author catholyke or *infidele*.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 369.

Their old *infidel* invaders.
Hurd on Chivalry and Romance.

The parliament [may be] not *infidel*. They "deplore the infidelity of that parliament." Bold words these, indeed!
Bp. Horne, Letters on Infidelity, L. 15.

INFIDE'LITY. *n. s.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, French, *infinitus*, Lat.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakspeare.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Bp. Taylor.*

INFINITE'SÍMAL.† *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

The notion or idea of an *infinitesimal* quantity, as it is an object simply apprehended by the mind, hath been already considered.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst. § 12.

INFI'NITIVE.† *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely.
Clarke, Lat. Grammar.

The *mode* is the manner of representing the being, action, or passion. When it is simply declared, or a question is asked concerning it, it is called the indicative mode. — When it is barely expressed, *without any limitation* of person or number, it is called the *infinitive*.
Lowth, Introduct. Eng. Grammar.

INFI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd.
Milton, P. L.

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that incompossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison, Spect.*

INFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*infinité*, French, *infinitas*, Lat.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss.
Hooker.

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme*, French, *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.
Shakspeare.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on't again, I dare not.
—— *Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* sex, forgiven;
To me committed, and by me expos'd.
Milton, P. L.

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points.
Ralegh, Ess.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMATIVE.* *adj.* [*infirmatif*, French.] Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

INFI'RMITY. *n. s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.
Shakspeare.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult it is to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*

INFI'RMNESS. *n. s.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine.
Boyle.

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two strings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Spenser.*

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flattering table of her eye. *Shakspeare.*

Immovable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton, P. L.*

That sting *infix'd*, within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was *inflam'd* towards her. *Susan.* viii.

3. To fire with passion.

More *inflam'd* with lust than rage. *Milton, P. L.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame*. *Wiseman.*

INFLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison, Spect.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples are all *inflammable*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton, Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtile volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.; *inflammation*, Fr.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscuous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derham.*

2. To puff up mentally.

Envy —
Will not admit, that art herself should show
By others' fingers; but the mind *inflates*.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. P. 2.

3. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.]

1. The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*?
Blackmore.

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*inflectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflexions* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

To manifest the *inflective* veins of the air. *Sprat, Hist. of the R. Soc.* p. 217.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*

INFLE'XED.* *adj.* [*inflexus*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

David's right-heartedness became *inflexed* and crooked. *Feltham, Serm. on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

INFLEXIBI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

Against the "inertia" of matter, or the *inflexibility*, of mechanism, *Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 125.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

The purity and *inflexibility* of their faith. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iii. 354.

INFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errours as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] In exorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.; *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakspeare.*

Sufficient to such a man is this punishment, which was *inflicted* of many. 2 Cor. ii. 6.

What the potent victor in his rage
Can else *inflict*. *Milton, P. L.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace? *Dryden, Æn.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *n. s.* [from *inflict.*] One who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction.* *South.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions?* But his patience won.
Milton, P. R.

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions?* *Rogers.*

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] Imposing a punishment. *Sherwood.*

I'NFLUENCE.† *n. s.* [*influence*, Fr.; *influo*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job*, xxxviii. 31.

Touching the pretended decay of the heavenly bodies in regard to their *influences.* *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 103.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton, P. L.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into;* now, less properly, by *upon.*

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault. *Milton, P. L.*

Religion hath so great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence on* our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence upon* them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Addison has used the following expression: "To *influence* the reader *with* pity and compassion towards them." Spect. No. 357. Upon which bishop Hurd justly remarks, that it is hard and scarcely allowable. "When we use *influence*, as a verb," he says, "we use it absolutely; as, *such considerations influenced him;* that is, had an effect or influence upon him; without *specifying* the effect produced. He had expressed himself better, if he had said, *to fill the reader's mind with;* or, *to engage the reader's pity.*"] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton, Opticks.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be emblemed by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, are dangerously *influential.* *Glanville.*

INFLUE'NTIALLY.* *adv.* [from *influential.*] In a manner so as to direct.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 3.

I'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this,; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XION.* *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion.* *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

INFLU'XIVE.* *adj.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Having influence. Not now in use.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth, Inauguration Serm.* (1642,) p. 9.

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to enwrap; to enclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parents' love, the tender nurse's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold.* *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.
Milton, P. L.

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face.
Dryden, Æn.

As from chaos, huddled and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul.
Dryden and Lee.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole.
Blackmore.

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with;* now generally *of;* sometimes *in*, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been well *informed of* them, and with cautions.
Shakspeare.

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn.
Milton, P. L.

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself *of* them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough: few *inform* themselves *in* these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome, Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion that the whole kingdom should be *informed in* some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governour against Paul. *Acts*, xxiv. 1.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

INFO'RM.* *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat. A proper word. See what is said under ENORM.] Shapeless; ugly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Bleak craggs, and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681,) p. 76.

INFO'RMAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *formal.*]

1. Irregular; not competent; out of character; out of the senses. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; omitting the second application of the word, whence also *informality.*

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. Irregular; contrary to established forms.

The clerk, that returns it, shall be fined for his *informal* return.
Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. P. ii. ch. 23.

INFORMA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *informal.*] Want of attention to established forms.

I thought the *informality* was, that since it related to the passing of lands, it was not countersigned by you, as others of that nature are.
Hen. E. of Clarendon to the Ld. Treas. (1686,) *Lett.* i. 125.

INFO'RMALLY.* *adv.* [from *informal.*] Irregularly; without attention to proper form.

INFO'RMATIVE.* *adj.* [*informatus*, Lat.] Having power to animate.

Many [souls] put out their force *informative*,
In their etherial corporeity.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 24.

INFO'RMANT. *n. s.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South, Serm.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMED.* *adj.* [*informé*, Fr. "unfashioned," Cotgrave.] Not formed; imperfectly formed.

After Nilus' inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the sunne hath shyn'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. 2. C. 3.

INFO'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *inform.*]

1. That which informs or animates.

Informer of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead!
Thomson, (of the Sun,) Summer.

2. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his *informers.* *Swift.*

3. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor sly *informer* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound.
Milton, P. L.

INFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no *informity.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFO'RTUNATE.† *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used, Dr. Johnson says. Formerly, it may be added, *infortunate* was the common word. It is in the old vocabulary of Huloet. And Chaucer uses it.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A most *infortunate* chance! for had she come safe to port, she had been the richest ship that ever came into the Thames.
Howell, Lett. i. vi. 42.

INFO'RTUNATELY.* *adv.* [from *infortunate.*] Unhappily; unluckily. *Huloet.*

Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth — do *infortunately* split.
Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, (1682,) p. 7.

INFO'RTUNE.* *n. s.* [*infortune*, Fr.] Misfortune. Not in use.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infortune* to his said friend.
Sir T. Eliot, Gov. fol. 131. b.

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. Not used.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson, Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith.
Waller.

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *infract.*] A breaker; a violator.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them?
Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 363.

To INFRA'NCHISE.* *v. a.* To set free from slavery. See *To* ENFRANCHISE, and its derivatives.

Who were full, now serve for bread;
Those who serv'd, *infranchised.*
Sandys, Paraphr. 1 *Sam.* ii.

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCE.* *n. s.* [*infrequence*, old Fr. See INFREQUENCY.] Rarity; uncommonness.

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation?
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 4.

INFRE'QUENCY.† *n. s.* [*infrequence*, old Fr. *infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonness; rarity.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God.
Young, Serm. (1678,) p. 18.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects made her yield.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

INFRE'QUENT.† *adj.* [*infrequent*, Fr. *infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

The acte whereof is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sortes of men.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 190. b.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.
Wollaston, Rel. of Nat. § 1. 5.

To INFREQU'ENT.* *v. a.* Not to frequent; to desert.

The streets were *infrequented*, shop-windows shut up. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1625.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

INFRIGIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To infrigidate.*] The act of rendering cold.

Madam de Bourignon — used to boast, that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation*; and took occasion from it to rally her face, rather than admire her virtue. *Tatler*, No. 126.

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight.
Waller.

2. To destroy; to hinder.
Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read.
Hooker.
Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free.
Waller.

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.
The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is.
Clarendon.

INFRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.
A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

INFU'GAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *frugal*.] Not frugal; extravagant; careless.
What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference, (1720,) p. 21.

INFU'MED.* *adj.* [*infumatus*, from *in* and *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] Dried in smoke.
Cockeram.
Let them no more produce their *enfumed* titles, nor the walls of their churches which time hath covered with ivy and moss: these are but feeble arguments to combat with a faith, which hath been from the beginning. We care not if our walls be new, so that our doctrine be ancient.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 177.

INFUNDI'BULIFORM. *n. s.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
At the other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*.
Milton, P. L.
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
The *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame.
Thomson.

To INFU'RIATE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render insane; to fill with rage or fury.
Like those curls of entangled snakes, with which Erinnys is said to have *infuriated* Athemas and Ino.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 322.
They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

INFUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.]

1. To pour in; to instil.
Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth.
Denham.
Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed?
Swift.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all hearts
That ever were before, or since the flood.
Davies.
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse.
Roscommon.
He *infus'd*
Bad influence into the unwary breast.
Milton, P. L.
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned.
Milton on Education.
Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth.
Swift.

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.
Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.
Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. To inspire with. Not used.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n.
Shakspeare, Tempest.
Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.
Shakspeare.

INFU'SE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Infusion. Not in use.
Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
That may my rhimes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymns.

INFU'SER.* *n. s.* [from *infuse*.] He who pours into the mind.
The sole *infuser* of grace.
Dr. White, Serm. (1615,) p. 33.

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.
From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.
Hammond.

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.
Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INFU'SION. *n. s.* [*infusion*, French, *infusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.
Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ.
Addison.

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory.
Hooker.

3. Suggestion; whisper.
They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*.
Clarendon.
Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men.
Swift.

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener.
Bacon.

5. The liquor made by infusion.
To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener.
Bacon.

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorised.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man.
Thomson.

ING.* See INGE.

I'NGATE. *n. s.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. An old word.
One noble person — stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked far, and holdeth in all those which are at his beck.
Spenser on Ireland.

INGANNA'TION. *n. s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity.
Brown.

INGA'THERING. *n. s.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.
Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.
Exod. xxiii. 16.

INGE.† *n. s.* [ing, Saxon; *ing*, Danish; *eng*, Swed.] A common pasture or meadow.
In the names of places, *inge* signifies a meadow from the Saxon ing, of the same import.
Gibson's Camden.
Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of H. of C. (1778,) vol. xxxiv. p. 154.

INGE'LABLE.* *adj.* [*ingelabilis*, Latin.] That cannot be frozen.
Cockeram.

To INGE'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
She yet *ingeminates*
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.
Sandys, Ovid. B. 3.
They *ingeminated* a doleful requiem to their brother's carcass.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.
Which song she takes occasion to *ingeminate*, in the second chorus, upon the sight of a work of Neptune's.
B. Jonson, Masques.
He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace.
Clarendon.

INGE'MINATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Redoubled.
It is an *ingeminate* expression of helping us in our labours.
Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer, § 18.

INGEMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.
To make it more effectual by *ingemination*, he saith, Abba, Father.
Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) B. 4. b.
That sacred *ingemination*, Amen, Amen.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.
Happiness is the language of all; and (that which adds to the contentment) it is happiness with an echo or *ingemination*.
Holdsworth, Inaug. Serm. Camb. p. 2.

To INGE'NDER.* *v. a.* To produce. See *To* ENGENDER.
High conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, P. L.

To INGE'NDER.* *v. n.* To come together; to join.

The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurging indexes.
Milton, Areopagitica.

INGE'NDERER.* See ENGENDERER.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible.
Boyle.

To INGE'NERATE.* *v. a.* [*ingenero*, Lat.] To beget; to produce.

A natural ceremony both to express and *ingenerate*, or encrease, this lowliness of disposition.
Mede, Disc. xli.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul; as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Virtues are *ingenerated* in our souls, by due submission of this will to the Divine Will.
Spiritual Conflict, (1652,) P. i. p. 51.

INGE'NERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure.
Wotton on Education.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers.
Brown.

INGE'NIOUS.† *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin. This word, in our old writers, is often improperly used for *ingenuous*. The complaint was made by Coles in his dictionary, 1677. But the confusion continued till the beginning of the last century. Mr. Reed says, that in the first edition of the Spectator, it occurs: "A parent who forces a child of a liberal and *ingenious* spirit." No. 437. So Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, speaks of "Mr. Dodwell's pleasant and *ingenious* countenance." Pegge, Anonym. vi. 52.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable.
Shakspeare.

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it.
Boyle.

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves.
Temple.

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract.
Shakspeare.

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtily.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick.
Temple.

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is.
Boyle.

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native: ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments.
South.

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their course.
Blackmore.

INGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*ingenuité*, French, from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*.
Wotton.

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness.
Donne.

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice.
Gov. of the Tongue.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will.
Locke.

2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The antient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence.
Glanville.

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one.
South.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.
Woodward.

INGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear: but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed.
Hooker.

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned.
Milton on Education.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty.
Locke.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties.
King Charles.

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee.
Shakspeare, Timon.

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded pressure of consciences were commonly interested.
Bacon.

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England.
Dryden.

INGE'NUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

There seems to have been no occasion for the equivocal word "ingenuity" to distinguish between "openness" and "dissimulation," while we have the term *ingenuousness* to answer the purpose distinctly.
Pegge, Anecdot. Eng. Lang.

I'NGENY. *n. s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not now in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.
Boyle.

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ostridge no alteration.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

INGE'STION. *n. s.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood.
Harvey.

I'NGLE.* *n. s.* [probably from *igniculus*, dimin. of *ignis*, Lat. a sparkle of fire. Dr. Jamieson notices the Gael. *aingeal*, which has been rendered, *fire.*] Fire, or flame; a blaze. North. Ray, Yorkshire Glossary, and Grose. "*Engle*, or *Ingle-wood*, signifies wood for firing." Ritson, Anc. Popular Poet. *Englewood*, or *Inglewood*, is the name of a forest in Cumberland. An *ingle* of sticks is a common expression in Cumberland.

INGLO'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*inglorius*, Lat.]

1. Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, choosing *Inglorious* life with servitude.
Milton, P. L.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king.
Howell.

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come.
Dryden.

2. Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory; unambitious.

Great Julius, whom now all the world admires,
The more he grew in years, the more inflam'd
With glory, wept that he had liv'd so long
Inglorious.
Milton, P. R.

My next desire is, void of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, *inglorious* life.
Dryden, Georg.

INGLO'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

Herod Archelaus died *ingloriously* at Vienna in Austria.
Loe, Blisse of Br. Beaut. (1614,) p. 53.

Pride and regret broke his heart, and so he [Boniface the eighth] there died *ingloriously*.
More on the Seven Churches, p. 63.

This vase the chief o'ercome,
Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home.
Pope.

Their flaming courage being *ingloriously* extinguished.
3 *Maccab.* vi. 31. *Bp. Wilson's Bible.*

INGLO'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inglorious.*] State of being inglorious.

Seeing the outward meanness, poverty, and *ingloriousness* of his life and death.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653,) p. 306.

To INGO'RGE.* See *To* ENGORGE.

I'NGOT.† *n. s.* [*lingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — *Ingot*, q. d. *inguten*, from *in* and Goth. *gioeta*, Su. *giuta*, fundere. Serenius. Chaucer uses *ingot*, repeatedly, for a mould for casting ingots.] A mass of metal.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high.
Dryden, Æn.

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF.† } *To* INGRA'FT.† } *v. a.* [*in* and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by insition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May, Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; as, he *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good, or not good, *ingraft*; my merit those
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton, P. L.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

IMGRA'FTMENT. *n. s.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'INED.* *adj.* [from *grain*.] Dyed in grain; deeply infixed.

Ingrain'd habits, dy'd with often dips,
Are not so soon discoloured.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. i. 4. (1599).

'Tis an *ingrained*, rational, and judicious sorrow. *Norris, Lett. on his Niece's Death.*

INGRA'PPLED.* *adj.* [from *grapple*. See *To* ENGRAPPLE.] Seized on; twisted together.

Two lions—
With their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

INGRA'TE.† } INGRA'TEFUL. } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Lat.; *ingrat*, French. *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*. Dr. Johnson.—Accordingly Dr. Johnson gives but a solitary example of *ingrateful*, and that under the second definition. Yet no word has been more in use, by our best writers, in both senses, than *ingrateful*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolts.
Shakspeare.

No man could be so impiously *ingrate*.
Younger Brother's Apology, (1635,) p. 55.

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, P. L.

Is this the love, is this the recompence
Of mine to thee, *ingrateful* Eve? *Milton, P. L.*

Ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers.
Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace.

He found that city which he had saved so *ingrateful*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 443.

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me.
Atterbury, vol. iv. Lett. lxviii.

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How *ingrate* soever it [assa-fœtida] may seem at first, yet by use it becomes sufficiently pleasant.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

No *ingrateful* food. *Milton, P. L.*

Few would venture upon the *ingrateful* office of reproving. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

He was never suspected—in the least degree to dissemble his own opinions or thoughts, how *ingrateful* soever it often proved.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 68.

INGRA'TEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *ingrateful*.] Ungratefully; without gratitude.

Sir Robert Carew, her near kinsman, and whose family and himself she [Queen Elizabeth] had raised from the degree of a mean gentleman to high honour in title and place, most *ingratefully* did catch at her last breath, to carry it to the rising sun then in Scotland.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James, p. 2.

INGRA'TEFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ingrateful*.] Unthankfulness. *Bullokar.*

INGRA'TELY.* *adv.* [from *ingrate*.] Ungratefully.

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando, &c.
Sylvester, Du Bart. 1621, p. 135.

To INGRA'TIATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.]

1. To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought, Dr. Johnson says; and accordingly the examples, which he gives, are only of *ingratiate with*. Hammond and Scott use it also with *to*.

They will be fit helves for such hatchets; — to humour them, and *ingratiate* themselves.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 303.

They endeavour, with all manner of address, to render their company acceptable and diverting; and when they have thus *ingratiated* themselves, if you speak of any of our books or divines, they will with a slighting accent tell you, they are not worth their minding.
The Missionaries' Arts Discovered, (1688,) p. 18.

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves *with* them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation.
Addison.

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

2. To recommend; to render easy: applied to things.

What difficulty would it not *ingratiate to* us?
Hammond, Works, iv. 564.

When once we come to feel the good effects of those duties in our natures, how fast our lusts do decline, our dispositions mend, and all our graces improve in the use of them, the sense of this will mightily endear and *ingratiate* them *to* us. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

INGRA'TIATING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Recommendation; the act of putting in favour.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiatings* with the people. *King Charles.*

Which had been a very great indulgence and *ingratiating* to women of greatest quality.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 176.

INGRA'TITUDE.† *n. s.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*. It is not often used in the plural. Nor has Dr. Johnson given an example of it in that number. Shakspeare affords one.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-siz'd monster of *ingratitudes*.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'VE.* *v. a.* [from *grave*.] To bury. See the fourth sense of *To* ENGRAVE.

Thy corps, as in the custome old,
With thy forefathers doth not lie *ingrav'd*.
Gamage, Epigr. (1613,) sign. C. 5.

To INGRA'VIDATE.* *v. a.* [*gravidatus*, Latin.] To impregnate; to make prolifick.

They may be so pregnant and *ingravidated* with lustful thoughts, that they may as it were die in travail, because they cannot be delivered.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 35.

To INGRE'AT.* *v. a.* [from *great*.] To make great.

It appeareth, that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 174.

As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to *ingreat* themselves, might strain more than the strong will bear.
Abp. Abbot, Speech in Rushworth's Collect. i. 455.

INGRE'DIENT. *n. s.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

So deep the power of these *ingredients* pierc'd,
Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
Milton, P. L.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton, Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison, Guardian.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by Temple with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient into* any other distemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS. *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those air bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*ingression*, French; *ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF.† *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*. See *To* ENGULF.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

Southward through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the shaggy hill
Pass'd underneath *ingulf'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Him who disobeys,
Me disobeys, breaks union, and that day,
Cast out from God and blessed vision, falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulf'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

That we *ingulf* not ourselves too deeply in the businesses and pleasures of this life. *Bp. Hopkins, Exp. on the Lord's Pr. &c.* p. 264.

To INGU'RGITATE.† *v. a.* [*ingurgiter*, Fr.; *ingurgito*, Latin.]

1. To swallow down.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses. *Cleaveland Poems, &c.* p. 112.

2. To plunge into; to engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it, [pleasure,] let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 206.

To INGU'RGITATE.* *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner, than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure, as many do. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 235.

INGURGITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of intemperate swallowing.

Inconveniences always doe happen by *ingurgitations* and excessive feedinges. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 191.

Too much abstinence turns vice, and too much *ingurgitation* is one of the seven, and at once destroys both nature and grace. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 13.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

INHABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*inhabilité*, French, "disability, insufficiency, weakness, &c." Cotgrave.] Unskilfulness.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, — *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow, Serm.* i.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace, whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah*, lxv. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch*, iv. 35.

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton, P. L.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE.† *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

All which live
In the *inhabitable* world. *Donne, Poems*, p. 363.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Shakspeare. Formerly this was the sole explanation of the word in our old lexicography. And so Ben Jonson and others used it. The earliest use of the preceding and present sense of the word Dr. Johnson assigns to Locke; but Donne, half a century before him, so employed it.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

INHA'BITANCE.† *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

No promise of *inhabitance*; neither track of beast, nor foot of man. We have searched all this rocky desart. *Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

INHA'BITANT. *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* o' the air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd! *Milton, S. A.*

2. The act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Ralegh.*

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost maketh a temple, as we are informed by the Apostle, "What, know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you?" *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INHA'BITER. *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

INHA'BITRESS.* *n. s.* [from *inhabiter*.] A female inhabitant.

O inhabitant of the fortress, [in the margin, *inhabitress*.] *Jerem.* x. 17.

Thou inhabitant of Saphir, [in the margin, *inhabitress*.] *Micah*, i. 11.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 350.

To INHA'NCE.* See *To* ENHANCE.

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope, Odyssey.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun. *Thomson.*

INHARMO'NICAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *harmonical*.] Discordant. A term in musick.

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear. *Broome.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme, and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 17.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENCE.* } *n. s.* [from *inherent*.] Existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; conjunction.

The gift of tongues, after its first infusion by the Spirit, might be in a man by habitual *inherence*, as a standing principle or power residing in the soul, and enabling it, upon any occasion, to express itself in several languages. *South, Serm.* iii. 415.

The immanency and *inherency* of this power in Jesus, is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

It is I that am pleased with beholding his gayety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* xviii.

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inherens*, Lat.]

1. Existing in something else; so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And by my body's action teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden, Juv.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-stone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

INHE'RENTLY.* *adv.* [from *inherent.*] By inherence.

They may assert, that matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy. *Bentley, Serm.* vii.

To INHE'RIT.† *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Why all delights are vain; but that most vain, Which, with pain purchas'd, doth *inherit* pain. *Shakspeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, steril land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris. *Shakspeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *St. Matt.* v. 5.

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it, by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in Shakspeare. Not used.

This, or else nothing, will *inherit* her. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

He, that had wit, would think that I had none, To bury so much gold under a tree, And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITABLY.* *adv.* [from *inheritable.*] By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance* Descend unto the daughter. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Gen.* xxxi. 14.

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton, P. L.*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee Only a sad *inheritance* of woe? Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone, Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

3. In Shakspeare, possession.

You will rather shew our general lowts How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them, For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard Of what that want might ruin. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

INHE'RITOR. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins, Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shaksp.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

Marriage, without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents, inheritance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He had given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

INHE'RITRIX.† *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English. Dr. Johnson.—The word had formerly also a kind of form between both, viz. *inheritrice*: "Both queens of Scotland, regent and *inheritrice* in our dayes." Proceedings against Garnet and the late traitors, 1606, sign. E e. 4. b.

No female Should be *inheretrix* in Salique land. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The foul *inheretrix* of the dregs of wrath. *Beaumont, Psyche*, ix. 53.

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms Of the most bloody nurser of his harms. *Shaksp.*

INHE'SION.† *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

Neither was this the [gift of prophecy and foretelling future events,] in the soul by constant *inhesion* and habitual abode; but, as we may not unfitly express it, only by sudden strictures, by transient immissions, and representations of the ideas of things future, to the imagination. In a word, it was in the mind not as an inhabitant, but as a guest. *South, Serm.* iii. 416.

And for a like reason, activity and perceptivity, by which powers alone we discover that there is a substance different from matter, and which is the necessary subject of their *inhesion*, must be in the mind. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 328.

INHIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inhiatio*, Latin.] A gaping after; a great desire.

An *inhiation* after obscene lusts. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler.* p. 24.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargerised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed by the objects without them. *Bentley, Serm.* ii.

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION.† *n. s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; hindrance.

This ligation of senses proceeds from an *inhibition* of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 24.

2. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferiour, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferiour temporal court. *Cowel.*

The decrees and *inhybycyons* of my lorde ordynarye of London. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 19. b.

No *inhibition* shall be granted out of any court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of any party, unless it be subscribed by an advocate practising in the said court. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 96.

To INHI'VE.* *v. a.* [from *hive.*] To put into a hive. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Ralegh.*

To INHOO'P.* *v. a.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine in an enclosure.

His quails ever Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

All places else *Inhospitable* appear, and desolate; Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton, P. L.*

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands, *Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden, Virg.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests, he makes them slaves *Inhospitably*, and kill their infant males. *Milton, P. L.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS.† } *n. s.* [*in* and *hospitality*; *inhospitalité*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
INHOSPITA'LITY. }

Their *inhospitality* is punishment enough to itself: they have lost the honour and happiness of being host to their God. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Birth of Christ.*

Those rude heaps have had the dust of his feet shaken against them for their *inhospitableness*.
Hewyt, Serm. p. 79. (1658).

INHU'MAN.† *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr.; *inhumanus*, Lat. There is now no distinction observed between *inhuman* and *inhumane*. Formerly it was *inhumane*, with the accent on the last syllable. See the citations from Marston and Goodman, under INHUMANLY.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations.
Atterbury.

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Odyssey.

INHUMA'NITY. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.; from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence.
King Charles.

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson, Spring.*

INHU'MANLY.† *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

No Jew, no Turke would use a Christian
So *inhumanely* as this Puritan.
Marston, Sat. ii. (1598).

O what are these
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton, P. L.*

We may assure ourselves, that whatsoever pretends to be a divine law, and can be made to appear to be *inhumanely* rigorous, or intolerably difficult to be observed, is either no law of his, or at the least is not rightly interpreted.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii. (ed. 1720,) p. 317.

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

INHUMA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inhumation*, Fr.; *inhumatio*, Lat. from *inhumo.*] A burying; sepulture.

The soldiery prize that which is the proper possession of the dead, a good name, and hope to be famous after their *inhumation*.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, (1653,) p. 194.

It [Rolbright Stones] is probably not funereal; for some years ago its area, which is without tumulus, was examined to a considerable depth by digging, and no marks of *inhumation* appeared.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 61.

To I'NHUMATE.† } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.; *inhumo*, Lat.] To
To INHU'ME. } bury; to inter.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 126.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain.
Pope, Odyssey.

To INJE'CT.† *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Good thoughts are *injected* into us by the Holy Spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 147.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Odyssey.

INJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*injection*, Fr.; *injectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting in.

Those good *injections* must be received, embraced, delighted in, and followed home in a constant and habitual practice.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 147.

If we be watchful presently to abhor and reject these *injections* of Satan, and to cast back into his face these his fiery darts which he shoots into our souls; they are not our sins, though they are our troubles.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. on the Lord's Prayer, p. 129.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMA'GINABLE.* *adj.* [*inimaginable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Inconceivable.

In this sense two prime causes are *inimaginable*; and for all things to depend of one, and to be more independent beings than one, is a clear contradiction. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

INIMI'CAL.† *adj.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse. A modern word; and one of the few inserted into Dr. Johnson's Dictionary after his death. I think he has somewhere used the word himself.

Associations in defence of the exisiting power of the sovereign, are not in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.
Brand, Ess. on Polit. Associations, (1796).

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE.† *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.; *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from Milton. Drayton, long before Milton, has employed it; and the passage evidently attracted the notice, as indeed it well deserves, of Dryden, who has used the remarkable expression of "*imitate, inimitable*," which it presents.

[He] sitting in the silent shade,
When his fair flock to rest themselves were laid
On his lyre tuned such harmonious lays,
That the birds perch'd upon the tender sprays,
Mad at his musick, strain themselves so much
To imitate the *inimitable* touch,
Breaking their hearts; that they have dropt to ground,
And died for grief, in malicing the sound.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil, drawn.
Milton, P. L.

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*.
Denham.

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison, on Anc. Medals.*

INI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature.
Pope, Ess. on Homer.

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.; *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *To* ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*.
Milton, P. L.

2. In Shakspeare, to join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakspeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr.; from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.; *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton, P. L.*

INI'QUOUS.* *adj.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust.

Be not stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively *iniquous* in the value of transgressions; but weigh them in the scales of heaven, and by the weights of righteous reason.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.

Whatever is done through unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong.
Shaftesbury, Enq. concerning Virtue.

To INI'SLE.* *v. a.* [from *isle.*] To encircle; to surround. An old word, which Dyer revived.

Inisled in his arms, he clips her for his own.
Drayton, of the Isle of Oxney and the River Rother, Pol. S. 18.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An oozy coast, and pestilential ill
Diffuses wide. *Dyer.*

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, Fr.; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

INI'TIALLY.* *adv.* [from *initial.*] In an incipient degree.

Our Lord did *initially* and in part exercise those functions upon earth. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 31.

To INI'TIATE.† *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr.; *initio*, Lat.]

1. To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke on Education.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

2. To begin upon.

Many secret designs only *initiated* then, and not executed till long after. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 554.

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope, Odyssey.*

INI'TIATE.† *adj.* [*initié*, Fr.; *initiatus*, Lat.]

1. Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use:—
We are yet but young indeed. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Newly admitted; fresh, like a novice.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies! *Young, Night Th.* 6.

INITIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*. *Initiation* was reckoned a new and uncouth word, in 1656, according to Heylin.] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.*

INI'TIATORY.* *adj.* [from *initiate*.] Introductory.

He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident, and controverted, by experience, by reading some *initiatory* treatises in the law. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 28.

It being the *initiatory* rite of their religion. *Young on Idolatr. Corrupt.* i. 46.

INI'TIATORY.* *n. s.* [from *initiate*.] Introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 67.

INI'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *inition*; Lat. *initium*.] Beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Naunton, Fragm. Regal. Ld. Essex.*

INJUCU'NDITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness. *Cockeram.*

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgement. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgement; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*

INJUDI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *injudicious*.] Want of judgement.

In the sisterhood of fancy, Musick may justly challenge a birthright, she and Painting being but younger sisters to Poetry; a ternary of sisters, whether rich, or poor, that stoop not to inferiour souls, whose dulness deafs their delight in this second, and *injudiciousness* blinds their wonder or liking of the third, *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 480.

INJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakspeare.*

For, still they knew; and ought to have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton, P. L.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowel.*

To I'NJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NJURER. *n. s.* [from *injure*.] One that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *B. Jonson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJU'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our faults, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image; which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God? *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory, and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause, by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts, Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech. Not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *n. s.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. s.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shaks.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *B. Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the sable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Howell, Voc. For.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over *inked*.

I'NKHORN.† *n. s.* [*ink* and *horn*, Dr. Johnson; who also, in his definition of the word, says that it is a case commonly made of *horn*. But "words ending in *erne*, *eron*, are derived from the Saxon epn, eapn, a secret place to put any thing in. Hence comes *ink-ern*, i. e. a little vessel into which we put ink, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*, as bishop Gibson has very justly remarked." Greenwood, Eng. Gr. 2d edit. 1722, p. 212.] A portable case for the instruments of writing.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakspeare.*

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. *Ezek.* ix. 2.

What is more frequent than to say a silver *inkhorn*? *Grew.*

I'NKHORN.* *adj.* A reproachful epithet of elder times, meaning affected, pedantick, or pompous. Bishop Hall adopted *inkhornisms* to denote expressions of such a character.

Such are your *ynkehorne* termes.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 59. b.

I would wish that such usual words as we English be acquainted with might still remain in their form and sound, so far forth as the Hebrew will bear; *inkhorn* terms to be avoided.

Bp. Cox, to Abp. Parker, Strype's Parker, p. 208.

Ere that we will suffer such a prince, —
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

I'NKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *inky*.] Blackness. *Sherwood.*

I'NKLE. *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Inkles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue.

Gay, Past.

I'NKLING.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklincken*, Teut. to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an *inkling*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Icel. *inna*, intimè impendere; but, as the Su. Goth. *wink* is synon. Dr. Jamieson says, it is perhaps rather from *winka*, to beckon.]

1. Hint; whisper; intimation.

He had a lytle *ynklinge*, that it was a speciall friend of his that kylled the deer.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 198.

Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange.*

2. In some places, a colloquial expression for desire, inclination. Gross confines this meaning to the north.

I'NKMAKER. *n. s.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

To INKNO'T.* *v. a.* [from *knot*.] To bind as with a knot.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum."

Fuller, Holy War, p. 131.

I'NKSTAND.* *n. s.* An utensil for holding the instruments of writing. See *inkcase*, *inkpot*, &c. in INK.

I'NKY. *adj.* [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots, and rotten parchment bonds.

Shakspeare.

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness.

Boyle on Colours.

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To INLA'CE.* *v. a.* [from *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. See *To* LACE.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *inlace*.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 10.

I'NLAND.† *adj.* [*in* and *land*.]

1. Interiour; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wandering ship I row.

Spenser, F. Q.

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by, and then his state
Empties itself as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

2. Civilised. Opposed to *rustick*, or *upland*, the old expression for *rustick*. Not now in use.

Orl. Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Ros. I have been told so of many: but, indeed, an old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

I'NLAND.† *n. s.* [Milton has placed the accent on the last syllable of this word.] Interiour or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shaks.*

The maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the *inlands* that lie farthest from the sea.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NLANDER. *n. s.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this island.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I'NLANDISH.* *adj.* [from *inland*.] Native. Opposed to *outlandish*. Not in use.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces. *Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh.* (1657.)

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*.] To make stony; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'RD.* See to ENLARD.

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heaven with stars. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shaks.*

A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the showery arch.

Milton, P. L.

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Here clouded canes midst heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton, Comus.*

INLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

INLA'YER.* *n. s.* [from *inlay*.] One that inlays.

The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chombletted. *Evelyn*, b. i. ch. 18. § 5.

To INLA'W.† *v. a.* [*in* and *law*; Saxon, inlazian; whence also our old word *inlagation*, the restoration of an outlaw to the benefit of the law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws who themselves were not *inlawed*.

Bacon.

I'NLET. *n. s.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*

And through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd.

Milton, Comus.

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets*.

Locke.

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a streight shore. *Bentley.*

Inlets, amongst broken lands and islands.

Ellis's Voyage.

To INLI'GHTEN.* [inlihtan, Sax.] See *To* ENLIGHTEN.

To INLO'CK.* *v. a.* [from *lock*.] To close; to lock, set or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To INLU'MINE.* See *To* ENLUMINE.

I'NLY. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; internal; secret.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.

Shakspeare.

I'NLY.† *adv.* [inlice, Saxon.] Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker eld.

Spenser, F. Q.

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton, P. L.*
These growing thoughts my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoiced.
Milton, P. R.
The soldiers shout around with generous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

I'NMATE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowel.*

All other thoughts being *inmates.*
Donne, Poems, p. 18.
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NMATE.* *adj.* Admitted as an inmate.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

I'NMOST.† *adj.* [from *in* and *most.* Sax. innemeꝛt.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth.
Shakspeare.
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost,* and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound.
Pope.
I got into the *inmost* court. *Swift, Gull. Trav.*

INN.† *n. s.* [inn, inne, Saxon, a chamber, and also in the present sense an inn; *inni,* Goth. an abode, a sojourning place. "*Inn* enim veteribus hospitium publicum, cauponam, significabat." Keysler, Antiq. Septentrion. p. 350. Yet, originally, *inn* meant merely a house or habitation; and not a place of publick entertainment; to which latter meaning our old lexicography has well affixed the description of "a house of common *ingoing.*"]

1. A chamber; a lodging; a house; a dwelling.

Get us fast into this *inn*
A kneding trough or elles a kemelyn.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.
Phœbus with his fiery waine,
Unto his *inne* began to draw apace.
Spenser, F. Q.
As they [the palm-tree and phenix] sympathize much, the phenix will lightly take up his *inne* no where els. *Partheneia Sacra,* (1633,) p. 151.

2. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn,*
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best.
Spenser, F. Q.
Now day is spent,
Therefore with me you may take up your *inn.*
Spenser, F. Q.
The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn,* and death the journey's end.
Dryden.
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another.
Locke.

3. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

Pontus, — travelling toward Lyn,
Grew wondrous weary, and of force would *inne,*
Where he an hostler calls.
Parrot, Springes for Woodcocks, (1613,) *Epigr.* 197. B. 1.
In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell.
Donne.

To INN.† *v. a.*

1. To house: to put under cover. [Teut. *innen.*]

He that ears my land, spares my teem, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shaks. All's Well.*
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn.* *Mortimer.*

2. To lodge. [from the noun.]

This worthy knight,
When he had brought hem into his citee,
And *inned* hem, everich at his degree,
He feasteth hem. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
A firie beam
And pleasing heat, such as in first of spring
From Sol, *inn'd* in the Bull, do kindly stream.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vi. 15.

INNA'TE.† } *adj.* [*inné,* Fr. *innatus,*
INNA'TED. } Lat.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate: natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper, Dr. Johnson observes, citing a passage from Howell; who indeed repeatedly uses it, in his Letters and in his Instructions for Foreign Travel. It is used also by the author of Partheneia Sacra, p. 156. 1633. The word *innating* also, for ingenerating or producing, was once in use; and in a passage of such forcible description, as induces me to give it; though the word will hardly be adopted.

Studious contemplation sucks the juice
From wisards' cheeks, who making curious search
For nature's secrets, the First *Innating* Cause
Laughs them to scorn, as man doth busy apes
When they will zany men.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.
Innate idleness, — and great wealth, and little wit, go commonly together.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.
The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howell.*
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.
Dryden.

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent. Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.
Bentley.

INNA'TELY.* *adv.* [from *innate.*] Naturally.

INNA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE.† *adj.* [*innavigable,* French; Cotgrave: by whom also the English word is used, as it is by Cockeram and Bullokar; *innavigabilis,* Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Æn.

I'NNER.† *adj.* [from *in.* Saxon innop. Formerly the superlative *innerest,* from this word, for *inmost,* was used. "Thilke circle that is *innerest* or most within." Chaucer, Boeth. iv. pros. 6.] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought.
Spenser, F. Q.
This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns.
Milton, P. R.
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison, Spect.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd.
Pope.

I'NNERLY.* *adv.* [from *inner.*] More within. Not in use. *Barret.*

I'NNERMOST.† *adj.* [from *inner.* It seems less proper than *inmost.*]

1. Inmost; deepest within.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly.
Prov. xviii. 8.

2. Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER.† *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold.*]

1. An inhabitant. See the primary sense of INN.

I doe possesse the world's most regiment,
As, if ye please it into parts divide,
And every part's *innholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appear incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

You shall enquire whether bakers and brewers keep their assize, and whether as well they as butchers, *inn-holders,* and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome. *Bacon, Charge,* &c. p. 19.

I'NNING.† *n. s.* [innung, Sax.]

1. Ingathering of corn. *Sherwood.*

A good supper must be provided, and every one that did any thing towards the *inning* must now have some reward.

Tusser, Redivivus, (1744,) p. 104.

2. In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

3. A term in the game of cricket; the turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning*'s at an end;
The earl has caught my ball. *Duncombe.*

INNKE'EPER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper.*

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison, Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper;* and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*

I'NNOCENCE. } *n. s.* [*innocence,* Fr. *inno-*
I'NNOCENCY. } *centia,* Lat.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence. Milton, P. L.*

What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence;* for that die is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence.*
Shakspeare.

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

I'NNOCENT.† *adj.* [*innocent,* Fr. *innocens,* Lat.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I have sinned in that I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 4.

To wreak on *innocent* frail man his loss.
Milton, P. L.

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent. Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 24.

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills.
Dryden.

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent,* and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Ignorant. Obsolete.

Grisilde of this ful *innocent,*
That for her shapen was all this aray,
To fetchen water at a well is went.
Chaucer, Cl. Tale.

I'NNOCENT.† *n. s.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

This ladie herde all that he saide,
Howe he swore, and how he praide,
Which, was an enchantment
To hir that was an *innocent.*
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

But antique Age, yet in the infancie
Of time, did live then, like an *innocent,*
In simple truth and blameless chastitie.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent,*
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If murthering *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Pilate's heart tells him, he hath done too much already in sentencing an *innocent* to death.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.
Hooker.

I ask'd her questions, and she answer'd me
So far from what she was, so childishly,
So sillily, as if she were a fool,
An *innocent. Beaum. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

See one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an *innocent* or a block.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 437.

I'NNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly.
South.

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS.† *adj.* [*innocuus,* Lat.]

1. Harmless in effects.

Pure, pervious, immixt, *innocuous,* mild.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 22.

Speculative misapprehension may be *innocuous,* but immorality pernicious.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 17.

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous,* but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

2. Doing no harm.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 358.

A patient, *innocuous,* innocent man.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 437.

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed.
Digby on Bodies.

INNO'MINABLE.* *adj.* [*innonimabilis.*] Lat.] Not to be named. *Cockeram.*

Foule things *innominable.*
Chaucer, Test. of Love, B. 1.

As concerning the manuscripts, they are ancient, but not many; *innominable* as yet, but not long to continue so.
Dr. James's Manud. into Div. (1625,) sign. A. 2.

INNO'MINATE.* *adj.* [*innominé,* Fr. *in* and *nominate,*] Without a name; not named. Places formerly *innominate.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 379.

To I'NNOVATE.† *v. a.* [*innover,* Fr. *innovo,* Lat.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate,* which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryd.*

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate.* *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

The most frequent maladies are such as proceed from themselves; as first, when religion and God's service is neglected, *innovated,* or altered.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

To introduce that for reformation which cannot appear to be restored, but may seem to be *innovated. Thorndike, Of Forbearance, &c.* p. 16.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

To I'NNOVATE. *v. n.* To introduce novelties.

Time — *innovateth* greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived.
Bacon, Ess. of Innovations.

It is a matter of great concernment towards the edification of the church, to obey our superiours, not to *innovate* in publick forms of worship.
Bp. Taylor, on Extempore Prayer, § 27.

INNOVA'TION. *n. s.* [*innovation,* Fr. from *innovate.*] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations.* *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees scarce to be perceived. *Bacon, Essays.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation,* enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

I'NNOVATOR. *n. s.* [*innovateur,* Fr. from *innovate.*]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator,*
A foe to th' public weal. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator:* and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?
Bacon, Essays.

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and prosecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS.† *adj.* [*innoxius,* Lat.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horse's manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor sits. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes; harmless; doing no harm.

Another sort of these [spirits] there are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call foliots, most part *innoxious.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age.
Pope.

INNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious.*]
1. Harmlessly; without harm done.
2. Without harm suffered.

Animals that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO. *n. s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryd.*

Pursue your trade of scandal picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

I'NNUENT.* *adj.* [*innuens*, Latin, from *innuo.*] Significant.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, *innuent* impresses, emblems.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 282.

INNUMERABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *innumerable*; Fr. *innumerabilité.*] State or quality of being innumerable.

He rejected this *innumerability* of causes.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 217.

INNU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs,
Hide me, where I may never see them more.
Milton, P. L.

In lines which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts.
Locke.

INNU'MERABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *innumerable.*] Innumerability. *Sherwood.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS.† *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus.

Innumerous mischiefs then to mischiefs adds.
More, Song of the Soul. iii. iv. 32.

Keep back those *innumerous* concupiscences, and corrupt imaginations violently succeeding each other. *Spiritual Conflict*, P. ii. p. 58. (1651.)

I take the wood,
And, in thick shelter of *innumerous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.
Pope, Odyss.

INOBE'DIENCE.* *n. s.* [*inobedience*, French; *inobedientia*, Lat.] Disobedience.

Inobedience to this call of Christ.
Bp. Bedell, Serm. (1634.) p. 81.

INOBE'DIENT.† *adj.* [*inobedient*, Fr. *inobediens*, Lat.] Disobedient. Formerly used as a substantive. "Examples howe mortall synne maketh the synners *inobedyentes* to have many paynes and doloures within the fyre of hell." 12mo. bl. l. without date.

INOBSE'RVABLE.* *adj.* [*inobservabilis*, Lat.] Unobservable.

Bullokar, and Cockeram.

INOBSE'RVANCE.† *n. s.* [*inobservantia*, Lat.] Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

The breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politick laws. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 16.

A dull and stupid *inobservance* of such examples of divine justice — stands often arraigned in Scripture as a very great sin. *Spenser on Prod.* p. 376.

Sluggishness, and *inobservances* of God's seasons and opportunities. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness.
Barrow on the Creed.

INOBSERVA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inobservatus*, Lat. *in* and *observation.*] Want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*.
Shuckford on the Creation, p. 118.

To INO'CULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practice inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to engraff, how to *inoculate*. *May, Virg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this mouth. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To INO'CULATE.† *v. a.*
1. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Oh, for that Palatine vine, late inoculated with a precious bud of our royal stem!
Bp. Hall, Serm. Works, ii. 268.

The end of love is to have two made one
In will, and in affection, that the minds
Be first *inoculated*, not the bodies.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Thy stock is too much out of date.
For tender plants to *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

2. To infect with the small pox by inoculation. See the second sense of INOCULATION.

The child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was *inoculated*. *Reid.*

INOCULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate.*]
1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stonefruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards, about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping, are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Howell.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INO'CULATOR. *n. s.* [from *inoculate.*]
1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*.
Friend, Hist. of Physick.

To INO'DIATE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *odious.*] To make hateful. This word I believed to have been peculiar to Dr. South; but a learned friend assures me that bishop Andrewes uses it, though his reference to the passage in which it occurs has been mislaid. It is certainly a very expressive word.

He inflicts them [calamities] — partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South, Serm.* vi. 224.

The ancienter members of her communion, who have all along owned and contended for a strict conformity to her rules and sanctions, as the surest course to establish her, have been of late represented, or rather reprobated, under the *inodiating* character of high churchmen.
South, Dedication to Archbishop Marsh.

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *offensive.*]
1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

The dervis, and other santoons or enthusiasticks, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited, which by custom is made *inoffensive*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 326.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must. *Milton, P. L.*

With whate'er gall thou sett'st thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*
Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell.
Milton, P. L.

So have I seen a river gently glide,
In a smooth course, and *inoffensive* tide;
But if with dams its current we restrain,
It bears down all, and foams along the plain.
Addison, Ovid.

INOFFE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

Though were she [Poetry] a more unworthy mistress, I think she might be *inoffensively* served with the broken messes of our twelve o'clock hours, which homely service she only claimed and found of me, for that short while of my attendance.
Bp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.

He had many that lived *inoffensively* under his empire and government.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 263.

To live lovingly, quietly, *inoffensively*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

He would not spare to give seasonable reproof, and wholesome advice when he saw occasion. I never knew any that would do it so freely, and that knew how to manage that freedom of speech so *inoffensively*. *Bp. Lloyd, Serm.* p. 30.

The Israelites had hitherto lived *inoffensively* among them. *Patrick on Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

This vulgar tar — appears to be an excellent balsam, containing the virtues of most other balsams, which it easily imparts to water, and by that means readily and *inoffensively* insinuates them into the habit of the body.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 10.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

What is the ground of this their pretended *inoffensiveness?* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 139.

INOFFI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*inofficiosus*, Lat.]

1. Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, without an example; against which Mr. Mason has protested, insisting that the word will not bear such an interpretation, but that it is a Latinism, as in the following passage from Ben Jonson, having the sense of "unfit for any office." But he has heedlessly blamed the great lexicographer; and the Latin *inofficiosus* is *unkind, undutiful;* and such is the meaning in the verses that follow. The river is upbraided for being wanting in dutiful or civil attention.

Up, thou tame river, wake:
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake:
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

2. Applied by civilians to that will, in which they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, who ought chiefly to be considered. *Bullokar.*

INOPERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *operation*.] Production of effects; agency; influence.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful creation.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 74.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit, from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth. *Bp. Hall, of Contentation*, § 25.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat.; *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTU'NELY.* *adv.* [from *inopportune*.] Unseasonably; inconveniently.

That holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 269.

You have taken me, said he, rather *inopportunely* to-day.
Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen, p. 208.

INO'RDINACY.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

Inordinacy and immorality of mind.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 145.

O powerful God, on those of us who are yet unregenerate, bestow thy restraining grace, which may curb and stop our natural *inordinacy!*
Hammond, Works, iv. 683.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.
Gov. of the Tongue.

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught.
Spenser on Ireland.

Thence raise
At least distempered, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits, ingendering pride.
Milton, P. L.

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

INO'RDINATELY.† *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

Which constrayned him forcibly
For to love a certaine body,
Above all other *inordinately*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 161.

Neither the study of philosophy, neither remembraunce of his deare friend, — could withdraw him from that unkinde appetite, but that of force he must love *inordinately* that lady whom his said friend had determined to marye.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 123. b.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Bp. Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

Out of pusillanimity or *inordinateness* a man prostitutes himself to those unworthy conditions and actions of sinful pleasure, that misbeseem a man, a Christian. *Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.*

They are pursued with *inordinateness*.
Feltham, Res. i. 9.

Those good things which we abuse to sin by the *inordinateness* of our minds.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 36.

INORDINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

This is *inordination* of zeal.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. p. 185.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lie from that intrinsick *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

Whether it be organical or *inorganical*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 26.

Many of these mushroom sects are like those *inorganical* creatures bred upon the banks of Nilus, which perished quickly, after they were bred, for want of fit organs.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 354.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by opposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

To INO'SCULATE.* *v. a.* To insert; to join in or among.

It is an opinion, received by many, that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 34.

INOSCULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

The grand junction is an *inosculation* of the grand trunk. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

I'NQUEST. *n. s.* [*enqueste*, Fr.; *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in?
Atterbury.

2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgement passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

To INQUI'ET.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *inquieter*.] To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb.

Conscience confounded the reason, it croketh the will, and *enquyeteth* the soule.
Bp. Fisher, Ps. 11, 12.

INQUIETA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To inquiet*.] Disturbance; annoyance. Obsolete.

How many semely personages, by outrage in riot, gaminge, and excesse of apparayle, be enduced to thefte and robbery, and sometime to murder; to the *inquietation* of good men, and finally to their owne destruction.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 106. b.

INQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [*inquietude*, Fr.; *inquietudo, inquietas*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water,

where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from the *inquietudes* of night.
Pope, Odyssey.

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.; from *inquinate.*] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

An exemption from the stains and *inquinations* of youth. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. Pref.

INQUI'RABLE.† *adj.* [from *inquire.*] Of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 19.

The second thing *inquirable*, is, who it was that brought him forth; and that was Jehoiada, the priest. *Turner, Serm.* (1661,) p. 3.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, Fr.; *inquiro*, Lat.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the shepherd that complain'd of love.
Shakspeare.

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Herod — *inquired of* them diligently. *St. Matt.* ii. 7.

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing. *St. Luke*, xxii. 23.

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire of* the more subtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgement. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of.*

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide.
Dryden, Æn.

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts*, ix. 11.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Enquires into the manner, place, and time.
Dryden, Æn.

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire.*
Spenser, F. Q.

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire.*

INQUI'RENT.* *adj.* [*inquirens*, Lat.] Inquiring into; wishing to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone, Econom.* P. 2.

INQUI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What's good doth open to the *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to the accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays.
Blackmore.

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts*, x. 17.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries.* *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgement or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

INQUISI'TION.† *n. s.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Ps.* ix. 12.

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Esth.* ii. 23.

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Bp. Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southerne.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is the part of a discreet and wise patient not to leave this *inquisition* only to the physician. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 234.

An *inquisition* and collation of several means. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 37.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the *inquisition*; for Satanical it is by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty. *Trapp, Popery Stated, &c.* P. ii. § 12.

INQUISI'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *inquisition.*] Busy in inquiry.

By these and other means, no less politick and *inquisitional*, popery has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses. *Sterne, Serm.* xxxvii.

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to.*

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* *After* his brother. *Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking sire,
Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain.
Dryden, Juv.

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassadour, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive after* my name and character. *Addison, Spect.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent. *Broome.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind.*

INQUI'SITIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inquisitive.*] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

If at any time I seem to study you more *inquisitively*, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers, and what to ask of Him for you. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 269.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inquisitive.*] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from hence is great and noble; for as much as the afford perpetual

matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in. *South, Serm.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR.† *n. s.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon, Ess.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears.
Dryden.

2. One who is too curious and inquisitive.

Inquisitors are tatlers. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 31.

3. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

The *inquisitors* in Spain charged all honest women and matrons, that had been solicited by their ghostlie fathers unto adulterie, to confess the same before them. *Fulke against Allen*, (1586,) p. 252.

INQUISITO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *inquisitor*.] With the severity of an inquisitor. See INQUISITORIOUS.

Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse.
Archd. Blackburne.

INQUISITO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [from *inquisitor*.] With the prying severity of an inquisitor. We now say *inquisitorial*.

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To inclose within rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

I'NROAD. *n. s.* [*in* and *road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton, P. L.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy.
Clarendon.

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made.
Dryden.

INSA'FETY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *safety*.] Want of safety; hazard; insecurity.

Apprehending the *insafety* and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal.
Naunton, Fragm. Regalia.

INSALU'BRITY.* *n. s.* [*insalubrité*, old Fr.] Unwholesomeness.

To make us more sure of the *insalubrity* of this place. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 6.

Socrates shews the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. lxii.

INSA'NABLE.† *adj.* [*insanable*, old French; *insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockeram.*

INSA'NE.† *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

As most men perceive the faults of others without being aware of their own, so *insane* people easily detect the nonsense of other madmen, without being able to discover, or even to be made sensible of, the incorrect associations of their own ideas. *Haslam on Madness and Melancholy*, ch. vii.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

INSA'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *insane*.] Want of sound mind; madness.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*.
Hale.

Speak what you know of his sanity or *insanity* of mind.
Counsellor Vernon, in the State Trials, (under 1741.)

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 43.

Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities, disease, and *insanity*. *Johnson, Life of Collins.*

INSA'PORY.* *adj.* [*in* and *sapor*.] See SAPOR. Tasteless; wanting flavour.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 311.

INSA'TIABLE.† *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

The sight is of all the other senses the most comprehensive and *insatiable*. *South, Serm.* x. 364.

INSA'TIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Both pleasures and profits, if way be given to them, have too much power to debauch the mind, and to work it to a kind of *insatiableness*.
Bp. Hall, on Contentation, § 23.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank.
King Charles.

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Philips.*

INSA'TIATELY.* *adv.* [from *insatiate*.] So greedily as not to be satisfied.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous, that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 321.

INSATI'ETY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *satiety*.] Insatiableness; an elegant word.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them." *Granger on Eccles.* (1621), p. 123.

INSATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state. A word not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

INSA'TURABLE.† *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
Cockeram.

Enemies to all dignity, whose hatred is *insaturable*, whose malice is cankered, whose indignation is implacable against this settled and prosperous estate of the church.
Tooker, Fabr. of the Church, (1604,) p. 114.

I'NSCIENCE.* *n. s.* [*inscience*, French.] Ignorance; unskilfulness; want of knowledge. *Cockeram and Cotgrave.*

To INSCO'NCE.* *v. a.* See *To* ENSCONCE.

I would wish you to retire, and *insconce* yourself in your study. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed in* the mind. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse *on* this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.
Notes to Creech's Manilius.

INSCRI'BER.* *n. s.* [from *To inscribe*.] One who inscribes.

I should then hope to be taught from such learning and knowledge what all those elementary characters, and lineal diagrams, mean to express, which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.
Pownall on Antiq. p. 48.

INSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb.
Dryden.

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRI'PTIVE.* *adj.* [*inscriptus*, Lat.] Bearing inscription.

Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.
Pursuits of Literature.

To INSCRO'L.* *v. a.* [from *scroll.*] To write on a scroll.

Your answer had not been *inscroll'd.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

INSCRUTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inscrutable.*] Incapability of being discovered, or traced out.

His theological conceptions were always, I confess, to me, who yet affect some insight into the human character, one of the *inscrutabilities* of mystery. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 130.

INSCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat.; *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable!* his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

INSCRU'TABLY.* *adv.* [from *inscrutable.*] So as not to be traced out.

To INSCU'LP.† *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. Shakspeare uses it in the sense of to *carve in relief*, Mr. Douce observes; and might have caught the word from the casket story in the *Gesta Romanorum*, where it is rightly used.

The third vessel was made of lead, and thereupon was *insculpt* this posey. *Transl. of Gest. Rom.*

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

INSC'ULPTION.* *n. s.* [*insculptus*, Lat.] Inscription. Not in use.

What is it to have
A flattering, false, *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

INSCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [from *in* and *sculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar.
Pope.

To INSE'ARCH.* *v. n.* [from *search.*] To make inquiry. *Huloet.*

Now let us *insearch*, what friendship or amitie is. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 118. b.

I'NSECT. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Lat.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none.
Milton, P. L.

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*

I'NSECTED.* *adj.* [from *insect*; Lat. *insectus*, cut. See Locke's explanation of *insect.*] Having the nature of an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal, [the bee.] *Howell, Let.* ii. 6.

INSE'CTILE. *adj.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile, animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSE'CTILE.* *n. s.* An insect.

Entire *insectiles* of any greatness, and in any posture, [may] be inclosed therein.
Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, (1633,) *Rem.* p. 465.

The ant, and silk-worm, and many such *insectiles.* *Smith on Old Age*, p. 264.

INSECTO'LOGER. *n. s.* [*insect* and λόγος.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorised.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

INSECU'RE.† *adj.* [*in* and *secure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Hurd.*

INSECU'RELY.* *adv.* [from *insecure.*] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense, in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INSECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *security.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may easily be perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail.
Chapman, Iliad.

To INSE'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*insemino*, Lat.] To sow. *Cockeram.*

INSEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*insemination*, Fr.; *insemino*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate, *insensate* creatures.
Hammond.

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t'invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton, S. A.*

To INSE'NSE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *sense.*] To instruct; to inform. To lay open a business to any one, is to *insense* him. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss. To infuse sense into the mind of a person; to make to understand. Craven Dial. and Grose.

INSENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French, from *insensible.*]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dullness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*insensible*, Fr.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible.* *Newton, Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton, P. L.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness.
Wotton, Rom. Hist.

4. Void of emotion or affection. With *of* and *to*; which may apply also to the preceding sense.

You grow *insensible to* the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible to* their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

Old men are not so *insensible of* beauty, as, it may be, you young ladies think.
Dryden, Lett. (*ed. Malone,*) p. 73.

5. Void of sense or meaning.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Hale, H. P. C.* P. ii. ch. 24.

INSE'NSIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *insensible.*] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

Thou, that art the great physician in heaven, first cure our *insensibleness.*
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.

Such mollifying considerations may serve to allay any swellings and risings, which an *insensibleness* of our present hopes may possibly occasion.
Spenser, Righteous Ruler, (*Camb.* 1660,) p. 40.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible.*]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves.
Milton, P. L.

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton, P. L.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers, Serm.*

Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSE'NTIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance. *Reid.*

INSEPARABI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [from *inseparable*.]
INSE'PARABLENESS. } The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

Jones stood upon a point of law of the *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, an. 1681.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, Fr.; *inseparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,
Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no power can separate.
Milton, P. L.

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmix'd no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton, P. L.*

Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

INSE'PARATE.* } *adj.* [*in* and *separate*.]
INSE'PARATED. } Not separate; united.

A debility of the limbs, and spots upon the skin, to this distemper being *inseparated* symptoms; it is evident the word must be derived from thence. *Leigh's Nat. Hist. of Lancashire, &c.* (1700,) p. 51.

INSE'PARATELY.* *adv.* [from *inseparate*.] So as not to be separated.

Here sainct Cyril declareth the dignitie of Christ's fleshe being *inseparately* annexed unto his divinitie. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr.* fol. 96. b.

That ye live *inseparately*, according to God's ordinance. *Homilies, On the State of Matrimony.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr.; *insero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stilling fleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. s.* [*insertion*, Fr.; *insertio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classicks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

To INSE'T.* *v. a.* [*in* and *set*.] To implant; to infix.

That sorrow that is *inset* greveth the thought. *Chaucer, Boeth.* ii. pros. 3.

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

INSHA'DED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *shade*.] Marked with different gradations of colours.

Lily white *inshaded* with the rose. *W. Browne.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

To INSHE'LTER.* *v. a.* [from *shelter*.] To place under shelter.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *inshelter'd* and embay'd, they are drown'd.
Shakspeare, Othello.

To INSHI'P.† *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. Not now used. We say simply to *ship*.

See them safely brought to Dover; where,
inshipp'd,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shaksp.*

These fierce men
Rent hair and veil, and carried her by force
Into their ship: —
When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about, —
She spies a woman sitting with a child,
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *enshrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I'NSIDE. *n. s.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or *outside*.

Look'd he o' the *inside* of the paper?
He did unseal them. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison, Guardian.*

To INSI'DIATE.* *v. a.* [*insidior*, Latin.] To lie in ambush for.

One brother *insidiates* the life of another; the husband hath killed his wife; the wife slain her husband. *Heywood's Hier. of Angels*, (1635,) p. 34.

A huntsman with his bow and arrows did use to *insidiate* the wild beasts of the wilderness, and shoot them from the coverts and thickets. *Ibid.* p. 98.

Death — *insidiates* all things. *Epit. on Weever the Antiquary.*

INSI'DIATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.

Kings are most exposed to dangers — having usually many envious ill-willers, many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close *insidiatours*. *Barrow, Serm.* 10.

INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career.
Thomson.

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSI'DIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *insidious*.] State or quality of being insidious.

He hath little of the serpent, none of its lurking *insidiousness*. *Barrow, Works*, i. 46.

I'NSIGHT. *n. s.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton on Education.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their errour. *Woodward.*

INSI'GNIA. *n. s.* pl. [Latin. The Spanish have long used *insignias* in the same sense.] Distinguishing marks of office or honour.

People not very well grounded in the principles of publick morality find a set of maxims in office ready made for them, which they assume as naturally, and inevitably, as any of the *insignia* or instruments of the situation.
Burke, Ob. on a Late State of the Nation, (1769.)
They are also decorated with the blue ribband of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, and the *insignia* of the Burgundian Golden Fleece.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 39.

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. s.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insignificant*.]
INSIGNI'FICANCY. }
1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.
To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*
2. Unimportance.
As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence. *Addison, Guardian.*
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]
1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.
Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Blackmore.
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.
That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville, Sceps. Pref.*
Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South.*
All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*
Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against a king. *Addison.*
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often *insignificant*. *Arbuthnot.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]
1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*
2. Without importance or effect.

INSIGNI'FICATIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *significative*.] Not betokening by an external sign.
The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosoph. Lett. up. Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 230.

INSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Latin, *in* and *sincere*.]
1. Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.
2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.
Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere?*
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RELY.* *adv.* [from *insincere*.] Unfaithfully; without sincerity.
Dealing in the case so *insincerely* and calumniously. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 26.
This the remarker very *insincerely* passes over.
Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel. Pref.

INSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used.
All members of our cause,
That are *insinewed* to this action.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.
Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE.† *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.]
1. To introduce any thing gently.
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables.
Woodward.
2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate itself*. *Hooker.*
At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated himself* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.
Clarendon.
3. To attract; to draw; to win.
Dame Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are *insinuated* to virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation. *Book, so entitled, by J. P.* 4to. (1594.)
4. To hint; to impart indirectly.
And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*
5. To instil; to infuse gently.
All the art of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgement. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shaksp.*
2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*
3. I know not whether Milton does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.
Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton, P. L.*

INSINUA'TION.† *n. s.* [*insinuatio*, Latin, *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuate*.]
1. Introduction of any thing. See the first sense of the verb.
By a soft *insinuation* mix'd
With earth's large mass.
Crashaw on the Spring Poems, p. 106.
2. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.
When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause.
Bacon.
He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon.

INSI'NUATIVE.† *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.
Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself.
Bacon, Obsv. on a Libel in 1592
Crafty, *insinuative*, plausible men can shroud and palliate their revengeful purposes under pretexts of love.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 27.
It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSI'NUATOR.† *n. s.* [*insinuator*, Latin.] The person or thing which insinuates.
From whence, but from these *insinuators*, come our causeless passions?
Defoe, Pref. to Rob. Crusoe.

INSI'PID. *adj.* [*insipid*, French; *insipidus*, Lat.]
1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.
Some earth yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*
Our fathers much admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King, Cookery.*
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*.
Floyer on the Humours.
She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*
2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.
The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire.
Dryden, Cleom.
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff,
Dryden, Don Sebast.

INSIPI'DITY.† } *n. s.* [*insipidité*, Fr. from
INSI'PIDNESS. } *insipid*.]
1. Want of taste; unsavouriness. *Sherwood.*
2. Want of life or spirit.
Spiritless prayers with so much *insipidness*, vain repetitions, vulgar flattery.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653.) p. 19.
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*
The exaltedness of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their *insipidity* and want of feeling or observation, may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray, Lett. to West.*

INSI'PIDLY.† *adv.* [from *insipid*.]
1. Without taste.
2. Dully; without spirit.
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke.*
If he talk flatly, *insipidly*, and impertinently, we have no esteem or reverence for such a person.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. 1.
There are very many matches in our country, wherein the parties live so *insipidly*, or so vexatiously, that I am afraid to venture from their example. *Guardian,* No. 68.

INSI'PIENCE. *n. s.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST.† *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.]
1. To stand or rest upon.
The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in; to persevere.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains.
Shakspeare.

All other things do constantly obey the law imposed on them, *insist* in the course defined to them.
Barrow, Works, ii. S. 12.

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Lat.] Resting upon any thing

The breadth of the substruction [must] be at least double to the *insistent* wall.
Wotton on Architecture.

INSI'TIENCY. *n. s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in desarts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *n. s.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

INSI'STURE. *n. s.* [from *insist.*] This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakspeare.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare.*]

1. To entrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnareth* thee about? *Shaks.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish! — because the man attempts to write.
Fenton.

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgements both of sundry good and of some well-learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnared*. *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

3. *To ensnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER. *n. s.* [from *insnare.*] One that ensnares.

To INSNA'RL.* *v. a.* [from *snarl.* See *To* SNARL.] To entangle.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

INSOBRI'ETY. *n. s.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with all profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, yet if he can but answer, that he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 121.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shakspeare.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row [must] be merely of stone, — closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

To I'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*insolation*, Fr. from *insolate.*]

1. Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors.
Bacon.

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. [In medicine.] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call *coup de soleil*. An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head.
Battie on Madness.

I'NSOLENCE.† } *n. s.* [*insolence*, French; I'NSOLENCY. } *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained.
Spenser on Ireland.

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakspeare.*

The troubles of ambition, and the *insolencies* of traitors, and the violences of rebels.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653,) p. 19.

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton, P. L.*

Publick judgements are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Broome.*

To I'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT.† *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.]

1. Unaccustomed. This is the primary sense of the word, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson and our other lexicographers.

If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is *insolent* to their ears, — they forthwith make a jest at it.
Pettie, Introd. to Guazzo's Civil Conversation, (1586.)

2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY.† *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

She, — by a king and conqueror made so great,
Into her own self-praise most *insolently* brake.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

Not unlearnedly mad, or *insolently* wedded unto their own wills. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 8.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.
Dryden.

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSOLI'DITY,* *n. s.* [*in* and *solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness.

A demonstration of the *insolidity* of this exception against Mr. Mede.
More, Myst. of Godl. (1660,) p. 201.

INSO'LVABLE.† *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solve.*]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties.
Watts on the Mind.

2. That cannot be paid.

3. Not to be loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts. *Pope, Odyss.*

INSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, Fr. *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

INSO'LVENCY.† *n. s.* [from *insolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

Even the dear delight
Of sculpture, paint, intaglios, books, and coins,
Thy breast, sagacious prudence! shall connect
With filth and beggary, nor disdain to link
With black *insolvency*. *Shenstone, Economy*, P. ii.

INSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Howell.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts.
Watts.

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in so much.*]

1. So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conquerour to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. This word is growing obsolete.

To INSPE'CT.† *v. a.* [*inspicio, inspectum,* Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

Return, ye days, when endless pleasure
I found in reading, or in leasure!
When calm around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;
Rode for a stomach; and *inspected*
At annual bottlings, corks selected!
Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

I'NSPECT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Nice or close examination: Not in use.

Not so the man of philosophick eye
And *inspect* sage; the waving brightness he
Curious surveys. *Thomson, Autumn.*

INSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [*inspection,* Fr. *inspectio,* Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton, P. L.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over;* but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection.* *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection into* the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness.
Denham.

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSED.* *part. adj.* [*inspersé,* Fr. *inspersus,* Lat.] Sprinkled or cast upon. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INSPE'RSION.† *n. s.* [*inspersio,* Latin.] A sprinkling upon.

We stain the heart with so many blots and vicious *inspersions.* *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 98.

Some light *inspersions* of truth to make them appetitious, passable, and toothsome.
Brief Descript. of Fanaticks, (1660,) p. 17.

*INSPE'XIMUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The first word of ancient charters confirming a grant already made by a former king or benefactor, and of letters patent; an exemplification: It implies, *We have inspected it.*

This road is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in an *inspeximus* charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 66.

To INSPHE'RE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere.

I will *insphere* her
In regions high and starry.
Drayton on his Mistress.

Not rubies of the rock such red *inspher'd.*
Sandys, Lament. ch. 4.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aereal spirits live *inspher'd,*
In regions mild of calm and serene air.
Milton, Comus.

INSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inspire.*] That may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration,* by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.
— How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration? Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know.
Denham.

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration,* and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired.* *Watts.*

To INSPI'RE.† *v. n.* [*inspiro,* Latin; *inspirer,* French.]

1. To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire.*

If the *inspiring* and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies.
Walton.

2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspire,*
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 30.

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire.* *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd.* xv. 11.

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd.*
Shakspeare.

To the heart *inspir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor the *inspir'd*
Castalian spring. *Milton, P. L.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire,*
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire.
Dryden, Æn.

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addis.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides.
Dryden.

INSPI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inspire.*] One that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour.
Derham.

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition.
Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspirit* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus,* Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour.
Bacon.

This oil, farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPI'SSATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick.

The gum or *inspissate* juice of a plant.
Greenhill, Art of Embalm. p. 253.

INSPISSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation,* and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

INSTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*instabilitas,* Lat.; *instabilité,* Fr. from *instabilis,* Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addsion, Freehold.*

INSTA'BLE.† *adj.* [*instable,* old French; *instabilis,* Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

In this *instable* and uncertain age, you have with that steadiness of mind and clearness of judgement stuck to the truth and purity of the protestant religion, as discerning the vast difference betwixt it and popery.
More, Exp. of Sev. Ch. Ded. to Ld. Robarts, (1669.)

INSTA'BLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *instable.*] Fickleness; mutability.

There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and *instableness* of mankind, than the decay of these two ancient nations.
Howell, Lett. ii. 57.

The very faculty of reason (as we find it too true by late experience) is subject to the same *instableness.* *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*installer,* Fr.; *in* and *stall.*] To advance to any rank or

office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's hight. *Spenser.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakspeare.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. s.* [*installation*, Fr.; from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT.† *n. s.* [from *install*.]

1. The act of installing.

It is not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind
For the *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Would I could hire
These fine invincible fiddlers to play to me
At my *instalment*. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

The time of his *instalment* into his priesthood. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 526.

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *instalment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shaksp.*

I'NSTANCE. }
I'NSTANCY. } *n. s.* [*instance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons had been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia had lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride. *Law, Serious Call.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakspeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden, Juv.*

I'NSTANCED.* *part. adj.* [from *instance*.] Given in proof, or as an example.

That worthy divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these *instanced* degrees. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 5.

I'NSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr.; *instans*, Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke*, xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton, P. L.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *n. s.* [*instant*, Fr.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places stride;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night, appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison, Guardian.*

INSTANTANE'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *instantaneous*.] Unpremeditated production.

[They] have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*. *Shenstone.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet, Theory.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instantaneous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated *Derham.*

I'NSTANTANY.* *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Our elder word for *instantaneous*.

Reaching forth itself largely in very quick and *instantanie* motions to all those things which are capable of it [light]. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 43.

I'NSTANTLY.† *adv.* [*instanter*, Lat.]

1. With urgent importunity.

They besought him *instantly*, saying that he was worthy for whom he should do this. *St. Luke*, vii. 4.

Our twelve tribes *instantly* serving God day and night. *Acts*, xxvi. 7.

2. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcussion throughout the whole body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton, P. L.*

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *May, Virg.*

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this glistering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, would'st thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal. *Shaksp.*

To INSTA'URATE.* *v. a.* [*instauro*, Lat.; *instaurer*, Fr.] To reform; to repair; to supply with improvement.

It is far more easy to overthrow the positive assertions of others, than to *instaurate* better in their room. *Smith on old Age*, (1666,) p. 256.

INSTAURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*instauration*, Fr.; *instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

They took *instauration* of what was deficient for institution. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

Comprehending an *instauration* of S. Edward's Laws, as they were amended by the Conqueror. *Ibid.* S. 17.

INSTE'AD.† *prep.* [a word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of. Always with *of*.

They, *instead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton, P. L.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead of* the word church, make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead of* a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

INSTE'AD.† *adv.* In the place; in the room. Used without *of*, it ceases to be a preposition, and becomes an adverb.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown.
Milton, P. L.

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep.*]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd*.
Shakspeare.

2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel.
Shakspeare, Othello.

I'NSTEP. *n. s.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To I'NSTIGATE.† *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr. from the Greek στίζω, or στίγω, to prick, to goad.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is accessary only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. *Blackstone.*

INSTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*instigation*, Fr. from *instigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgement of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

I'NSTIGATOR. *n. s.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastical feuds. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To INSTI'L. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, Fr.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton, P. L.

2. Insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther design to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life. *Calamy.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops. *Cotgrave.*

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Johnson, Rambler.*

INSTI'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *instil.*] One who insinuates any thing imperceptibly into the mind.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor.
Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii.

INSTI'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *instil.*] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment*. *Shakspeare.*

To INSTI'MULATE.* *v. a.* [*instimulo*, Lat.] To incite; to provoke. *Cockeram.*

INSTI'NCT.† *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd,
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton, P. L.*

Coffee-house wits, *instinct* by me, can correct an author's style, and display his minutest errors, without understanding a syllable of his matter or his language! *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

I'NSTINCT. *n. s.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death,
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty,
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.
Shakspeare.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton, S. A.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Addison.

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd:
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

To INSTI'NCT.† *v. a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] To impress as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley, Dr. Johnson says; but it was in use long before Bentley's time.

God would never have *instincted* the appetition of pleasure, and the faculties of enjoying it, so strongly in man, if He had not meant that in decency he should make use of them.
Feltham, Res. of the Use of Pleasure.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley, Pref. to Milton.*

INSTI'NCTION.* *n. s.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Instinct. This word preceded *instinct*. Obsolete.

This natural *instinction* of creatures.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 149.

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct.*] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton, P. L.*

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.
Broome on the Odyssey.

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive.*] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To I'NSTITUTE.† *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenuous studies.
Shakspeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Temple.*

To *institute* a court and a country party without materials would be a very new system in politicks.
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

3. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice. See the fifth sense of INSTITUTION.

No bishop shall *institute* any to a benefice, who hath been ordained by any other bishop, except he first shew unto him his letters of orders.
Const. and Can. Eccl. 39.

I'NSTITUTE.† *n. s.* [*institute*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.]

1. Established law; settled order.

Such is the subject of the *institute*,
And universal body of the law.
Marlowe, Trag. of Dr. Faustus.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancell'd though disused. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own.
Dryden, Pers.

INSTITU'TION.† *n. s.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*. *Temple.*

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *insitution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *institution*, founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

5. The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. See COLLATION, and INDUCTION.

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by *institution* or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, &c. except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 36.

INSTITU'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental. This is the word of modern times, instead of *institutionary*.

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTIVE.* *adj.* [from *institute*.] Able to establish.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power. *Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *n. s.* [*instituteur*, Fr. *institutor*, Lat.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *n. s.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instope*. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRU'CT.† *v. a.* participle preterit. *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat. *instruire, instruict*, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Warned, *instruct*, and monyshed. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 2.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isa.* xxviii. 26.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.

One man being *instruct* in the suit for both. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 226.

Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton, P. L.*

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most?
Milton, P. R.

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed in* the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 7.

These are the things *wherein* Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. 2 *Chr.* iii. 3.

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INSTRU'CTER. *n. s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is oftener written INSTRUCTOR.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. 1 *Cor.* iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was.
Denham.

O thou, who future things canst represent
As present, heavenly *instructor!* *Milton, P. L.*

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper use.
Roscommon.

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Rogers.*

INSTRU'CTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *instruct*.] Able to instruct.

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness. *Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.*

INSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*instruction*, Fr. from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakspeare.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words. *Jer.* xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still.
Young.

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st; Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct; instructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With a variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

INSTRU'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *instructive*.] So as to teach; by instruction.

Designing *instructively* to exemplify the duty and nature of charity. *Barrow, Works*, i. 263.

Ægle made him sing both merrily and *instructively*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

INSTRU'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *instructive*.] Power of instructing.

The benefit, and the *instructiveness* of history, and of the lives of worthy persons, is no less universally than deservedly acknowledged to be very great. *Situation of Paradise*, &c. (1683,) p. 30.

The pregnant *instructiveness* of the scripture. *Boyle, Style of Hol. Script.* p. 130.

INSTRU'CTOR.* See INSTRUCTER.

INSTRU'CTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *instructor*.] A female instructor.

Knowledge also as a perfect *instructrice* and maistresse. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 146. b.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,
How life its noblest use may find,
How well for freedom be resign'd. *Akenside.*

Perhaps, in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometime again the *instructress* of the western regions. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *n. s.* [*instrument*, Fr.; *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
Did one superior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muscles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight
In musick, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakspeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears.
Dryden.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobit.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument:* that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wise,
They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr.; *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musick, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY.† *adv.* [from *instrumental.*]

1. In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Men's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of a man. *South.*

2. With instruments of musick.

The earlier fathers of the church — condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 27.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. *Hammond.*

To INSTY'LE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *style.*] To denominate; to call.

Gladness shall clothe the earth; we will *instile*
The face of things an universal smile.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 101.

INSU'AVITY.* *n. s.* [*insuavitas*, Lat.] Unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 215.

INSUBJE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *subjection.*] State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *subordination.*] State of disorder.

INSUBSTA'NTIAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *substantial.*] Not real; unsubstantial.

Like the baseless fabrick of this vision,
The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

INSUCCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*insuccatus*, Lat.] Soaking. Not in use.

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 1. § 5.

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze,
Insufferably bright. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [*insufficience*, Fr.;
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } *in* and *sufficient.*] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, Fr.; *in* and *sufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Insufflations, that is, blowing upon. *Fulke, Retentive*, &c. (1580,) p. 168.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ (St. John, xx. 22.) upon the Apostles, tells us that 'twas the same Son of God by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 1125.

INSU'ITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suitable.*] Not suitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the Divine nature. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 73.

I'NSULAR.† } *adj.* [*insulaire*, Fr.; *in-*
I'NSULARY. } *sularis*, Lat.] Belonging to an island. *Insulary* only is exemplified by Dr. Johnson; but *insular* was in use as soon, or perhaps sooner, than *insulary.* Cotgrave translates the French word into *insular.*

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howell.*

Such is the system of *insular* subordination, which, having little variety, cannot afford much delight in the view. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

I'NSULAR.* *n. s.* [*insularis, n. s.* Lat.] An islander.

It is much to be lamented, that our *insulars*, who act and think so much for themselves, should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people, who, by virtue of elastic air, water-drinking, and light food, preserved their faculties to extreme old age. *Bp. Berkeley, Sirius*, § 109.

To I'NSULATE.* *v. a.* [from *insula*, Lat.] To make an island.

The Eden here forms two branches, and *insulates* the ground. *Pennant, Tour.*

I'NSULATED.† *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side; not connected.

An administration, composed of *insulated* individuals. *Burke on the Pres. Discontents*, (1770).

Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate *insulated* men. *Burke on the Fr. Revol.*

INSU'LSE.† *adj.* [*insulse*, old Fr.; *insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid. *Dict.*

An *insulse* and frigid affectation.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

Rabinical scholiasts, not well attending, — gave us this *insulse* rule out of their Talmud.

Ibid.

INSU'LSITY.* *n. s.* [*insulsitas*, Lat.; from *insulse*.] Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

I'NSULT.† *n. s.* [*insultus*, Lat.; *insult*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says, citing Dryden.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.

Dryden, Virg.

Terrible balls of flame bursting forth near the foundations with frequent *insults*, and burning divers times the workmen, rendered the place inaccessible.

Whitby, Gen. Pref. to his Par. on the N. Test. p. xxviii.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.

Savage.

Take the sentence seriously, because railleries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.

Broome on the Odyssey.

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr.; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the soil. *Dryden, Virg.*

To INSU'LT.* *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph.

There shall the spectator see some *insulting* with joy, others fretting with melancholy.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Too many *insult* in this just punishment, who have deserved more. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Med.* § 92.

INSULTA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *insultation*; from *insult*.] Insulting or injurious treatment.

Continual care checks the spirit; continual labour checks the body, and continual *insultation* both. *Feltham, Res.* i. 18.

Hard and scant diet, irons, *insultations*, scorns, and extremities of ill usage of all kinds.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 128.

The perfidiousness of friends, the fraud of flatterers, and the impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* p. 185.

INSU'LTER.† *n. s.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.

Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

A despised martyr insulting over his *insulters*, wearying his tormentors.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 533.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTING.* *n. s.* [from *insult*.] An act or speech of contempt or insolence.

Grievous reproaches, and scornful *insultings* over him in his afflictions. *Barrow, Works*, i. 294.

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

Dryden.

To INSU'ME.* *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in.

In dressing the roots, be as sparing as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree. *Evelyn's Earth.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE.† *adj.* [*insuperable*, old Fr. *insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

Digby on Bodies.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.

Ray on the Creation.

And middle natures how they long to join,
But never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew, Mus.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr. *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,
When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton, S. A.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was insupportably too long.

Dryden.

INSUPPRE'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suppressible*.] Not to be concealed or suppressed.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is *insuppressible*, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. *Young, Conj. on Orig. Composition.*

INSUPPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suppressive*.] Not to be kept under; not to be suppressed.

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

An *insuppressive* spring will toss him up,
In spite of fortune's load. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

INSU'RABLE.* *adj.* [from *To insure*.] Capable of being insured, that is, of being exempted from hazard, or entitled to certain advantages, by paying a certain sum: as, the goods are *insurable*; the life of the person is *insureable*.

INSU'RANCE.* *n. s.* [from *insure*.] Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum; a method of providing for a sum which might be lost on the death of a person, or of securing to the heir a certain sum at the person's decease. See ENSURANCE.

INSU'RANCER.* *n. s.* One who promises a kind of security. See ENSURANCER.

The far fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.

Blair, The Grave.

To INSU'RE.* See *To* ENSURE.

INSU'RER.* See ENSURER.

INSU'RGENT.* *n. s.* [*insurgens*, Lat.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.

On the part of his imperial majesty, the *insurgents* were not treated with lenity.

Guthrie, Netherlands.

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat. from *insurgo*, to rise against. The old French language has *insurrection*, not in this sense, but in that of *lifting up, elevation*.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an *insurrection*.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 70.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INSURRE'CTIONARY.* *adj.* [from *insurrection.*] Suitable to an insurrection.

Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be mingled, and equalised, and blended into one common rubbish; and well sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true democratick explosive *insurrectionary* nitre. *Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

INSUSCE'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *susceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable.

I find in the bowels of your last much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and I believe *insusceptible* of any farther concoction, unless it be with much time, "quod concoquit omnia." *Wotton, Lett. dat.* (1638,) *Rem.* p. 374.

INSUSURRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private *insusurrations.* *Legenda Lignea*, &c. (1653,) Pref. A. 4. b.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIATED.* *adj.* [*intagliato*, Ital. from *intaglio.*] Engraven; stamped on.

In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of astroite, or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply *intagliated* or engraven like a seal, and striated from the prominent pentagonal edges above, to a centre in the bottom. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 25.

INTA'GLIO. n. s. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison on Italy.*

INTA'IL.* See ENTAIL.

I'NTAKE.* *n. s.* An inclosure, *taken in* from a common or waste. Craven Dialect, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

INTA'NGIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *tangible.*] Not to be touched.

Being extremely solid, as well as invisible, [a feigned portable castle,] a man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also *intangible*, as some of the Peripateticks affirm! *Bp. Wilkins, Disco. of a New World*, P. ii. p. 148.

To INTA'NGLE.* See *To* ENTANGLE, and its derivatives.

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste.*] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense. *Grew.*

I'NTEGER. n. s. [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*integralité*, French; from *integral.*] Wholeness; completeness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Such as in their *integrality* support nature. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.*

I'NTEGRALLY.* *adv.* [from *integral.*] Wholly; completely.

They are *integrally*, or in their parts, helpful or hurtful. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.*

I'NTEGRANT.* *adj.* [*integrans*, Lat.] Contributing to make up a whole.

Not compounded like bodies of *integrant* parts. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, (1675,) p. 18.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

To I'NTEGRATE* *v. a.* [*integro, integratus*, Lat.] To form one whole; to contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South, Serm.* vii. 14.

All the several branches of it are required to *integrate* or make up the Gospel spirit. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 591.

All the particular doctrines which *integrate* Christianity. *Chillingworth, Rel. Prot.* ch. 2. § 159.

INTEGRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*integratio*, Latin.] The act of making whole; the act of restoring. *Cockeram.*

INTE'GRITY. *n. s.* [*integrité*, Fr.; *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity.* *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT.† *n. s.* [*integumentum, intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another.

I make no question but all kinds of wits and capacities may be found under all tinctures and *integuments.* *Wotton on Education, Rem.* p. 79.

He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

I'NTELLECT.† *n. s.* [*intellect*, Fr.; *intellectus*, Lat. "This most pure parte of the soule, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, impassible, and incorruptible, is named in Latin *intellectus;* whereunto I can find no proper Englishe but *understandinge.* For *intelligence*, which commeth of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by *understanding*, called *intellectus.* — Wherefore I wyll use this worde *understanding* for *intellectus*, untyll *some other more proper Englyshe worde may be founden and broughte in custome.*" Sir Tho. Elyot, Gov. edit. 1580. fol. 201.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton, P. L.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley, Serm.*

INTELLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect.*]

1. Having power to understand.

Because the *intellective* soul is not of necessity serving to any other faculty or power, therefore is she as lady, mistress, and queen, over all the other powers, faculties, or virtues of the soul. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, (1606,) p. 46.

In the section of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom for the lodging of the *intellective* faculties. *Wotton on Education, Rem.* p. 81.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective.* *Glanville.*

2. To be perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense,) they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks. *Milton on Education.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bower for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton, P. L.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLE'CTUAL. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband —
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.
Milton, P. L.

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential.
Glanville, Scepsis.

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUALIST.* *n. s.* [from *intellectual.*] One who over-rates the human understanding.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 1.

INTELLECTUA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *intellectual.*] The state of intellectual power.

Seneca signifies little in this place, he being no better than a cosmoplastick atheist, i. e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*, to be the highest principle in the universe.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 84.

INTE'LLIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin. "*Intelligence*, which commeth of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by understanding, called *intellectus*. Also *intelligence* is *now used for an elegant worde*, where there [are] mutuall treaties or appoyntments, eyther by letters or messages, speciallye concerninge warres, or like other great affaires, between princes or noble men." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. ed. 1580. fol. 201.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages
Be well secured, that no *intelligence*
May pass between the prince and them.
Denham, Sophy.

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worst to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligencies*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *n. s.* [from *intelligence.*] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heaven?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howell.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTE'LLIGENCING.* *adj.* [from *intelligence.*] Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions.

A mankind witch! Hence with her, out o'door:
A most *intelligencing* bawd! *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

He [an apparitor] is a cunning hunter, uncoupling his *intelligencing* hounds under hedges, in thickets, and corn-fields, who follow the chase to city-suburbs. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. I. 3.

I'll have your ears nailed for *intelligencing* o' the pillory. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The address — gave cause of suspicion to the Earl of Richmond's *intelligencing* friends, that the king had a purpose to marry the lady Elizabeth. *Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 127.

That sad *intelligencing* tyrant, that mischiefs the world with his mines of Ophir.
Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.

INTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, the harsh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns
Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
Their aery caravan. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence.*]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligential*. *Milton, P. L.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *intelligible.*]

1. Possibility to be understood.

This while it added to *intelligibility*, would take from psalmody its tedious drawl, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 223.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*.
Glanville.

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge.
Burnet.

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intelligible.*] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold.
Roscommon.

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

INTE'MERATE.† } *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] Undefiled; unpolluted.
INTE'MERATED. }

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.
Parthenia Sacra, (1633,) Pr. A. iiij. b.

The primitiæ of their *intemerated* youth.
Annot. on Glanville, &c. 1682, p. 269.

INTE'MERATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *intemerate.*] State of being undefiled.

They shall ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain, whence they are derived.
Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 281.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. s.* [*intemperance*, Fr.
INTE'MPERANCY. } *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton, P. L.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than those pamper'd animals,
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakspeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 13.

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an *intemperate* climate; we have *intemperate* weather.

To INTE'MPERATE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To disorder; to put any thing out of its just or convenient state.

The fifth age is virile, and the *media* between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect or *intemperate* it: as it beginneth at thirty-five, so it extendeth to forty-nine. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 92.

INTE'MPERATELY, *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly. *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE.† *n. s.* [*intemperature*, Fr.; from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INTEMPE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*intempestif*, French; *intempestivus*, Latin.] Unseasonable; untimely: not suitable to time or occasion. This word was formerly much in use: it is now perhaps obsolete.

Many diseases accompany, as incubus, apoplexy, — frequent wakings, and terrible dreams; *intempestive* laughing, weeping, sighing. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 180.

Being aged and diseased — he married a widow of London. A chief favourite at that time, — hearing of this *intempestive* marriage, took advantage thereof, [and] caused it to be told to the queen. *Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 114.

Intempestive bashfulness gets nothing. *Hales, Rem.* p. 143.

INTEMPE'STIVELY.* *adv.* [from *intempestive*.] Unsuitable to time or occasion.

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgements without respect, *intempestively* rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an irremissible offence. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 698.

INTEMPESTI'VITY.* *n. s.* [from *intempestive*.] Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call ἀκαιρία *intempestivity*; an indiscretion, by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions. *Hale, Serm. at Eton.* p. 4.

Courtesies, not acknowledged, are suspected that they were either guilty of *intempestivity* and unseasonableness, or else of want of worth and glory. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 127.

INTE'NABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *tenable*.] Indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. See also INTENIBLE.

His lordship's [Bolingbroke's] proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel." To expose the futility of his maxim, I shall first of all shew, that it was not ignorance which gave the Gospel its early credit: which is a presumption, at least, that knowledge hath not since hurt it. — From [the] presumptions I proceed to a direct proof, that as the infant growth of the Gospel was not retarded by that flourishing state of knowledge which saw it in its birth; so the revived knowledge of these latter ages did greatly support the established honours of Revelation, by illustrating its primeval truths. Since the more careful cultivation of natural and moral science; Philosophy, History, and Antiquity, have all contributed to spread a new light over the evidences of it. *Warburton, Serm.* xiii.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton, Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton, P. L.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epodes; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *intend*.] One who has intention to do a thing. *Sherwood.*

They that do me good and know not of it, are causes of our benefit, though I do not owe them my thanks; and I will rather bless them as instruments, than condemn them as not *intenders*. *Feltham, Res.* i. 32.

To INTE'NDER.* See *To* ENTENDER.

INTE'NDIMENT.† *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr. *intendimento*, Italian.]

1. Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenser.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
Till well ye wote, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xii. 31.

2. Understanding; skill.

For she of herbs had great *intendiment*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 32.

3. Consideration; thought.

He that is of reason's skill bereft,
And wants the staff of wisdom him to stay,
Is like a ship in midst of tempest left,
Withouten helm or pilot her to sway:
Full sad and dreadful is that ship's event;
So is the man that wants *intendiment*. *Spenser, Tears of the Muses.*

INTE'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakspeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Intenerate that heart, that sets so light
The truest love that ever yet was seen.
Daniel, Sonn. 10. (1594.)

This acknowledgement of your singular love I was never more fit to pay you than at the present, being *intenerated* in all my inward feelings and affections by new sickness. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 354.

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank, and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651.) p. 204.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures, the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

The stuffs died blue, are without any previous *inteneration* quickly tinged.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 289.

INTE'NIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in use. The original word in Shakspeare was *intemible*: perhaps *intenable* was the word intended.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended, or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense.
Roscommon.

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

INTE'NSELY.† *adv.* [from *intense*.]

1. To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

2. Attentively; earnestly.

To persons young, and that look *intensely*, if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph.* p. 103.

INTE'NSENESS.† *n. s.* [from *intense*.]

1. The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward.*

The quantity of life is to be estimated not merely from the duration, but also from the *intenseness* of living. *B. Berkely, Siris*, § 109.

2. Vehemence; ardency.

The ingemination of the Hebrew [words] meant some *intenseness* in the act.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 185.

Our Saviour, as man, had an angel from heaven to wait upon him, and strengthen him in his deep distress; he was in agony; and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness*.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 279.

3. Great attention; earnestness.

Some may affirm this, who do not take the trouble to reflect on the state of their mind while sleeping, because of their *intenseness* on their waking thoughts and business, or otherwise.
Baxter on the Soul, ii 117.

Our religion has been sincerely believed, and strenuously defended, by men who have ascended the summit of human knowledge by the vigour of their genius, and the *intenseness* of their application. *Professor White, Serm.* p. 38.

INTE'NSION. *n. s.* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

INTE'NSITY.* *n. s.* [from *intense*.] Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.]

1. Stretched or encreased with respect to itself; which may admit encrease of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* By encrease of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom, but not extensively in the latitude of the object; according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own conveniency. *Bp. Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton, P. L.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryd.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT.† *n. s.* [*entente*, old French; from *intendo*, Latin.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings.
Hooker.

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shaksp.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden, Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island.
Grew.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. *To all intents.* In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, *to all intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable *to all intents* and purposes.
L'Estrange.

INTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intention*, Fr. *intensio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.
Locke.

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon.
Hooker.

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention*, and greater successes. *Temple.*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, French, from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE.† *adj.* [*ententif*, French; from *intent*. Formerly applied to persons, like *attentive*. "Fulgence, an *ententife* doctor." Fox's Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intentive* and erect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The naked relation, at least the *intentive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INTE'NTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *intentive*.] With application; closely.

Let us wait reverently and *intentively* upon this Bethesda of God, that when the angel shall descend and move the water, our souls may be healed. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

INTE'NTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *intentive*.] State of being intentive; diligent employment or application.

The spirit of man, in our peregrination through this life, ought as little to trust flesh and blood, in point of counsel, for an *intentiveness* upon the progression therein, as a traveller to be advised by his host, whether he should march on, or stay and loiter in his house. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. p. 224.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

When after such a course, either of extreme solicitude or *intentness* upon business on the one hand, or of gayety and freedom of conversation on the other, the frame of a man's spirit comes to be loose and unfixed, and took off from its usual guard; then let him know that the evil hour is preparing for him, and he for that. *South, Serm.* vi. 262.

He is more disengaged from his *intentness* on affairs. *Swift.*

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corpse shall be *interr'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shaksp.*

His body shall be royally *interr'd*,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his hearse. *Dryden.*

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mortimer.*

I'NTERACT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *act*.] A dramatick phrase, meaning the time, between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended, and which is now usually filled up by the musick of the orchestra. See INTERMEAN.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTERA'MNIAN.* *adj.* [*inter* and *amnis*, a river, Latin.] Situated among rivers.

The passing of a river could not be reckoned an extraordinary occurrence, especially when the person spoken of lived in an *interamnian* country; and, in a part of it, which was close bounded by two streams, the Tigris and the Euphrates. *Bryant, Anal. Anc. Mythol.* iii. 420.

INTERBASTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*interbaster*, Fr. to quilt between. Cotgrave. See the third sense also of *To* BASTE.] Patchwork. Not in use.

A metaphor, taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 184.

INTE'RCALAR.† } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr.
INTE'RCALARY.} *intercalaris*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

Towards the latter end of February, is the bissextile or *intercalar* day. *Holder on Time.*

The *intercalary* days, according to the method of the Egyptians, were never accounted any part of the month or year, but only an appendix to them. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 5. § 28.

To INTE'RCALATE.† *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Latin.] To insert an extraordinary day.

The day is *intercalated*. *Johnson, in V. Bissextile.*

INTERCALA'TION. *n. s.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Those superfices reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named.

Them the glad Son . . . .
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milt. P. L.*

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding with* his father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordship may *intercede with* them on my promise of amendment. *Dryd.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stilling fleet.*

INTERCE'DER. *n. s.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCE'DING.* *n. s.* [from *intercede*.] Intercession.

Besides these offerings, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; and that is, blessing. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
—— O, she that might have *intercepted* thee,
By strangling thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans to *intercept* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets . . . .
You writ to the pope. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shaksp.*

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. It is used of the act of passing.

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryd.*

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTER.* *n. s.* [from *intercept*.] One who stands in the way; an opponent.

That defence thou hast, betake thee to't: of what nature the wrongs are thou hast done him, I know not; but thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*interception*, French; *interceptio*, Latin, from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton on Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*intercession*, Fr.; *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palsied *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakspeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Rom.* xi. 2.

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isa.* liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16.

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To INTERCE'SSIONATE.* *v. a.* [from *intercession*.] To entreat. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

They never ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery.
Nash, Terrors of the Night, (1594.)

INTERCE'SSORY.* *adj.* [from *intercessor*, Lat.] Interceding.

The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies.
Earbery on Modern Fanaticism, (1720,) p. 39.

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n. s.* [from *intercesseur*, Fr.; *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heavens! thither thine eyesight bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send.
Fairfax.

On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessour*, none appear'd.
Milton, P. L.

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shaksp.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*
My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaks.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elena. *Howell.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round,
If I could joy in aught, sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains!
Milton, P. L.

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomede,
Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shaksp.*

Farewell: the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shaks.*

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attornied with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakspeare.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgement, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses? *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *interchangeable*.]

1. Exchange.

Nothing but its *interchangeableness* with cash can restore the credit of paper.
Huskisson on Currency, p. 144.

2. Alternate succession.

Continued with as much courage as *interchangeableness* of success.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 128.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shakspeare.

INTERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power: something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION.† *n. s.* [*intercisio*, Latin.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation. *Brown.*

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun. *Spenser on Prod.* p. 233.

In a larger and better sense, after these *intercisions*, the throne of David was continued.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To INTERCLU'DE.† *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations.
Pococke on Hosea, p. 53.

INTERCLU'SION.† *n. s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception. *Cockeram.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones: and the *intercolumniation* remains much the same. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

To INTERCO'ME.* *v. n.* [*inter* and *come*.] To interpose; to interfere.

They must give me leave to note with what affection and resolution, notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) Rr. b.

To INTERCO'MMON.† *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.]

1. To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To use commons promiscuously.

Beasts of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously *intercommon* together, "per cause de vicinage." *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 145.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *community*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

Probably it is from this era, that we are to date that remarkable *intercommunity* and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English minstrels.
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels. § 4.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Lowth to Warburton*, p. 13.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and *intercommunity*; there being no room for any other disputes but whose god was most powerful. Such was the root and foundation of this sociability of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by our modern infidels; the effect of their absurdities, as they were religions; and of their imperfections, as they were societies.

Warburton, All. of Ch. and State, (1st edit.) p. 139.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur.

Boyle.

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *n. s.* [*entrecours*, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.

Milton, P. L.

2. Communication: followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse with* England.

Bacon.

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse with* the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

To INTERCU'R.* *v. n.* [*intercurro*, Lat.] To intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof. *Shelton, D. Quixote*, iv. 9.

When the notice of parties *intercurs*, I do believe, although I am a simple man and a sinner, that there is no kind of enchantment. *Ibid.* iv. 10.

INTERCU'RRENCE.† *n. s.* [from *intercurro*, Lat.]

1. Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

2. Intervention: occurrence.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion; and to contemn such hints were to be deaf unto the speaking hand of God. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 29.

INTERCU'RRENT.† *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.]

1. Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtile *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron.

Boyle.

2. Occurring; intervening.

Making fair representations of *intercurrent* passages between them. *Barrow, Works*, i. 285.

Those household cares, and other *intercurrent* troubles which his condition then brought with it.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [low Latin. *intercutaneus.*] Within the skin.

Especially if it lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *intercutaneous* worm which accelerates its decay.

Evelyn, ii. 3. § 15.

I'NTERDEAL. *n. s.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To INTERDI'CT.† *v. a.* [*interdire*, *interdict*, Fr. *interdico*, Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

He — hongred not after the *interdicted* fruit, as Adam did.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 160.

Alone I pass'd, through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

By magick fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickell.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

I'NTERDICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil.

Milton, P. L.

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*interdiction*, French, *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict.*]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Curse; from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

INTERDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Having power to prohibit.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

I'NTERESS.* *n. s.* [Italian, *interesse.*] Interest; concern; right or title to. Not now in use.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge aught in heaven's *interesse.*

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 33.

I thought, says his majesty, [K. Charles I.] I might happily have satisfied all *interesses.*

Ld. Halifax's Miscel. p. 144.

To INTERE'SS.† *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.] To concern; to affect; to give share in; to connect with.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interessed* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Now, our joy,
Although the last, not least; to whose young love
The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess'd.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden, Æn. Dedic.*

To I'NTEREST.† *v. a.* [*interest*, Latin, it concerns.] To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals.*

To I'NTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections; as, this is an *interesting* story.

I'NTEREST. *n. s.* [*interest*, Lat.; *interêt*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves.

Hammond.

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest.* *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest.* *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky;
Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation; as, this is a matter in which we have *interest.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein.

Watts.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train.

Pope.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest?*

—— No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest.* *Shakspeare.*

It is a sad life, we lead, my dear, to be so teazed; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shaksp.*

I'NTERESTED.* *adj.* [from *interest.*] Having regard to private profit.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INTERFE'RE.† *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat. to strike. Our old lexicography defines it simply, "to knock the legs together." Cockeram. Hence the phrase "an *interfering* horse." Sherwood. Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word in a citation from the Farrier's dictionary. Of its application to general use his examples are from Swift and Smalridge. It had been employed at least half a century before they wrote, but with an interpretation accompanying it, as if the use of it was then new: "It is a wonder to see how they *interferre*, [*interfere*] and *strike one on another*, in the point of worshipping of images." Dr. Westfield's Sermons, 4to. 1646. p. 62.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independant power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge, Serm.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFE'RENCE.* *n. s.* [from *To interfere.*] Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual. *Burke.*

INTERFE'RING.* *n. s.* [from *To interfere.*] Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

A Being who can have no competition, or *interfering* of interests, with his creatures and his subjects. *Bp. Butler, Analog.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

To INTERFO'LIATE.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *foliate.*] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *Evelyn, Lett. dat.* 1696.

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Ralegh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton, Opticks.*

To INTERJE'CT.* *v. a.* [*interjecter*, Fr.; *interjectus*, Lat.] To put between; to throw in; to insert.

I did visit the said ambassador immediately at my return from the king, and saluted him as by express commandment; *interjecting* some words of mine own gladness.

Wotton, Lett. dat. 1619. *Rem.* p. 282.

This phrase was *interjected*, when the hearer was not quite so well pleased as the speaker.

Johnson, Note on Romeo and Juliet.

To INTERJE'CT.* *v. n.* To come between; to interpose.

He — with his own hand slew Sir Charles Brandon standard-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatal to the earl; but, the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 61.

INTERJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*interjection*, Fr.; *interjectio*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *n. s.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estr.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

INTE'RIOUR.† *adj.* [*interior*, Lat.; *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Aiming, belike, at your *interiour* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Make but an *interiour* survey of your good selves! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTE'RIOUR.* *n. s.* That which is within; the inner part.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to the *interiour*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

INTE'RIOURLY.* *adv.* [from *interiour.*] Internally; inwardly.

The divine virtue sustains, and *interiourly* nourisheth, all things.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 205.

To see ourselves *interiourly*, we are fain to borrow other men's eyes; wherein true friends are good informers, and censurers no bad friends.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 15.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him.
Hayward.

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lapse.*] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs.
Harvey.

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale, Laws of England.*

4. Philips has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE.† *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

For each contracted frown,
A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and rasing out of words contained in such instruments.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLI'NEAR.* } *adj.* [*interlinearis*, Lat.]
INTERLI'NEARY. } Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

The authour of the *interlinear* gloss would not have crossed all the Fathers.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 29.

Cristopher Plantin, by printing of his curious *interlineary* Bible in Antwerp, through the unsensonable exactions of the king's officers, sunk and almost ruined his estate.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 186.

Loitering books, and *interlineary* translations.
Milton, Apol. for Smect. § 11.

INTERLI'NEARY.* *n. s.* A book having insertions between the lines of it.

The infinite helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.
Milton, Areopagitica.

In the *interlineary* we have "vilitatem ejus," her vileness or baseness. *Pococke on Hosea*, p. 62.

INTERLINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

INTERLI'NING.* *n. s.* [from *interline.*] Correction, alteration, or explanation made by writing between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*.
Dryden, Juv.

The two papers found in his [K. Charles the Second's] strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Tennison told me, he saw the original in Pepy's hand, to whom king James trusted them for some time. They were inter-

lined in several places. And the *interlinings* seemed to be writ in a different hand from that in which the papers were writ.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INTERLOCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*interlocation*, Fr.; *inter* and *locatio*, Lat.] An interplacing; an interposition.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.
D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

INTERLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*interlocution*, Fr.; *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they savour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shews slowness.
Bacon, Ess. of Discourse.

Contriving this method — by way of dialogue or *interlocution* betwixt every tragedie.
Niccols, Mir. for Mag. Pref. (1610.)

One shall learn besides there not to interrupt one in the relation of his tale, or to feed it with odd *interlocutions*.
Howell, Instruct. for Trav. p. 193.

A speech broken off by *interlocutions*, and instilled by parts, penetrates deeper than that which is continued. *Patrick on Proverbs*, xxix. 11.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Six persons, who were all, save one, *interlocutors* in the dialogue.
Harrington, Metamorph. of Ajax, (1596.)

The *interlocutors* in that dialogue make it their business to cast scorn.
Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 168.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos an Athenian, his acquaintance.
Bentley, Dissert. on Phalaris.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY.† *adj.* [*interlocutpire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to.
Fiddes, Serm.

2. Preparatory to decision.

That henceforward no inhibition be granted by occasion of any *interlocutory* decree, — except under the form aforesaid.
Const. and Canons Ecclesiast. 97.

The chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final. *Blackstone.*

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER.† *n. s.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

Some *interloper* may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. i. C. 5.

The king — resolved not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the *interloper* of his destined spouse. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

To INTERLU'CATE.* *v. a.* [*interluco*, Lat.] To cut away boughs, where they obstruct light; to thin the branches of a wood. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

INTERLUCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*interlucatio*, Lat.] Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs.
Evelyn, and Chambers.

INTERLU'CENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

I'NTERLUDE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes.
Dryden.

I'NTERLUDER.* *n. s.* [from *interlude.*] A performer in an interlude. Not in use.

Is't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders?* *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *n. s.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INTERLU'NAR.† } *adj.* [*interlunaire*, Fr.
INTERLU'NARY. } Cotgrave; *inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions.
Brown.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton, S. A.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.
Addison on Italy.

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

I'NTERMEAN.* *n. s.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Something done in the mean time; interact. See INTERACT. At the close of each of the acts of Ben Jonson's Staple of News is an *intermean*, not indeed of musick, but of interlocutory discourse. Obsolete.

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm.
Hayward.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE.† *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled*, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for other good writers, as well as Spenser, (from whom Dr. Johnson cites a solitary example of *intermeddle*,) employ the word.

Many other adventures are *intermedled*; — as the love of Britomart, the overthrow of Marinell, the misery of Florimell, &c.
Spenser, Lett. Pref. to his Fairy Queen.

To *intermeddle* retiredness with society, so as one may give sweetness to the other, and both to us!
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.

Some keep precisely the order of the book, others *intermeddle* psalms in metre.
Maddox, Vind. of the Ch. of Eng. against Neal, (1733,) p. 155.

INTERME'DDLER. *n. s.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall strangers, saucy *intermeddlers*, say,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?
A. Philips.

INTERME'DIACY. *n. s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorised word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Bp. Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

INTERME'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate*

bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours. *Newton, Opt.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature as fat and phelgm. *Arbuthnot.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate.* *Watts.*

To INTERME'DIATE.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To intervene; to interpose.

The tyranny of his [the sun's] fierce beams reigning here uncontrouled by those *intermediating* accidents, which conspire to the felicity of other regions. *Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Misc.* p.11.

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL.* *v. n.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermeddle. Obsolete.

To — boldly *intermell*
With holy things. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1598.)

To INTERME'LL.† *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use. Dr. Johnson has corrupted the passage of Spenser, in which *intermeddle* occurs, to suit his purpose here. Spenser's word is not *intermell.* See the verb active INMEDDLE.

The lyfe of this wretched world is always *intermelled* with moche bitterness. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.*

INTE'RMENT.† *n. s.* [*interment*, Fr. from *inter.*] Burial; sepulture.

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities. *Weever, Funer. Mon.*

In the noble church of the Grey Friars in London, — four queens, besides upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried. These *interments* imported considerable sums of money into the mendicant societies. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 294.

To INTERME'NTION.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *mention.*] To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend.

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place, wherein we do not find him *intermentioned.* *Harbottle Grimstone, Speech in the H. of Com. against Abp. Laud.*

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE.† *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

Eternitie then is perfite possession and altogether of life *interminable.* *Chaucer, Boeth.* v. pros. 6.

O radiant luminary of light *interminable!* *Skelton, Poems*, p. 121.

An *interminable* seizure by Satan both in soul and body. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.

As from the face of heaven the shatter'd clouds
Tumultuous rove, the *interminable* sky
Sublimer swells, and o'er the world expands
A purer azure. *Thomson, Summer.*

INTE'RMINABLE.* *n. s.* He, whom no bound or limit can confine; an appellation of the Godhead, like that of *Eternal*, and finely employed by Milton to denote the *divine* immensity. Dr. Johnson has cited the following passage as a solitary illustration of the adjective, which the examples prove to be no uncommon word; and here it is, emphatically, a substantive.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself. *Milton, S. A.*

INTE'RMINABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *interminable.*] State of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments, which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious. *Annot. on Glanville, &c.* (1682,) p. 59.

INTE'RMINATE.† *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate.* *Chapman, Odyss.*

It is enough for us to confine our sight with this dark veil and *interminate* horizon. *Bp. Gauden, Serm. and Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, (1660,) p. 115.

To INTE'RMINATE.* *v. a.* [*intermino*, Lat.] To threaten; to menace. *Bullokar.*

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith, if I would follow the steps of the prophets, I might strike your hearts with just horrour. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 163.

INTERMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*intermination*, Fr. *intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The terrours of the law were the *intermination* of curses upon all those, that ever broke any of the least commandments. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 3.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrours of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Here sailing ships delight the wandering eyes:
There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE.† *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Party and faction will *intermingle.* *Swift.*

INTERMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spite of *intermission*,
Which presently they read. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that, that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission.* *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But, gentle heaven,
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton, S. A.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howel, Engl. Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians' vacation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your kness;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakspeare.*

His misled, lascivious son,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins*

Adam —
Speech *intermitted* thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton, P. L.*

We are furnished with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T.† *v. n.*

1. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

Our fever for folly never *intermits.* *Young, Centaur*, Lett. 2.

2. To cease for a time; to be interrupted. This is the original usage of the word, though Dr. Johnson has barely noticed, in his Dictionary, only the preceding. Yet he has elsewhere used the present.

The bell doth toll for him that thinks it doth; and though it *intermit* again, yet from that minute, which that occasion wrought upon him, he is united to God. *Donne, Devot.* p. 415.

Let me know the exact time when your courts *intermit.* *Johnson, Letter to Boswell, Life, &c.*

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

INTERMI'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *intermitting.*] At intervals; not long together.

These grains or motes, willingly left in that eye, keep the sight of it from being laid wide

open towards the object, suffering it to look up but *intermittingly*.
W. Mountague, Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 113.

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming that she would depart from him.
Hayward.

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd.
Milton, P. L.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon.
Milton, P. L.

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

INTERMU'NDANE. [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which, though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls.
Ainsworth.

INTERMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause. *Daniel, Civil War.*

I'NTERN. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick.
Howell.

INTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet.
Milton, P. L.

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace.
Milton, S. A.

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal.*]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras*, i. 1.

INTERNE'CION. *n. s.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

INTERNE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*internecto*, Lat. to knit together.] Connexion. Not in use.

So admirable an *internection*, that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. p. 54.

INTERNU'NCIO.† *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

To INTERPE'AL.* *v. a.* [*interpeller*, Fr. *interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt a person speaking or doing any thing. See *To* INTERPEL.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon: Therbon, that young ladkin hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way, &c. *More, Life of the Soul*, iii. st. 31.

To INTERPE'L.* *v. a.* [*interpeller*, Fr. *interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt.

Hope hath her end, and Faith hath her reward!
This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when
Nothing can more adorn it than the seat
That she is in, or make it more complete?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many businesses. *Howell. Lett.* i. vi. 1.

INTERPELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.]

1. An interruption.

If so I chance to break that golden twist
You spin, by rude *interpellation*.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. st. 44.

That they should not be troublesome to the synod by any intempestive *interpellations*.
Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, p. 34.

2. An earnest address; intercession. Neither this, nor the preceding sense, is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

One that hath lived innocently, or made joy in heaven at his timely and effective repentance, and in whose behalf the Holy Jesus hath interceded prosperously, and for whose interest the Spirit makes *interpellations* with groans and sighs unutterable. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 4. ch. 2.

3. A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

To INTERPLE'DGE.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *pledge.*] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Davenant, Gondibert, i. 5.

To INTERPO'INT.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *point.*] To distinguish by stops between words and sentences.

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, ii. 82.

To INTE'RPOLATE.† *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated*, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Lat.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 115.

They were *interpolated* and corrupted.
Hanmer, View of Antiq. (1677,) p. 419.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose.
Pope.

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued, and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate.*] Something added or put into the original matter.

Though they [the epistles of Ignatius] have been basely abused by unworthy persons with their corrupt *interpolations*, yet have we to this day found among us some remains of the monuments of that eminent and glorious martyr.
Hanmer, View of Antiq. p. 492.

It is besides very much enlarged with divers *interpolations*.
Pref. to Knatchbull's Annot. on the New Test. Cambr. (1693.)

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*.
Cromwell to Pope.

The learned have shewn, that *interpolations* have happened to other books; but these insertions by other hands have never been considered as invalidating the authority of those books.
Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible, (6th edit.) p. 73.

INTE'RPOLATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

Shall we suppose, that Chaucer followed a more complete copy of the Filostrato than that we have at present, or one enlarged by some officious *interpolator?* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* vol. ii. Add.

To INTERPO'LISH.† *v. a.* [*inter* and *polish.*] To polish between.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand with crooks and emendations. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

INTERPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *interpose.*]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interposer*, Fr.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart.
Milton, P. L.

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

I'NTERPOSE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Interposal. Not in use.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein; which without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole. *Spenser on Prod.* p. 119.

INTERPO'SER.† *n. s.* [from *interpose.*]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but till I come again,
No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay:
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*interposition*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from *interpose.*]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Ralegh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERPO'SURE.* *n. s.* [from *interpose.*] The act of interposing.

They would be detained prisoners here below by the chains of their unhappy natures, were there not some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 139.

Many perfidious and voluptuous violators both of civil and religious duties live secured from acts of retaliation, by the *interposure* of the injured parties' piety and conscience.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. p. 50.

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, Fr.; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond self-explication. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are so. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him.
Gen. xli. 8.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

Hear his sighs, thou mute!
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton, P. L.*

INTE'RPRETABLE.† *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

It accommodates the sense, and renders that place *interpretable*.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 271.

INTERPRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*interpretation*, Fr.; *interpretatio*, Latin; from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakspeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE.† *adj.* [from *interpret.*]

1. Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against hereticks, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation; expositive.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning. *Barrow on the Creed.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creat.*

INTE'RPRETER. *n. s.* [*interprete*, Fr.; *interpres*, Lat.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION.† *n. s.* [*interpunctio*, Fr.; *interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions*, or commas; death is but the period or full point. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 499.

INTERRE'GNUM. n. s. [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

To whom ensued a vacancy:
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast:
Bless me from such an anarchy!
Cowley, Ballad of the Chronicle.

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN.† *n. s.* [*interregne*, Fr.; *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

INTE'RRER.* *n. s.* [*enterreur*, Fr.; from *inter.*] A burier.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To INTE'RROGATE.† *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.; *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

The "catechumeni," who were to be baptized, were *interrogated*, by the priest, whether they did believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the life to come.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr. p. 312.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTE'RROGATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Question put; inquiry.

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 10.

The *interrogats* of the king, and the answers which were given him.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 169.

INTERROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*interrogation*, Fr.; *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question; thus: as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE.† *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr.; *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

St. Peter hath said, that the baptism, which saveth us, is not (as legal purifications were) a cleansing of the flesh from outward impurities, but an *interrogative* trial of a good conscience towards God. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 63.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a question.

Read it *interrogatively*, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as, if it be read assertively, for Catharine and the Jesuits. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 403.

INTE'RROGATOR.† *n. s.* [from *interrogate.*] An asker of questions.

"Stipulatio" was a conception of words wherewith he, that was asked, did answer, that he would say or do the thing which he was asked; and took its name from the *interrogator*, as the worthier person. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr.* p. 311.

INTERRO'GATORY. *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can task the free breath of a sacred king? *Shakspeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an interrogatory sentence.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, French; *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Ecclus.* xi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRU'PT.† *adj.* [from the verb; *interrupte*, old French.]

1. Containing a chasm.

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds, ——
Nor yet the main abyss
Wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Broken; irregular.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 612.

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquour, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU'PTER.† *n. s.* [from *interrupt.*] One who interrupts.

Proud Saturine, *interrupter* of the good
That noble-minded Titus means to thee! *Titus Andronicus.*

The great disturbers of those pleasures, and *interrupters* of the caresses of those lusts, which had so bewitched their hearts. *South, Serm.* iv. 325.

INTERRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*interruption*, French; *interruptio*, Lat.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison, Spect.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT.† *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat. Our word was pronounced uncouth and unusual, in 1656, by Heylin.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Latin; from *intersect.*] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface, and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *intersert.*] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *intersertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*

I'NTERSPACE.* *n. s.* [*inter* and *space.*] Intervenient space.

This was his practice, to gather up more at the *interspaces* of leisure, than others do at their study. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1693,) p. 27.

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgement had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *intersperse.*] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTE'RSTICE. *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interstice*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INTERSTI'NCTIVE.* *adj.* [*interstinctus*, Lat.] Distinguishing.

Whether the notes of parenthesis be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points, , ; : . *Wallis, Lett. to Dr. Smith, Aubrey's Anecd.* i. 78.

INTERSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice.*] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

To INTERTA'LK.* *v. n.* [*inter* and *talk.*] To exchange conversation.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*. *Carew's Poems*, p. 141.

To INTERTA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *tangle.*] To knit together; to intertwist.

Their needs,
The one of the other, may be said to water
Their *intertangled* roots of love. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

INTERTEX'TURE.† *n. s.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

There is a various *intertexture* of theosophical and philosophical truths.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 104.

There is an *intertexture* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men, [which] tends more to their improvement, than a more regular and constant providence would do.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

To INTERTWI'NE.† } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,
To INTERTWI'ST. } or *twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another.

There [let] our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be weav'd and *intertwin'd*,
Wherein we catch each other's mind.
Carew, Poems, p. 29.

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield,
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R.

A wall of hewn stone, wrought on the outside with various knots of serpents *intertwisted*.
Townsend, Conq. of Mexico, iii. 18.

I'NTERVAL. *n. s.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle, let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

INTERVE'INED.* *part. adj.* [*inter* and *veined*.] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left between,
Fair champain, with less rivers *intervein'd*.
Milton, P. R.

To INTERVE'NE.† *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

I cannot omit some things which *intervened* at the meeting. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 217.

Venus *intervenes* attended by Cupid.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 283.

2. To make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed.
Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.

INTERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection; all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.
Atterbury.

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed.
L'Estrange.

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*

INTERVE'NUE.* *n. s.* [*intervenu*, French.] Interposition; state of being placed between.

This crown hath now had five weak princes, without *intervenue* of any one active.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, (1650,) p. 227.

To INTERVE'RT.† *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another use.

The elder apprentice *interverted* five pounds of his master's money. *Life of Firmin*, (1698,) p. 8.

I'NTERVIEW. *n. s.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Such happy *interview* and fair event
Of love and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,
And charming symphonies attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton, P. L.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem.
Milton, P. L.

To INTERWE'AVE.† *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Come on, come on: and, where you go,
So *interweave* the curious knot,
As ev'n the observer scarce may know
Which lines are Pleasure's, and which not.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Prayer — is of a soft and sociable nature, and it can incorporate and sink into our business like water into ashes, and never increase the bulk of them: it can mix and *interweave* itself with all our cares, without any hindrance unto them; nay, it is a great strength and improvement unto them.
Hales, Rem. p. 141.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

At last,
Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.
Milton, P. L.

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton, P. R.*

None
Can say here nature ends and art begins;
But mixt like the elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same;
None this mere nature, that mere art can name.
Denham.

The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being re-united with himself. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of Scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

INTERWE'AVING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Intertexture.

What *interweavings* or interworkings can knit the minister and the magistrate in their several functions? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*, ——
Fall on that man! *Donne, Poems*, p. 34.

INTERWO'RKING.* *n. s.* [*inter* and *work*.] Act of working together. Not in use. But see Milton's employment of it under *interweaving*.

INTERWRE'ATHED.* *part. adj.* [*inter* and *wreath*.] Woven in a wreath.

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul, &c. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 67.

INTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

INTE'STACY.* *n. s.* [from *intestate*.] Want of a will.

INTE'STATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
— Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryd. Juv.*

INTESTI'NAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, colick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of Shakspeare: perhaps for *mortal* and *intestine* should be read *mortal internecine.*

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.
Shakspeare.

But God, or nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end.
Dryden, Ovid.

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE.† *n. s.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr. The word is of no great age in our language. Bishop Reynolds, in his Treatise on the Passions, 1650, uses the Latin *intestina* for *intestines*, chap. 16.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

To INTHI'RST.* *v. a.* [*in* and *thirst.*] To make thirsty.

Using our pleasure, as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, § 8.

To INTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way dishonour me.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthralled.* *Ralegh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so
I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *enthral* themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *inthral.*] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land.
Milton, P. L.

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthrone.*

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson, Summer.*

To INTHRO'NIZE.* *v. a.* [*inthronizer*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To enthrone. *Bullokar.*

INTHRONIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inthronization*, Fr.] State of being enthroned.

Adrian the fourth, called before his *inthronization*, Nicholas Breakspeare. *Weever, Funer. Mon.*

The future fortunes of the church, from its humble cradle to its *inthronization* in glory, are foretold to St. John. *Warburton, Serm.* xx.

To INTI'CE.* See *To* ENTICE, and its derivatives.

I'NTIMACY. *n. s.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton, S. A.*

Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at a distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond.
Roscommon.

I'NTIMATE. *n. s.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To partake of mutually; to share together as friends. Obsolete.

So both conspiring gan to *intimate*
Each other's griefe with zeale affectionate.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 12.

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Lat.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison, Cato.*

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same œconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*intimation*, Fr.; from *intimate.*] Hint obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations*; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

I'NTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth.
Digby on Bodies.

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate*, or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Guilt, once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIMIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*intimidation*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Act of intimidating.

INTI'RE. *n. s.* [*integer*, Lat.; *entier*, Fr. better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *intire*; better *entireness.*] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same:
You this *intireness* better may fulfill,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

To INTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [*intituler*, old Fr.] To give a title or discriminative name; now usually written *entitle*; formerly not so. "Is *intituled.*—To *intitle* one's name on a booke." Barret's Alv. 1580. See *To* ENTITLE.

I'NTO.† *prep.* [Sax. into; *in* and *to.* This word was formerly often used for *unto*, and was not laid aside in Shakspeare's time.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the side it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superfices or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand.
Dryden, Persius.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.; *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Bp. Taylor.*

His awful presence did the croud surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY.† *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

She is *intolerably* curst,
And shrewd, and forward.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

This Widrington complains of as *intolerably* insulting. *Jenkins, Hist. Exam. of Councils*, p. 38.

He [Rowe] has added some lines, *intolerably* flowery and unnatural.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

INTO'LERANCE.* *n. s.* [*intolerance*, Fr.] Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

And you, my lord, is it you of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of *intolerance* of opinions! *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

INTO'LERANT.† *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not favourable to toleration.

Why, then, am I branded as an *intolerant* zealot. *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

INTO'LERANT.* *n. s.* One who is not favourable to toleration.

You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor. *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

INTO'LERATED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *tolerate.*] Not endured; denied toleration.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTOLERA'TION* *n. s.* [*in* and *toleration.*] Want of toleration.

This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration* in religious, and inhospitality in civil matters, which all wise governments should oppose. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To inclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom, notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intombed?* *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb?*
Shakspeare.

Mighty heroes' more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their fathers' eyes.
Dryden.

To I'NTONATE.† *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.]

1. To thunder. *Dict.*

2. To sing together; to sing loudly.

As after a partial, though great and adorable accomplishment of the divine economy, our Saviour once, upon a famous and well-known hour, pronounced τετελέσται, "It is finished;" so, then, the great, τετελέσται shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.
Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 262.

INTONA'TION.† *n. s.* [*intonation*, Fr.; from *intonate.*]

1. The act of thundering. *Dict.*

2. Chant; the act of singing together.

Whether poetry or prose were in question, one slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length, was exclusively adopted. *Mason on Church Music*, p. 28.

These were all sung, not merely in simple *intonation* or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate descant. *Mason, on Church Musick*, p. 90.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone; intonner*, Fr.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe, ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With reverend hand the king presents the gold,
Which round the *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd.
Pope.

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease to infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth.
Denham.

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equalled, if not exceeded, by some *intoxicated* zealots?
Decay of Chr. Piety.

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTO'XICATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Inebriated.

Our inward eyes be nothing bright,
While in this muddy world incarcerate
They lie, and with blind passions be *intoxicate.*
More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 10.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys. *Milton, P. R.*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Ungovernableness.

The other conceding to the prejudices, the wrongheadedness, the *intractability* of those, with whom it has to deal.
Paley, View of the Ev. of the Chr. Rel. v.ii. P.ii.c.2.

INTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

INTRA'CTABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

I dare say that their doctrine of predestination is the root of puritanism, and puritanism the root of all rebellious and disobedient *intractableness* in parliament.
Dr. Brooke, Lett. in 1630, *Ward's Gresh. Prof.* p.55.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

To INTRA'NCE.* See *To* ENTRANCE.

INTRANQUI'LLITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds.
Temple.

He lived not far from Westminster-abby, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his *intranquillity!*
Political Death of Tom Whig, Esq, P.i. (1710,) p. 3.

INTRA'NSIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *transient.*] That passeth not away.
An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 93.

INTRA'NSITIVE.† *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, a verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.
The occasion of such difference is from a question of grammar, whether the verb be in signification *intransitive* or transitive.
Pococke on Hosea, p. 47.

INTRA'NSITIVELY.* *adv.* [from *intransitive.*] According to the nature of an intransitive verb.
Yet again it [the verb] is manifestly, in the same form, used *intransitively.*
Pococke on Hosea, p. 48.
The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active, is not always clear.
Lowth, Eng. Gram.

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.
Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTRA'P.* See *To* ENTRAP.

To INTRE'ASURE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.
There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasured.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
So he [the jeweller] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

To INTRE'AT.* See *To* ENTREAT, and its derivatives.

INTRE'ATFUL.* *adj.* [from *intreat.*] Full of entreaty.
Humble prayers and *intreatful* teares.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 6.

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on.*
Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*
That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative?
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To INTRE'NCH.† *v. a.*
1. To break with hollows.
It was this very sword *intrenched* it.
Shakspeare, All's Well.
Those who care not whose living faces they *intrench* with their petulant styles.
B. Jonson, Dedic. of the Fox.
His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton, P. L.*
2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.
The English, in the suburbs close *intrench'd.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

INTRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakspeare, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. Hanmer. I believe Shakspeare intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut;* but this is not the only instance in which Shakspeare confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisable.
As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, French, *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.
Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field.
Thomson.

INTREPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.
I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.
Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

INTRE'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.
He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICABLE.* *adj.* [from *intricate.*] Entangling; ensnaring.
They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net. *Shelton, D. Quixot.* iii. 7.

I'NTRICACY. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.
The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtility of his behaviour. *Addison.*

I'NTRICATE.† *adj.* [*entricate*, old Fr. interwoven; *intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.
Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate.* *Hooker.*
His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To I'NTRICATE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Camden. Few words have been more in use, or can boast better authority.
Alterations of sirnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.
Camden.
However the matter may be *intricated* by passing through many, perhaps unknowing, hands.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 6.
Manifold, *intricated* and distracted divisions amongst men touching Free Will.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 76.
Thus shall your majesty restore me both to the freedom of my thoughts, and of my life; otherwise so *intricated* that I know not how to unfold it.
Sir H. Wotton to the King, (1628,) *Rem.* p. 564.
The more I strive to unwind
Myself from this meander, I the more
Therein am *intricated.*
Heywood & Broome's Com. of Lancashire Witches.
That will be to *intricate* the business.
L. C. Just. Pemberton, Trial of Ld. Grey, (1682.)

I'NTRICATELY.† *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.
It is too *intricately* involved for me so much as to guess at any particulars. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 457.
The mortal steel past by, leaving his breast
Untouch'd, and in his coat of skins did rest,
Into the which, I know not how, 'twas wove
So *intricately*, that Mirtillo strove
In vain to pull it out.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido.
That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse.
Swift.

I'NTRICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.
He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*intrication*, Fr.] An entanglement; snare; labyrinth; maze; involution. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

INTRI'GUE.† *n. s.* [*intrigue*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius and Lye both deduce it from the Goth. *triggwo*, an agreement, a compact. Iceland. *trigd;* Ital. *tregua;* low Lat. *treuga;* Germ. *treuga;* old English, *treague.* Others think that it comes from the Latin *intricare*, to perplex; whence the old French substantive *intrique*, which afterwards became *intrigue*, "On dit *intrigue*, et non pas *intrique.*" Richlet, Dict. Franç. 1685. Serenius, however, says, that the original good meaning of the northern word passed into an evil one. Yet we certainly use *intrigue* in the sense of *to intricate*, though it has hitherto been unnoticed. See the verb active *To* INTRIGUE. The word is of no great age in our language; and appeared first perhaps in the form of *intrigoe.* "He knew so well the *intrigoes* of those times." Bp. Gauden, Anti Baal-Berith, 1661, p. 278.
1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.
These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires.
Flatman.
A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow.
Addison, Guardian.
The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift.*
Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*
2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.
Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues*

of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE.† *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots: to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

The *intriguing* and determined genius of Cromwell was forced to bow down to it.
Brand, Ess. on Political Associations, p. 127.

To INTRI'GUE.* *v. a.* [*intrico*, Lat. from the noun.] To perplex; to render intricate.

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people. *L. Addison, W. Barbary*, Pref. (1671.)

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives, and entangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions.
Scott, Christian Life, i. 4.

INTRI'GUER.† *n. s.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

That club of *intriguers* who assemble at the Feuillans, and whose cabinet meets at Madame Stahl's, and makes and directs all the ministers, is the real executive government of France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs, (1791.)

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL.† *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, Fr. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

There are sins of a contagious nature, apt to diffuse their venom to others; as there are other some, whose evil is *intrinsical* to the owner.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

These measures the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal* and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham,—who dissuaded him from marriage.
Wotton.

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

Far off to us, to thee near; yea, *intrinsecal*.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSICATE.† *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Shakspeare. Ben Jonson uses it, evidently, in ridicule, or contempt.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t'unloose. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There are certainly punctilios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsick*; this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried,
The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim.
Prior.

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsick* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.; *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar errour whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors.
Locke on Education.

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER. *n. s.* [*introducteur*, French, from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*introduction*, Fr.; *introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit
Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state,
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.
Milton, P. R.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, French, from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODU'CTOR.* *n. s.* [*introducteur*, Fr.] One who introduces another to a person or place.

No formality was necessary in addressing Madam Prune, and therefore Leviculus went next morning without an *introductor*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 182.

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT.† *n. s.* [*introite*, old Fr.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions, Dr. Johnson says, which is not accurate. "In the first Common Prayer Book of K. Edward VI. before every collect, epistle, and gospel, there is a psalm printed, which contains something prophetical of the evangelical history used upon each Sunday and holyday, or in some way or other proper to the day: which, from its being sung or said, whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit*." Wheatly on the Com. Pr. Ch. v. § viii.

When the exhortacion is ended, then shall be song for the *introite* to the communion this psalme.
Form of Orderynge for Priestes, (1549,) D. iii.

INTROMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species of forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd.
Peacham on Drawing.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. Admission.

The soft fine yielding Æther gives admission:
So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
Descend, and finds an easy *intromission*.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 48.

It is worthy inquiry, whether the *intromission* of venial sins, without which no man lives, does

hinder the fruit of the indulgence; for if it does, all the cost is lost!

Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery, ii. § 4.

3. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

To INTROMI'T.† *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

This bird [the ibis] has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill *intromitted* into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into his own bowels.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 232.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

It *intromits* more cases and scruples than it can resolve. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ii. § 2.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts.

Newton, Opticks.

To INTROMI'T.* *v. n.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. See INTROMISSION.

They took her a prisoner,—possessed themselves of her mint, *intromitted* with her gold and silver, and put the crown upon the head of her son.

Stuart, Hist. of Scotland, i. 318.

INTRORECE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*intro* and *receptio*, Lat.] The act of admitting into or within.

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts, as species to the eye by *introreception*; had we but come to the least taste and relish of it; what would we not do to recompense, and answer, and entertain that love!

Hammond, Works, iv. 564.

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *introspect.*] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

To INTROSU'ME.* *v. a.* [*intro* and *sumo*, Lat.] To suck in.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn*, iv. § 21.

INTROSUSCE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *susception.*] The act of taking in.

The parts of the body are either animate or inanimate; either such as participate of the life of the whole, and are nourished by the *introsusception* of enlivened aliment, &c.

Smith on Old Age, p. 160.

INTROVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

INTROVE'RSION.* *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *version.*] The act of introverting.

A man of science who discovered it not by a tiresome *introversion* of his faculties.

Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, ii. 34. ed. 1732.

To INTROVE'RT.* *v. a.* [*intro* and *verto*, Lat.] To turn inwards.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders. *Cowper, Task*, B. 4.

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd.

Shakspeare.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship
Intrudes on your repose, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude upon* us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding into* those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col.* ii. 18.

To INTRU'DE.† *v. a.*

1. To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

2. To force in; to cast in.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.

Grenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

INTRU'DER. *n. s.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shaksp.*

Go, base *intruder!* overweening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates.

Shakspeare.

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern?

Dryden.

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame.

Addison, Freeholder.

INTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*intrusion*, Fr.; *intrusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been justled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasonable *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shaksp.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton, P. L.*

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private?

Addison, Cato.

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

INTRU'SIVE.* *adj.* [from *intrusion.*] Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside.

Thomson, Winter.

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we *intrust* another *with* something; or we *intrust* something *to* another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted with* the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune *to* the pow'rs above.

Dryden, Juv.

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted to* our care?

Addison, Cato.

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it *to* the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION. *n. s.* [*intuitus, intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing; used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the casuality itself is insensible. *Glanville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition.*

South.

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, Fr.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgement, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work.

Hooker.

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton, P. L.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. s. intumescence*, Fr.
INTUME'SCENCY. } *intumesco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies.* *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTU'MULATED.* *adj.* [*intumulatus*, Lat.] Unburied. *Cockeram.*

His joy *intumulated* in the grave.
Rous, Thule or Virtue's Hist. (1598.)

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NTUSE. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise.

The flesh therewith she suppled and did steepe,
To abate all spasm and soke the swelling bruze;
And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine.* *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE.† *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with his troops. *Habak.* iii. 16.

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dangerous expedition they *invade*
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton, P. L.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden, Æn.*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men profane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdras.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility: to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade.* *Dryden.*

4. [A Latinism.] To go into. Obsolete.

That same his sea-marke made
And nam'd it Albion: but later day
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gan more the same frequent and farther to *invade.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 6.

All things from thence doe their first being fetch,
And borrow matter, whereof they are made;
Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch,
Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life out of the grisely shade.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 37.

INVA'DER. *n. s.* [from *invado*, Lat.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders.* *Milton, P. L.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders.*
Denham, Sophy.

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders.* *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgement with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders.* *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVALETU'DINARY.* *adj.* [*in* and *valetudinary.*] Wanting health; infirm.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm?
Papers between the Comm. for Review of the Liturgy, (1661,) p. 127.

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalide*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd.
Milton, P. L.

INVALI'D.* *n. s.* See INVALIDE. It is now usually written, *invalid.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To invalidate.*] Act of weakening.

Magna Charta —— the inestimable monument of English freedom, so long the boast and glory of this nation, would have been at once an instrument of our servitude and a monument of our folly, if this principle were true: the thirty-four confirmations would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.
Burke, Speech on Libels, (1771.)

INVALI'DE. *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity*; *invaladité*, Fr.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'LUABLY.* *adv.* [from *invaluable.*] Inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Son of God. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 257.

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariabile*, Fr.] Unchangeable: constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 32.

These nominatives —— emphatically represent and express the everlasting veracity and *invariableness* of God. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 102.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIED. *adv.* [*in* and *variatus*, Latin.] Not varying.

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 136

INVA'SION. *n. s.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites.
1 Sam. xxx.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of the Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war.
Dryden, Æn.

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade.*] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their swords had made.
Arbuthnot.

INVE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*invectio*, Latin.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th. *Fulke, Ans. to P. Frarine,* (1586,) p. 28.

INVE'CTIVE. *n. s.* [*invective*, Fr. *invectiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take satire, in the general signification of the world, for an *invective*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. It is used with *against.*

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives 'gainst* the officers.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *invectives against* the French king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Less properly with *at.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their supposed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

INVE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shakspeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach: with *against.*

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely *against* the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies.
Arbuthnot.

INVE'IGHER.† *n. s.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer.

Ill-temper'd and extravagant invectives against Papists, made by men whose persons wanting authority as much as their speeches do reason, do nothing else but set an edge upon our adversaries' sword; whilst the light behaviour, and bad example of the *inveigher*'s life infuseth courage to their hearts, and addeth strength unto their arms.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 780.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face.
Wiseman.

To INVE'IGLE.† *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. Minsheu; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. Skinner and Junius; *wiegeln*, Germ. from the Goth, *wagian*, to excite, to move. Serenius.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for eathly skill or might.
Spenser, F. Q.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him.
Shakspeare.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way.
Milton, P. R.

Both right able
To *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions.
Boyle.

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old.
Spectator.

INVE'IGLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *To inveigle.*] Allurement; seduction.

The *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his own nature. *South, Serm.* vi. 152.

INVE'IGLER.† *n. s.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Persons lewd there were,
Which counsell'd oft my son's embracing vice;
As still is seene, in Court *enveiglers* are.
Mir. for Mag. p. 165.

Being presented to the emperour for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler.* *Sandys.*

INVE'ILED.* *part. adj.* [from *in* and *veil.*] Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *invayl'd* with sorrowe's clouds
Scarce see the light;
Disdain hath wrapt her in the shrowds
Of loathed night. *W. Browne.*

INUE'NDO.* See INNUENDO. It is sometimes corruptly written *inuendo.*

To INVE'NOM.* See *To* ENVENOM.

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr.; *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers' books *invent,*
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains.
Spenser, F. Q.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment.
Spenser, F. Q.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes.
Blackmore.

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented,* all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susan,* ver. 43.

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain sense of the words. *Stilling fleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean fac'd Envy in her loathsome cave.
Shakspeare.

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnings of philosophy.
Addison, Spect.

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent,*
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenser, F. Q.

INVE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer,* he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTFUL.* *adj.* [*invent* and *full.*] Full of invention.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.
Gifford, Rem. prefix. to a Residence in France, (1797).

INVE'NTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *invent.*] Discoverable; capable of being found out.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible.*
Marquis of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. 67.

INVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*invention*, Fr.; *inventio*, Lat.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention!*
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prol.

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgement more.
Roscommon.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire.
Dryden.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgement, of Homer is *invention.* *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less then four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention,* and called *ductus salivales.*
Ray on the Creation.

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If thou can'st accuse
Do it without *invention* suddenly.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments then artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton, P. L.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes and roundest tongues in all matters.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle slew.
Dryden.

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Ralegh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVE'NTOR. *n. s.* [*inventor*, Lat.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton, P. L.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I'NVENTORY. *n. s.* [*inventaire*, Fr.; *inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Whoe'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew, Mus.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain.
Addison, Spect.

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil lab'elled. *Shakspeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods.
Gov. of the Tongue.

INVE'NTRESS.† *n. s.* [*inventrice*, from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

Povertye hath been the *inventrice* of all good craftes. *Remedy for Sedition*, (1536,) F ii. b.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

I'NVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr.; *inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*inversion*, Fr.; *inversio*, Lat.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why sullen spring,
So long delays her flowers to bear,
And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

INVE'RTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Let the divine part be upward, and the region of beast below; otherwise, 'tis but to live *invertedly*, and with thy head unto the heels of thy antipodes. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 14.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye.
Derham, Phys. Theol.

To INVE'ST.† *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr.; *investio*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

How long a day soever Thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection. Then we shall all be *invested*, reapparelled, *in* our own bodies.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 358.

Thus *with* sackcloth I *invest* my woe.
Sandys, Job, p. 26.

Thou *with* a mantle didst *invest*
The rising world of waters. *Milton, P. L.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them *with* thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself *with* them, and that we sever them from common uses.
Hooker.

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested in* that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested with* publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shaksp.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invests him coming. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

6. To put on.

Alas for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like cannot be seen from east to west,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 18.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Lat.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation.
Holder on Speech.

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Lat. The word is of no great age either in the French or our own language. Rousseau considers himself as the introducer of it into French use. The original meaning of *investigatio* is the searching out by the tracks of the feet, *in* and *vestigia*; a phrase of hunting.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetic or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought
Investigation calm, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope to Swift.*

INVE'STIGATIVE.* *adj.* [from *investigate.*] Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative.*
Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang.

INVE'STIGATOR.* *n. s.* [*investigator*, Lat.] One who diligently searches out.

This occult piece of history — I leave to the curiosity and conjectures of some more laborious *investigator.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 47.

INVE'STITURE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Ralegh, Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.

Thy redemption is sealed in heaven, and shall in due time be manifested to thine *investiture* with the eternal glory and happiness which God hath prepared for all his. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 139.

INVE'STIVE.* *adj.* [from *invest.*] Encircling; enclosing.

The horrid fire, all mercilesse, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.
Mir. for Mag. p. 829.

INVE'STMENT. *n. s.* [*in* and *vestment.*] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew.
Shakspeare.

You my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Shakspeare.

INVE'TERACY. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *inveterо*, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVE'TERATION. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.
Broome.

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

INVI'DIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Pythagoras was the first, who abated of the *invidiousness* of the name, and from σοφὸς brought it down to φιλόσοφος, from a master to a lover of wisdom. *South, Serm.* ii. 243.

The offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

INVI'GILANCY.* *n. s.* [*invigilance*, old Fr.; *in* and *vigilancy.*] Sleepiness; laziness; want of vigilance. *Cotgrave.*

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *invigorate.*]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

To INVI'GOUR.* *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To invigorate; to animate; to encourage.

Those favours which *invigoured* learning, and nourished men of desert and worth.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 3.

INV'ILLAGED.* *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village.*] Turned into a village. Not in use.

There on a goodly plaine (by time throwne downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only seene
In his vaste ruines what his state has beene.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 2.

INVINCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *invincible.*] The quality of being invincible.

Thus a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself.
Barrow, Serm. on Pray without ceasing.

INVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I should have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shaksp.*

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The spirit remains *invincible.* *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* errour, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgement. *Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

The *invincibleness* of their ignorance.
Hammond, Works, i. 303.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVIOLABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*inviolabilité*, Fr. from *inviolable.*] State or quality of being inviolable.

Having excluded all probability of the event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject: She invests them with the high attribute of political impeccability; she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus

unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign.
Bp. Horsley, Serm. 30 *Jan.* 1793.

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.
Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm.
Milton, P. L.
In vain did Nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men profane,
Invade the *inviolable* main;
The eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*
Ye lamps of heaven, he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Inviolable powers! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden, Æn.*
This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken.
The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*
See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable*. *Shaksp.*
3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.
The *inviolable* saints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd entire.
Milton, P. L.

INVI'OLABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inviolable*.] State or quality of being inviolable.
Sherwood.

INVI'OLABLY.† *adv.* [from *inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure.
Saint Austen saith, that the apostles *inviolably* kept the said vow.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) Cc. ii. b.
Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*
The true profession of Christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men.
Sprat.

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer.
Denham.
If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham, Sophy.*
My love your claim *inviolate* secures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*
In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like Heav'n's was kept *inviolate*.
Dryden.

INVI'OLATED.* *adj.* [*inviolatus*, Lat.] Unprofaned; unpolluted.
A most *inviolated* shrine.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 68.
The safe principles we have hitherto endeavoured to preserve *inviolated*.
Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 41.

I'NVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden.
If nothing can oppugn love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

I'NVIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *invious*.] State of being invious; impassableness.
Which is called — *inviousness* and emptiness; — where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.
Dr. Ward, Tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works, (1710.)

INVIRI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *virility*.] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.
It savours of effeminacy and womanish *invirility*.
Prynne's Unlov. of Love-Locks, (1628.) p. 48.

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.
The camelcon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*

To INVI'SCERATE.* *v. a.* [*inviscero*, Lat.] To breed; to nourish.
Inviscerating this disposition in our hearts — to love one another.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 267.

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr. from *invisible*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.
They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility*. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.
He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*
The threaden sails,
Borne with the *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea.
Shakspeare.
'Tis wonderful
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shaksp.*
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton, P. L.*
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*
It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.
Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.
That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*
2. Allurement.
She gives the leer of *invitation*.
Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.

INVI'TATORY.† *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.
In the Latin services it [the 95th] is called the *invitatory* psalm; it being always sung with a strong and loud voice, to hasten those people into the church, who were in the cemetery, or churchyard, or any other adjacent parts, waiting for the beginning of prayers.
Wheatley on the Com. Prayer, iii. § 8.

INVI'TATORY.* *n. s.* Formerly an hymn of invitation to prayer.
Responds, *invitatories*, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture.
Concerning the Serv. of the Church, Com. Prayer.

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* *invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.]
1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclus.*
He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milt. P. L.*
When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*
Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton, P. L.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.
Dryden, Virg.

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.
All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton, P. L.*

INVI'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *invite*.] Act of inviting; invitation.
He never makes a general *invitement*, but against the publishing of a new suit; marry then you shall have more drawn to his lodging than come to the launching of some three ships.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

INVI'TER. *n. s.* [from *invite*.] One who invites.
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied.
King Charles.
Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smallridge, Serm.*
Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face.
Pope, Odyss.

INVI'TING.* *n. s.* [from *invite*.] Invitation.
He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.
If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 165.

INVI'TINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inviting*.] Power or quality of inviting.
Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 165.

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTED.* *adj.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] Anointed. *Cockeram.*

INU'NCTION.† *n. s.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.
Irrigations, *inunctions*, odoraments, prescribed for the head. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 406.
The wise Author of Nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filiments to cohere. *Ray.*

INU'NDANT.* *adj.* [*inundans*, Lat.] Overflowing.

A torrent, in the summer temperate and shallow, but in the spring and winter *inundant* and raging.

Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635,) p. 531.

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts *inundant* bowls of joy.

Shenstone, Econ. P. i.

To INU'NDATE.* *v. a.* [*inundo*, Lat. This word has been reprobated as one of the affected introductions of modern writers into our language. This is not the case; for we find *inundated* used in the sense of *overwhelmed*, nearly two centuries since, in the vocabulary of Cockeram.] To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.

INUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*inondation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says Cowley, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow so much sway:
And in his wisdom hates our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton, P. L.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.

Dryden.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds.

Gay.

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted.

Spenser on Ireland.

INUNDERSTA'NDING.* *adj.* [*in* and *understanding*.] Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding.

Many of the beasts of the field, divers of the plants of the earth, are of a more durable constitution, and outlive the sons of men. And can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls should by God and Nature be furnished with bodies of so long permansion, and that our spirits should be joined unto flesh so subject to corruption, so suddenly dissolvable, were it not that they lived but once, and so enjoyed that life for a longer season, and then went soul and body to the same destruction, never to be restored to the same subsistence?

Pearson, on the Creed, Art. 11.

To I'NVOCATE.† *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne? *Shaksp.*

The church of Rome, in her publick and allowed offices, prays to dead men and women, who are, or whom they suppose to be, beatified; and these they *invocate* as preservers.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 9.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton, S. A.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invocated* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains.

Milton, S. A.

INVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*invocation*, Fr. *invocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name.

Shakspeare.

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase.*

I will strain myself to breathe out this one *invocation*. *Howell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities.

Addison on Italy.

I'NVOICE. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes.

Sidney.

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*.

Milton, P. L.

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVO'LVE.† *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

The floods my soul *involv'd* below,
The swallowing deeps besieg'd me round.

Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 20.

Leave a singed bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke. *Milton, P. L.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To entwist; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*.

Milton, P. L.

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their snaky folds. *Milton, P. L.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses.

Locke.

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*.

Milton, P. L.

8. In mathematicks, to multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

INVO'LUNTARILY.† *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

They are not the work of the soul itself, but *involuntarily* obtruded upon it.

A. Baxter on the Soul, ii. 183.

INVO'LVEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *involved*.] State of being involved.

The *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing. *Boyle, against Custom. Swear.* p. 13.

INVO'LUNTARINESS.* *n. s.* [from *involuntary*.] Want of choice or will.

There is not an absolute *involuntariness* in this engagement, but a mixed one.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 8.

INVO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin. *involontaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*.

Locke.

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steels down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

INVOLU'TION.† *n. s.* [*involution*, old Fr.; *involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

Leave never an angle or *involution* in it.

Hammond, Works, iv. 502.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth; and is therefore preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but effectual in success, concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more than continued superstition.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

INURBA'NITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *urbanity*.] Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness.

An answer to pope Urban his *inurbanity*.

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 503.

Discoursing such idle stuff to the maids and widows, as his own servile *inurbanity* forbears not to put into the Apostle's mouth.

Milton, Colasterion.

To INU'RE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can itself *enure*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *enured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing, how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgement, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now, and innocents. *Hooker.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.
Daniel.

Then cruel, by their sport *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.
Milton, P. R.

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton, P. L.*

They, who had been most *inured to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon.*

We may *inure* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury.
Addison, Guardian.

2. To commit. Obsolete.

He gan that ladie strongly to appele
Of many hainous crimes by her *enured*
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 89.

To INU'RE.* *v. n.* To come into use or power; to have effect.

The decree of deprivation doth not *inure*, till a judicial sentence passeth further on us.
Bp. of Norwich, Lett. in 1690, *Life of Kettlewell, App.* p. iv.

INU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and (as I may term it) an habitual inclination to the site it held before; then how much more may we hope, through the very same means, education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature!
Wotton, Surv. of Education.

To INU'RN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.
Dryden.

INUSITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inusitatus*, Latin.] State of being unused; want of use.

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 23.

INU'STION, *n. s.* [*inustio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, French, *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INUTI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

You see the *inutility* of foreign travel. *Hurd.*

INU'TTERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *utterable.*] Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

All prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd.
Milton, P. L.

The planets — they invoked with secret or *inutterable* invocations. *Patrick on Gen.* xli. 8.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton, P. L.*

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift.*

INVU'LNERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *invulnerable.*] State of being invulnerable.

We wrestle not only against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places; which needs must be most dangerous unto us. 1. For their warinesse that grapple with us. 2. For their *invulnerableness*, they being spirits; whereas we are flesh and blood. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* (1656,) p. 92.

To INWA'LL, *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly.
Spenser on Ireland.

I'NWARD. } *adv.* [inpeapb, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourish more than the outward flesh.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

Celestial light
Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside; but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despight.
Spenser, F. Q.

To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible. *Milton, P. L.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly.
Pope.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain.
Prior.

3. Intimate; domestick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me.
Job, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*

I'NWARD.† *n. s.* [Sax. inneperbe, the bowels.]

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.
Milton, P. L.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*.
Mortimer.

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare.*

I'NWARDLY.† *adj.* [Sax. inpeapblice; from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shaks.*

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *inward.*]

1. Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shakspeare.

His nephew is fallen into some trouble, by reason of his familiarity and *inwardness* with Sir R. Cotton.
Bourgchier to Abp. Usher, (1629,) Lett. p. 415.

2. Internal state. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 28.

To INWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove, inwoven*, or *inweaved.* [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold.
Milton, P. L.

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milt. P. L.*

To INWHE'EL.* *v. a.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To surround; to encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Abundance be your friend! and holy Charity
Be ever at your hand to crown ye glorious!
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

I'NWIT.* *n. s.* [Saxon. inpic, *conscientia.*] Mind; understanding. Obsolete. Wicliffe and Chaucer use it.

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness.
Sidney.

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts' thoughts see. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolved: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Lat. to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me, I do feel't and see't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreathe.*] To surround as with a wreathe.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower, inscrib'd with woe.
Milton, Lycidas.

JOB.† *n. s.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology. Dr. Johnson. — "Κόπος (*kopos*) in Greek signifies *labour*; and in our ordinary word *job*, a piece of *work*, we again trace it under a different form." Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 276.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work; in some places a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price.

2. A low, mean, lucrative, busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument. [*hieb*, Germ. a stroke, from *hauwen*, to strike. Wachter, and Serenius.]

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tusser.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB's *Tears. n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JO'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds. See STOCKJOBBER.

So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who engages in a low lucrative affair.

An absolute discouragement to all sorts of *jobbers*, gamesters, fortune-hunters and jockeys. *Hildrop, Lett. on the Commandments*, p. 20.

3. One who does chancework.

JO'BBERNOWL.† *n. s.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head; the rest without all soule.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, (1599,) ii. 6.

Dull-pated *jobbernoule*. *Marston, Scourge, &c.* ii. 7.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears the poles. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To justle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocose.*] Waggishly; in jest; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. s.* [from *jocose.*] Wag-
JOCO'SITY. } gery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JOCOSE'RIOUS.* *adj.* [*jocus*, Latin, and *serious.*] Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

Laugh aloud with them that laugh;
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green's Poem of the Spleen.

JO'CULAR.† *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; not serious: used both of men and things.

My name is Jopphiel,
Intelligence to the sphere of Jupiter,
An airy *jocular* spirit. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the style is partly serious and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*

JOCULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, — and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JO'CULARLY.* *adv.* [from *jocular.*] In a jocose way.

Jocularly abusing the silly women.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared, p. 98.

Come, said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, let us see what was once a church.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

JO'CULATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *joculator.*] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player.

In the thirteenth century a horse was exhibited by the *joculators*, which danced upon a rope.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of England.

JO'CULATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *joculatorius.*] Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram.*

JO'CUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*. *Shakspeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakspeare.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Alexis shunn'd his fellow swains,
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCU'NDITY.* *n. s.* [from *jocund.*] Gaiety; mirth. See JUCUNDITY. *Huloet.*

JO'CUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

JO'CUNDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *jocund.*] State of being jocund. *Sherwood.*

To JOG.† *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *skaka*, to shake; or Icel. *jacka*, to move continually.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me, and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

The seaman's needle, which is *jogged* and troubled, never leaves moving till it find the north point again. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakspeare.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spied a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and

whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

JO'GGER. *n. s.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

JO'GGING.* *n. s.* [from *jog*.] The act of shaking. *Sherwood.*

Like the *jogging* of young trees, they do but more fully confirm and settle the rule they seem to shake. *Spencer on Vulg. Proph.* p. 42.

There is no weariness like that which rises from doubting, from the perpetual *jogging* of an unfixed reason. *South, Serm.* viii. 411.

To JO'GGLE.† *v. n.* [from *jog*. See *To* JOG.] To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place, *Derham.*

To JO'GGLE.* *v. a.* To push.

A foolish desire I had to *joggle* thee into preferment. *Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.*

JOHN.* A word often used in contempt; as a country *John*. See the etymology of JACK.

JOHN-A-NOKES.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of *John-a-stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers.

Pr'ythee, stay a while;
Looke, yon comes *John-a-noke*, and *John-a-stile*:
They're nought but slow-pac'd, dilatory pleas,
Demure demurrers!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) ii. 7.

The humble petition of *John-a-nokes* and *John-a-stiles* sheweth, that your petitioners have had causes depending in Westminster Hall above five hundred years! *Spectator*, No. 577.

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. s.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

JOHN-A-STILES.* See JOHN-A-NOKES.

JOHN *Dory.** See DOREE.

To JOIN.† *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*Jungo*, Lat. from *jugo*, with *n* inserted; and that from the Gr. ζυγῶ, which properly signifies to fasten to the yoke, and generally to join; ζυγὸς, a yoke. V. Morin, Gr. and Fr. Etym. Dict.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa.* lviii.

Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heaven, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean *fight*, as, *committere prœlium*.

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts*, viii. 29.

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah*, xiv. 20.

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. 1 *Cor.* i. 10.

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts*, xviii. 7.

2. To close; to clash.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra*, ix. 14.

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus*, i. 10.

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. 1 *Mac.* x. 4.

Even you yourself
Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER.† *n. s.* [from *join*.]

1. Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In law.] Joining.

Upon either a general or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder* in demurrer. *Blackstone.*

JO'INER. *n. s.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon, Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

JO'INERY.† *n. s.* [from *joiner*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one intire piece. *Moxon.*

He put together a piece of *joinery*, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed. *Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

JO'INING.* *n. s.* [from *join*.]

1. Hinge; joint.

David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the *joinings*. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3.

2. Juncture.

As a nail sticketh fast between *joinings* of the stones, so doth sin stick close between buying and selling. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 2.

JOINT. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat.; *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton, P. L.*

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disordered; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spight!
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shaksp.*

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession, as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheiresses* or *coheiresses*.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in consort.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton, P. L.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addis.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles.
Ray on the Creation.

2. To form many parts into one.
Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.
The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.
He *joints* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along.
Dryden.

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.
Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *n. s.* [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.
The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.
I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*
Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church.
Hooker.
The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *n. s.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.
Our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *n. s.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.
He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shakspeare.*
Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *South.*
He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling.
Arbuthnot.

JO'INTURE.† *n. s.* [old French *jointure*; "tenure que l'on possède conjointement avec quelqu'un." Lacombe.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
The *jointure* that your king must make,
Which with her dowry shall be counterpois'd.
Shakspeare.
The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and, many years since, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the Earls of Desmond since then.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.
There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate?
Dryden.
What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

To JO'INTURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To endow with a jointure.
If thou, my dear, thyself should'st prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
The Spaniard could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley.*
The generous youth, more anxious grown
For publick liberty than for his own,
Marries some *jointur'd* antiquated crone!
S. Jenyns, Mod. Fine Gentleman.

JO'INTURESS.* *n. s.* [from *jointure*.] A wife upon whom an estate is settled, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband. This seems to be a word now wanted. It is nearly one hundred and fifty years old in the following example.
He [Butler, the poet,] married a good *jointuresse*, the relict of——Morgan, by which meanes he lives comfortably. *Aubrey, Anecd.* &c. ii. 262.

JOIST. *n. s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor.
Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the brittleness.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fasten'd to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE.† *n. s.* [ioic, Saxon; *jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious.
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*
Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than public persecutions? *Watts on the Mind.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.
Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oatmeal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *n. s.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.
Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding.
Dennis.

JO'KING.* *n. s.* [from *joke*.] Utterance of a joke.
Joking decides great things,
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, Transl. of Horace.

JO'KINGLY.* *adj.* [from *joking*.] In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE.† *n. s.* [*gueule*, Fr.; ciol, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—Our word is evidently Saxon, either ciol or ceole, or ȝeaȝl. It has been accordingly written by some writers *choule* or *chowle*, and *geoule*. See CHOULE; and Junius in the first, and Howell's Letters in the second sense, before us. "*Joll* or hede, caput." Prompt. Parv.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.
Follow! nay, I'll go with thee *cheek by jole*.
Shakspeare.
A swoln and inflamed face, beset with goodly *chowles*. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1635,) p. 38.
And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, *cheek by jole*. *Hudibras.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*
A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go *cheek by jole* with him.
Collier on Pride.

2. The head of a fish.
You shall receive by this carrier a great wicker hamper, with two *geoules* of sturgeon, six barrels of pickled oysters, &c. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 15.
A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate,
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*.
Pope.
Red speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The jointed lobster, and unscaly soale.
Gay, Trivia.

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *jole*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.
Howsoe'er their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together, like any deer i' the herd. *Shakspeare.*
The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, till they saw them *jolled* to pieces and devour'd for want of a buckler. *L'Estrange.*

JO'LLILY.† *adv.* [from *jolly*.]

1. Gaily; with elevation of spirit.
[He] now on cockhorse gallops *jollily*.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) i. 3.

2. In a disposition to noisy mirth.
The goodly empress *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind.
Dryden, Pers.

JO'LLIMENT. *n. s.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obsolete.
Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*.
Spenser, F. Q.

JO'LLINESS.† } *n. s.* [old French, *joliete*; from *jolly*. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, gives *jolliness*.]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.
He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.
With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*.
Spenser.
There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*. *Shaksp.*
It turneth also every thought into *jollity* and mirth. 1 *Esdr.* iii. 20.
He grudges not our moderate and seasonable *jollities*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milt. P. L.*
Good men are never so surprised as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare.
South.
With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last.
Dryden, Æn.
My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*.
Addison, Spect.

3. Handsomeness; beauty. See the third sense of JOLLY.
When nature is in her chiefest *jollity*, she tapestries the whole universe with a world of delicious flowers. *Partheneia Sacra,* (1633,) p. 31.

JO'LLY.† *adj.* [*joli*, Fr.; *jovialis*, Lat. Formerly *jolif*; and sometimes *joylife*, as by Gower; and afterwards *joyly*: "Is not your doctrine a *joyly* and holesom doctrine?" Stapleton Fort. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 37.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come
Our lusty English. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May.
Milton, Sonnet.

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought so sad as melancholy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

Even ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king.
Dryden, Juv.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

3. Handsome; well-favoured. *Cotgrave.*

Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sit.
Spenser, F. Q.

JOLLY-*Boat.** A term for a ship's small boat; probably a corruption of *julle*, Swedish, a yawl.

To JOLT.† *v. n.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps from the Swedish *hjul*, a wheel; from which Serenius derives *julra*, to totter.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift.*

To JOLT.† *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

Is it not very unhappy that Lysander must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and Corinna *jolted* and commended in a stage-coach?
Tatler, No. 215.

JOLT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

JO'LTER.* *n. s.* [from *jolt*.] That which shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

JO'LTHEAD.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson.—Probably from *jole*, the head; a contemptuous reduplication.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou canst not read.
Shakspeare.

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew.*

IO'NICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *Ionique*; from *Ionia* in Greece.]

1. Belonging to one of the orders of architecture.

There is an *Ionick* pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the volute. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Denoting an airy kind of musick.

Go to their tune: the one delights in the *Ionique*, the other altogether in the Dorique.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 73.

3. Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians.

In St. Mark the argument is taken away from the verb; φόνον πεποιήκεισαν for ἐπεποιήκεισαν; which is frequent in the *Ionic* and poetical Dialect. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 56.

4. Denoting the first of the ancient sect of philosophers; of which the founder was Thales.

JONQUI'LLE. *n. s.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson, Spring.*

JO'RDEN.† *n. s.* [ȝoꝛ, Sax. stercus, and ben, receptaculum. Dr. Johnson from Skinner. So Serenius; *goer*, Su. Goth. excrementum, and *den*, cavea. Both denoting a receptacle of filth. It is sometimes written *jordan*. Chaucer uses it; "thyne urynals, and thy *jordanes*," Pardoner's Prologue; where Mr. Tyrwhitt notices the mention of the word by Walsingham; "duæ ollæ, quas *jordanes* vocamus."] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenish not ingloriously at home.
Pope, Dunciad.

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or in case of necessity, serve a for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JO'RUM.* *n. s.* A colloquial term in several parts of England for a bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it: hence the burden of a song, "Push about the *jorum*."

JO'SEPH.* *n. s.* A riding-coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts. A word formerly much in use; but now, as well as the dress itself, rarely found, or mentioned.

JOSEPH's *Flowers*. *n. s.* A plant.
Ainsworth.

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To justle; to rush against.

JOT.† *n. s.* [*jota*, Gothick; ıoꝛa, Saxon; ἰῶτα, Greek; *jod*, Heb. See also IOTA.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Go Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heav'n.
Shakspeare.

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expressly are a pound of flesh.
Shakspeare.

I argue not
Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
Right onwards. *Milton, Sonnet.*

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

To JOT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set down; to make a memorandum of. Modern.

IO'TA.* *n. s.* [ıoꝛa, Sax.; *iota*, Fr. See JOT.] A tittle.

It is no less than a direct affront to our Creator and Governor, in a branch of that law, that he values as a transcript of his own holiness, and enforces by the penalty of eternal death threatened to the transgressors of the least *iota* of it.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 10.

Nor have all the self-reflections or abstractions of the most exalted minds, from any combinations or alterations of ideas, been able, amidst their other prodigious discoveries, to add a single *iota* to one of these.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 115.

JO'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *To jot*.] A memorandum; as, cursory *jottings*. Of very recent usage. The Scotch also employ this word. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

JO'VIAL.† *adj.* [*jovialis*, Lat.; *jovial*, French; which Cotgrave renders "jovial, sanguine, born under the planet *Jupiter*;" and he describes a *jovialist* as "one that is naturally, and by complexion, pleasant or sanguine." A learned etymologist of modern times considers the word, in its secondary sense, as connected with *jubilo*, meaning to make a noise of loud and unrestrained merriment. "From the accidental similarity of jovial, *loudly joyous*, to jovial, *relating to Jupiter*, a confusion has arisen; and our ancient poets, as well as their commentators, appear to have imagined, that *jovial*, in the sense of *merry*, was deduced from *jovial*, as a quality belonging to *Jove*." Whiter's Etymol. Magn. p. 219. Skinner agrees with Cotgrave.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry; cheerful.

The heavens always *jovial*,
Look'd on them lovely. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 51.

My lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,
To some fale notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

Jo'VIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] One who lives jovially. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give this word. See the etymology of JOVIAL.

What talk we to these *jovialists?* It is liberty, with them, for a man to speak what he thinks, to take what he likes, to do what he lists.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 21.

The *jovialists* of the world drink wine in bowls.
Bp. Hall, Works, iii. 678.

Jo'VIALLY.† *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

Though his table be *jovially* furnished.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 235.

Fare *jovially*, and clap your hands.
B. Jonson, Fox, Epilogue.

Jo'VIALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

They are not become true penitents. — Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; — lying but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship: — thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 32.

Jo'VIALTY.* *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] Merriment; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *jovialty*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 308.

The night, — he had purposed to spend in *jovialtie*, whilst others slept.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 245.

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of; that they should themselves shortly become the feast of worms and serpents, could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*.
Barrow, Works, vol. iii. S. 14.

Jo'UISANCE. *n. s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some *jouisance?*
Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance.
Spenser.

To JOUNCE.* *v. a.* To shake; to jolt: as, a *jouncing* trot, i. e. a hard rough trot. Norfolk Dial. Grose. Hence a *jounce*, in the same part of England, is a jolt or shake. Probably from the old French *jancer*, "to stir a horse in the stable till he sweat withal." Cotgrave.

To JOUP.* To shake up; to dash. See *To* JAUP. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest.
Spenser, F. Q.

Ere twice
The sun has made his *journal* greeting to
The under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Jo'URNAL. *n. s.* [*journal*, Fr.; *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate.
Hayward on Edw. VI.

Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Any paper published daily.

Jo'URNALIST.† *n. s.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

The reader will be surprized to find the abovementioned *journalist* taking so much care of a life, that was filled with such inconsiderable actions.
Addison, Spect. No. 318.

To Jo'URNALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *journal.*] To enter in an account of daily transactions.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize?* *Johnson.*

JO'URNEY. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The smooth hair'd horses and the rapid car.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.
Burnet, Theory.

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince the brightest queen. *Prior.*

To Jo'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperour. *Shakspeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers*, x. 29.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.
Donne.

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your Lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Jo'URNEYMAN. *n. s.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year.
Cowel.

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen* under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

Jo'URNEYWORK. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work.*] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And set thee a task with subordination,
To stitch up sale and sequestration. *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

JOUST.† *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr. *jost*, impetus; ant. Fland. Serenius.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just.* Dr. Johnson. — Spenser writes it *giust*, following the Italian *giostra.* Lat. *juxtà.*

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.

Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joust* and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

To JOUST.† *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

So forth they went and both together giusted.
Spenser, F. Q.

All who since
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. *Milton, P. L.*

JOWL.* See Jole.

Jo'WLER.† *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from *jowl*, as *jole*, the head, is sometimes written; hounds having usually large heads.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
Dryden.

Jo'WTER. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter.*]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jowters*. *Carew.*

JOY.† *n. s.* [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Menage deduces the word from the Latin *gaudium*; Morin from the Greek interjection ἰὼ, Lat. *io*, a cry of joy. The abbreviation of *gau* for *gaudium*, however exists.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation; delight. Dr. Johnson here cites the definition of Locke: "*Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good." It is thus minutely distinguished by one of our old learned divines. "He doth not say, 'with food and *joy*,' Acts, xiv. 17. For *joy*, properly taken, hath its seat in the mind and spirit of man; nor is it there placed without the spirit of God; whereas the *gladness*, whereof the apostle there speaks, may harbour in the inferiour or affective part. This difference, which we now observe, between *joy* and *gladness* in our English, the Greek writers curiously observe between ἐυφροσύνη and χαρὰ; so do the Latins between *lætitia* and *gaudium*." Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 541.

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy* could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdr.*

The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, iō hymen rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shaks.*
Come, love and health to all:
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shaks.*
Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glittering like a star, and took her place:
Her heavenly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*
The said Mrs. Flambeau had not been to see the lady Townly, and wish her *joy*, since her marriage with Sir Ralph. *Tatler*, No. 262.

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*,
Although the last, not least; ——
What can you say? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To Joy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy* when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*
I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
He will *joy* over thee with singing.
Zeph. iii. 17.
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.
Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you.
2 *Cor.* vii. 13.
They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.
Fairfax.
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less. *Bacon, Ess.*
Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*
Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee, this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton, P. L.*
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free.
Denham.

To Joy. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Palema, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Titus, Andron.
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.
Milton, P. L.
Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

Jo'YANCE. *n. s.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity. Obsolete.

With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*
His gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser.*

Jo'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings*, viii. 66.
My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Isa.* lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.
Pope, Odyss.

Jo'YFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriours all, adieu.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flie:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by.
Dryden.
The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

Jo'YFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.* xxviii. 47.

Jo'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden, Alex. Feast.*

2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the last,
Is *joyless of* the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad.
Titus, Andron.
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton, P. L.*
The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.
Addison.

Jo'YLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *joyless*.] Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.

Jo'YLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *joyless*.] State of being joyless.

Is the joy of heaven no perfecter in itself, but that it needs the sourness of this life to give it a taste? Is that joy, and that glory, but a comparative glory, and a comparative joy? not such in itself, but such in comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world? I know, my God, it is far, far otherwise.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 420.

Jo'YOUS.† *adj.* [old French, *joious*; modern, *joyeux*.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem.
Spenser, F. Q.
Is this your *joyous* city, whose antiquity is of ancient days? *Isaiah*, xxiii. 7.
Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton, P. L.*
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.
Dryden.
Fast by her flowery bank the sons of Arcas,
Favourites of Heaven, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.
Prior.

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed every friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.
Dryden.

Jo'YOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *joyous*.] With joy; with gladness. *Huolet, and Barret.*
They were of the senate and people *joyously* received. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 131.

Jo'YOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *joyous*.] State of being joyous.

IPECACUA'NHA.† *n. s.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a small root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brazils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly.
Hill, Mat. Med.
The violent operation of *ipecacuanha* lies in its resin, but the saline extract is a gentle purge and diuretic by the stimulus of its salts.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 84.

I'POCRAS.* *n. s.* [See HIPPOCRAS. Where Dr. Johnson follows the opinions of many in explaining it a medicated wine, *quasi vinum Hippocratis*. Morin thinks it more probably derived from the Gr. ὑπὸ and κρᾶσις, a mixture, and to have no connection with the name of *Hippocrates*. But Mr. Tyrwhitt says, that "*ipocras*, wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, was so *named*, because strained through a woollen cloth, called the *sleeve of Hippocrates*."] Spiced wine.

He drinketh *ipocras*, &c. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*
Draughts of *ippocras* out of a great bowl.
Sir J. Finett, Observ. on Ambass. (1656,) p. 11.

IRASCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irascible*.] Propensity or disposition to anger.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty provocations.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 112.

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupisciple distractions the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRA'SCIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irascible*.] State of being angry. *Scott.*

IRE.† *n. s.* [*ira*, Latin; ıꝛꝑe, Saxon; *ire*, old French:

"My good father, tell me this;
"What thing is *ire?* Sonne, it is
That in our English *wrath* is hote."

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.]

Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' *ire.*

Sidney.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not slake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son.

Milton, P. L.

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire. Milton, P. L.*

For this the avenging Power employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL.† *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise.

Fairfax.

Is he not *ireful*, and replenished with wrath and displeasure?

Homilies, Serm. ii. *against Adultery.*

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,
And madness laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY.† *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

[He] *irefully* enrag'd would needs to open arms.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.

I'RENARCH.* *n. s.* [*irenarque*, French; εἰρηνάρχης, Greek; from εἰρήνη, peace, and ἀρχὸς, a ruler.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve publick tranquillity.

IRE'NICAL.* *adj.* [εἰρηνικὸς, Gr.] Pacifick; desirous of peace.

How meek his temper was, his many *irenical* tracts do shew.

Pref. to Bp. Hall's Rem. (1660,) sign. b.

I'RIS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breath of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton, Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine.

Milton, P. L.

I'RISH.* *n. s.*

1. Natives of Ireland. [*Erin.*]

All the customs of the *Irish*, which I have often noted and compared, would minister occasion of a most ample discourse of the original of them, and the antiquity of that people, which in truth I think to be more auncient than most that I know in this end of the world. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was from the time when he [Swift] first began to patronize the *Irish*, that they may date their riches and prosperity. *Johnson, Life of Swift.*

2. The Irish language.

There are many compositions of letters in *Irish*, which have not the same force in English.

Richardson on the Irish Language, (1712.)

3. A game of elder times.

The inconstancy of *Irish* fitly represents the changeableness of humane occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game.

Hall, Horæ Vacivæ, (1646.)

4. Linen so called, being made in Ireland.

I'RISH.* *adj.* Denoting what belongs to Ireland, what is produced or made in Ireland.

The Irish will be better drawn to the English, than the English to the *Irish* government.

Spenser on Ireland.

My couches, beds, and window-curtains are of *Irish* stuff. *Guardian*, No. 49.

I'RISHISM.* *n. s.* [from *Irish*.] Mode of speaking used by the Irish.

"I will be there as soon as you." I *will*, instead of I *shall*, is a Scoticism. *Douce.* And an *Irishism* too. *Reed, Note on Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

I'RISHRY.* *n. s.* [from *Irish*.] The people of Ireland. See ENGLISHRY.

I knew that among the *Irishry* it was not yet clean taken away.

Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 157.

To IRK.† *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — *yrkia*, to urge on, Goth. Serenius. — But Lye rightly supposes it to be the Saxon peopc, or pypc, pain, torture, anxiety.] This word is used only impersonally, *it* irks *me; mihi pœna est*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say, *tædet*, it *irketh*. Dr. Johnson. — Certainly it is commonly used impersonally, but the following example is an exception.

But when these pelting poets in their rimes
Shall taunt, or jest, or paint our wicked workes,
And cause the people know and curse our crimes,
This ugly fault no tyrant lines but *irkes.*

Mir. for Mag. p. 456.

It *irketh* me to hear one thing so often. *Huloet.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I'RKSOME.† *adj.* [from *irk*.]

1. Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold.

Shakspeare.

Since that thou can'st talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, till his great chief return.

Milton, P. L.

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd.

Milton, P. L.

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison, Spect.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

2. Weary; tired. Not now in use.

The people then embracing titles new,
Irksome of present, and longing for change,
Assented soon, because they love to range.

Mir. for Mag. p. 352.

I'RKSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.

Our doctrine forces not errour and unwillingness *irksomely* to keep it.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce, i. 13.

Neither *irksomely* hating, nor fondly loving, himself. *Barrow, Works*, i. 4.

I'RKSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

As Castilio describes it, the beginning, middle, end of love, is nought else but sorrow, vexation, torment, *irksomeness. Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 521.

Thus was he driven to shift and change his desire from one thing to another, finding solid content in never a one of them; but, after some small experience, great *irksomeness* in them all.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 209.

The *irksomeness* of that truth, which they brought, was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

I'RON.† *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; *iorn*, Erse; *iarrun*, Irish; ıꝛn, ıꝛen, Sax. *iern*, Dan. *iarn*, Iceland. *iarn*, *earn*, Goth. "ab *Iberia* sic dictum." Serenius.]

1. A metal found in most parts of the world. Its specifick gravity is 778, water being 100; so that it is not a heavy metal, though there are many lighter. It is one of the few metals which are magnetick. It is employed in medicine, though of much less importance than several other metals. Journ. of Arts and Sciences, No. 20, p. 286. But its several uses are far more important than those of any other metal. It is one of the hardest of the metals, yet malleable, and most so as it approaches nearest, when heated, to fusion.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

Shakspeare.

If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*

In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron* flag in various parts of the forest of Dean.

Woodward on Fossils.

Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I treated of making *iron* work, and steel work.

Moxon.

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
The usurping helmets of our adversaries.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears? *Job*, xli. 7.

For this your locks in paper durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around?
Pope.

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul.'
Psalms, Comm. Prayer.

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *iron*. *Psalm* cv. 18.

I'RON.† *adj.* [ıpen, Saxon adjective.]

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*

Polecats and weesels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour.
Woodward on Fossils,

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Pouring forth their blood in brutish wise,
That any *iron* eyes, to see it, would agrise.
Spenser, F. Q.

No man so *iron* hearted but the loadstone of such love may draw him.
Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) C. 8. b.

These *iron* hearted soldiers are so cold.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

Three rigorous virgins, waiting still behind,
Assist the throne of the *iron* scepter'd king.
Crashaw, Sosp. d'Herode.

But O sad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as, warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek.
Milton, Il Pens.

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*

Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God.
Pope, Odyssey.

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* sleep oppress'd.
Philips.

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes,
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.

I'RONED.* *adj.* [from *iron*.] Armed; dressed in iron, (*ferratus*.) *Huloet.*

I'RONHEARTED.* *adj.* Hardhearted. See the third sense of the adjective IRON.

IRO'NICAL.† *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

Heraclitus the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of men's lives, fell a weeping; and with continual tears bewailed their misery, madness, and folly. Democritus on the other side burst out a laughing, their whole life to him seemed so ridiculous: and he was so far carried with this *ironical* passion, that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

The whole court shall take itself abus'd
By our *ironical* confederacy.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRO'NICK.* *adj.* [*ironique*, French.] Speaking by contraries; ironical.

Most Socratick lady!
Or, if you will, *ironick*! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 11.

I'RONIST.* *n. s.* [from *irony*.] One who speaks by contraries.

A poet, or orator, — would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

Socrates took the name of *ironist* from the continued humour, and ridicule, which runs through his moral discourses. *Hurd.*

I'RONMONGER. *n. s.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

I'RONMOULD.* *n. s.* [*iron* and *mould*.] A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

Fine linen, being once stained with black ink, though it be washed never so, will retain an *ironmould* ever after.
Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1635,) p. 378.

We have seen arms, the *ironmould* that stained our religion, and eat out order and laws.
Spencer, Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 37.

I'RONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America.
Robinson Cruso.

I'RONWORT. *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A plant.
Miller.

I'RONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I'RONY.† *n. s.* [*ironie*, French; εἰρωνεία. Gr. from εἴρων, a dissembler.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man*. *Irony* is a word of great age in our language, though Dr. Johnson has cited it only from Swift.

He spake it by an *ironie* or skorne.
Bp. Gardiner on the Sacrament, 1551, fol. 22.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

I'ROUS.* *adj.* [*ireux*, French.] Angry; passionate. Obsolete.

It is great harm, and certes great pitee,
To set an *irous* man in high degree.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

This Naman Sirus,
So fel, and so *irous*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 174.

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*irradiance*, French;
IRRA'DIANCY. } *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiancy* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heavenly Spirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch?
Milton, P. L.

To IRRA'DIATE.† *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends.
South, Serm. ii. 374.

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Reason — immixed and contempered with the soul, and not only extrinsically *irradiating* it.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 17.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mists from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton, P. L.*

God — is lodged in our very essence, and is as a soul within the soul, to *irradiate* its understanding, rectify its will, purify its passions, and enliven all the powers of man. *Spectator*, No. 571.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. n.* To shine upon.

Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light *irradiated*; and night was the state of the opposite hemisphere, on which rested the shadow projected by the body of the earth.
Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity, L. 10.

IRRA'DIATE.* *part. adj.* Decorated with shining ornaments.

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes
Of sapphire bright, *irradiate* each with gold.
Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 4.

IRRADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among the *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He hath eaten, and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns;
Irrational till then. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams? *A. Baxter on the Soul*, (1737,) ii. 187.

IRRA'TIONALLY.† *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

The obdurate Jew, that he might more easily avoid the truth of the second, hath most *irrationally* denied the first. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 3.

He had foolishly and *irrationally* bartered away eternity for a trifle. *South, Serm.* viii. 151.

IRRECLA'IMABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

When length of days made virtuous habits heroical and immovable, vicious, inveterate and *irreclaimable*. *Brown, Chr. Moral.* iii. 1.

If we may judge by proportion, the angels in heaven, who rejoice at the conversion of one sinner, do also mourn and lament for the *irreclaimable* wickedness of so many millions as are in the world. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 44.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison, Freeholder.*

IRRECLA'IMABLY.* *adv.* [from *irreclaimable*.] So as not to be reclaimed.

Thus we see the *irreclaimably* wicked lodged in a place and condition very wretched and calamitous. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 135.

IRRECONCI'LABLE.† *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*. This word was formerly *irreconciliable*; like the old French also, *irreconciliable*. "They are *irreconciliable* to their princes." Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, 1618. p. 102. "*Irreconciliable* contradictions." Bp. Morton, Discharge of Five Imputations, &c. 1633. p. 98.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton, P. L.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent; it has *with* or *to*.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended *with* such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the Atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

What must it be to live in this disagreement with every thing, this *irreconcilableness* and opposition, to the order and government of nature? *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IRRECONCI'LABLY.† *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

The five great points controverted betwixt the two families — so *irreconcilably*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 123.

Oftentimes you shall see husband and wife *irreconcilably* divided. *South, Serm.* vi. 118.

To IRRE'CONCILE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *reconcile*.] To prevent being reconciled to.

As the object calls for our devotion, — so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, iii. 15.

They first laboured to find some defect in his election, and then to *irreconcile* those towards him, who they found had any esteem or kindness for him. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 75.

IRRECONCI'LED.† *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakspeare.*

An *irreconciled* petitioner in God's Court of Requests, is like (as you see) to find no audience. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 40.

IRRE'CONCILEMENT.* *n. s.* [*in* and *reconcilement*.] Want of reconcilement; disagreement.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon. *Wake, Ration. on Texts of Script.* p. 85.

IRRECONCILIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *reconciliation*.] Want of reconciliation.

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 71.

IRRECO'RDABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *recordable*.] Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment, just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

IRRECO'VERABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irrecoverable*.] State of being beyond recovery, or repair.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is *irrecoverableness*. *Donne, Devot.* p. 13.

The *irrecoverableness* of your fall — from the highest pitch of happiness to the lowest step of misery. *Archdeacon Arnway, Alarum*, p. 84.

IRRECO'VERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day! *Milton, S. A.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRRECU'PERABLE.* *adj.* [*irrecuperable*, Fr.; *irrecuperabilis*, Lat.] Irrecoverable. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IRRECU'PERABLY.* *adv.* [from *irrecuperable*.] Irrecoverably; without hope of recovery. *Bullokar.*

IRRECU'RED.* *adj.* [*in* and *recured*.] Not to be cured.

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound. *Rous, Thule or Virtue's Hist.* (1598.)

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRRE'FRAGABLE.† *adj.* [*irrefragable*, old French; *irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition.

What a marvellous concurrence is here of strong and *irrefragable* convictions! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

The clear and *irrefragable* demonstrations of truth. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

He is *irrefragable* in his humour; he will be a hog still. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury, Serm.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

IRRE'FRAGABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irrefragable*.] Force above confutation.

The plainness and *irrefragableness* of this truth is an affection between those terms that no power in heaven and earth can abolish. *Annot. on Glanville, &c.* (1682,) p. 256.

IRRE'FRAGABLY.† *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation.

It follows *irrefragably* from all this. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* 244.

God's making the world, *irrefragably* proves, that he governs it too. *South, Serm.* ii. 247.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE.† *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

Hear that *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 12.

The more they are examined, the more *irrefutable* they will be found.
More, Conj. Cab. p. 183.

IRRE'GULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, French; *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.
The amorous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.
This motion seems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quieted.
King Charles.
Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem.
Milton, P. L.
The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.
Cowley.

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vitious*.

IRRE'GULAR.* *n. s.* One not following a settled rule. See REGULAR, *n. s.*
The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out, to give way to their *irregulars*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 314.

IRREGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*irregularité*, French, from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.
This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*
As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.
Addison on Italy.

3. Inordinate practice; vice.
Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method.
Phæton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world.
Dryden, junr.
Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.
Dryden.
It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.
Locke.

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.
Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.
Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IRRE'LATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *irrelative*.] Unconnectedly.
The sacred leaves and portions of Scripture do *irrelatively*, and in themselves, sufficiently betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction.
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 74.

IRRE'LEVANCY.* *n. s.* State of being irrelevant. See IRRELEVANT.

IRRE'LEVANT.* *adj.* [*in* and *relevant*.] Not applicable; not to the purpose. A modern word. I think it occurs in the letters of Junius.

IRRE'LEVANTLY.* *adv.* [from *irrelevant*.] Without being to the purpose.

IRRE'LIEVABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *relievable*.] Not admitting relief.
Gross as we must admit the case to be, it is *irrelievable*. *Hargrave, Juridic. Arguments*, p. 14.

IRRELI'GION. *n. s.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.
The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*
We behold every instance of profaneness and *irreligion* not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.
The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakspeare.*
Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to every saint.
Davies.
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.
Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*
Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?
Swift.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.
Dar'st thou *irreligiously* despise,
And thus profane, these sacred liberties?
Drayton, Bar. Wars, vi. 68.

IRRE'MEABLE.† *adj.* [*irremeable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *irremeabilis*, Lat. Admitting no return. *Cockeram.*
The country of the dead is *irremeable*, that they cannot return.
Sandford, Transl. of Corn. Agrippa, (1569,) sign. P p.
The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.
They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them.
Hooker.
A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an errour committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*
Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irremediable*.] State of being irremediable.
The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*: but, O my God, Job did not charge thee foolishly in his temporal afflictions, nor may I in my spiritual.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 13.

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.
It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these attendants are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

IRREMI'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.
To synne agaynst knowledge, is agaynst the Holy Ghoste, and *irremyssible*.
Bale on the Revel. P. I. (1550,) K. 5.
They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgments without respect, intempestively rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an *irremissible* offence.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 698.
Usury is totally forbidden by their law; for Mahumed hath made it an *irremissible* sin.
L. Addison, W. Barb. p. 177.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.
That dreadful sentence of the *irremissibleness* of that sin unto death. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.
Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMI'SSIBLY.* *adv.* [from *irremissible*.] So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IRREMO'VABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.
He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for flight. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
Establishing my *irremovable* assurance in Thee.
Donne, Devot. p. 89.

IRRENO'WNED.† *adj.* [*in* and *renown*.] Void of honour. We now say, *unrenowned*. Spenser writes it *irrenowned*, from the Fr. *renommé*.
For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To slugg in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame.
Spenser, F. Q.

IRREMU'NERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *remunerable*.] Not to be rewarded.
Cockeram.

IRREPARABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irreparable*.] State of being irreparable.
The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment. *Sterne.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.
Irreparable is the loss, and Patience says it is not past her cure. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton, P. L.*
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*
The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.
Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*.
Boyle.
The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

IRREPE'ALABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *repeal*.] Not to be repealed.

IRREPE'ALABLY.* *adv.* So as not to be repealed.
Excommunication and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them, among whom it is hard to find two wise men.
Bp. Gauden's Hierasp. (1658,) p. 120.

IRREPE'NTANCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *repentance.*] Want of repentance.

To absolve them so far as ministerial power can extend, "qui non ponunt obicem" by unbelief or *irrepentance.*

Mountague, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 318.

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*irreprehensible*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

That ye maie be found perfecte and *irreprehensible* at the latter daie.

Form of the Ordering of Bishoppes, 1549. K. i. b.

It had been better far to have joined the two *irreprehensible* churches together, Smyrna and Philadelphia, against whom there is no blame.

More on the Seven Churches, p. 173.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible.*

Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c. p. 126.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY.† *adv.* [from *irreprehensible.*] Without blame. *Sherwood.*

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRE'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *repressible.*] Not to be kept under; not to be repressed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE.† *adj.* [*irreproachable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life.

Atterbury.

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHBLY.† *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably*, and observed, to his dying day, the orders that the saint had given him.

Addison, Remarks on Italy.

IRREPRO'VABLE.† *adj.* [*irreprovable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

That what's defin'd be *irreprovable.*

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 26.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable.*

Atterbury, Charact. of Luther.

IRREPRO'VABLY.* *adv.* [from *irreprovable.*] Beyond reproach.

To live chastly, *irreprovably*, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity. *Weever.*

IRREPTI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*irreptus*, Lat.] Crept in; privately introduced.

The first [text] he illustrates, Esa. ix. i. where all condemn πιε as *irreptitious*, &c.

Dr. Castell, Lett. in 1673. *Nichols's Lit. An.* iv. 695.

IRRESI'STENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *resistence.*] Want of inclination to make resistence; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

The second is in the instances of passive courage, or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistence*, placability.

Paley, View of the Evid. of Christ. P. 2. ch. 2.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. *Hammond.*

In respect of the infinity and *irresistibility* of which active power, we must acknowledge Him Almighty. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

IRRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistible*, Fr. *in* and *resistible.*] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible.* *Milton, P. L.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power above opposition.

Whether this *irresistibleness* be out of a consequent supposition. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 382.

Such was the *irresistibleness* of the king's spirit, that like a torrent it would bear down any thing which stood between him and his desires.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 239.

IRRESI'STIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them.

Rogers.

IRRESI'STLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe.

Granville.

IRRE'SOLUBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

The second [case] is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls, after a known sin committed; wherein the burdened conscience, not being able to give case unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand of God's penitentiary here on earth; and there may find it. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. c. 9.

In factitious sal ammoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. *in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Him after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton, P. L.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which he should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die.

Dryden.

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRE'SOLUTENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irresolute.*] Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

IRRESOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*irresolution*, Fr. *in* and *resolution.*] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *respective.*]

1. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

2. Disrespectful. Not in use.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.

Sir C. Cornwallis, (1608,) *Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 101.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively.*

Hammond on Fundamentals.

IRRESPONSIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irresponsible.*] Want of responsibility.

IRRESPO'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *responsible.*] Not capable of being answered for.

That no unbridled tyrant or potentate, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havock and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires.

Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

IRRETE'NTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *retentive.*] Not retentive.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive.*

Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. 4.

IRRETRIE'VABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

The effects of vice in the present world are often extreme misery, *irretrievable* ruin, and even death.

Butler, Analogy of Relig.

For a year and a day her fate is not *irretrievable*; but, during that term of probation, they [the nuns] are so assiduously caressed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.

Drummond, Trav. p. 76.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRETU'RNABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *returnable.*] Not to return.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word,
Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bowrd.
Mir. for Mag. p. 429.

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit.
Pope.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VEREND.* *adj.* [*in* and *reverend*.] Disrespectful. Not now in use.

In *Irreverend* and irrespective behaviour towards myself and some of mine.
Sir C. Cornwallis, (1608,) *Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 101.

The bread of the sacrament, being dedicated to a holy and peculiar service, is thereby secured from that *irreverend* and profane handling, that common bread is exposed unto.
Spenser, Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 19.

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not savour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Ralegh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vitious race.
Milton, P. L.

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them.
Dryden.

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

It is *irreversible*, it cannot be revoked.
South, Serm. vii. 332.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irreversible*.] State of being irreversible.

A precedent of the *irreversibleness* of oaths.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 5. ch. 2.

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solifidians have stumbled; and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREVOCABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irrevocable*.] Impossibility of recall.

IRRE'VOCABLE.* *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine.
Shakspeare.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters.
Bacon, Essays.

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton, P. L.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state.
Dryden.

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, the *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.
Dryden.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irrevocable*.] The state of being irrevocable.
Ash.

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

IRRE'VOLUBLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *irrevolutus*.] That has no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

To I'RRIGATE.† *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Cockeram.*

It hath certain glandules — which by their viscous moisture do *irrigate*, and as it were oil, the pipe; that it takes off the harshness that otherwise would be found, and adds much sweetness and pleasantness to the musick.
Smith on Old Age, p. 142.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members.
Ray on the Creation.

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Philips.*

IRRIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*.
Bacon.

Fomentations, *irrigations*, — prescribed for the head. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 406.

I wish it may also flow in spiritual blessings; and doubt not but that, by the *irrigation* rather than inundation of this flood, they shall encrease in them. *Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 209.

2. State of being watered.

In April, and the spring time, his lordship [lord Bacon] would, when it rained, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of *irrigation*, which, he was wont to say, was very wholesome, because of the nitre in the aire. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 235.

That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our *irrigation*.
Hammond, Works, iv. 574.

IRRI'GUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store.
Milton, P. L.

2. Dewy; moist. Philips seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor*.

Rash Elpenor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep opprest.
Philips.

IRRI'SION.† *n. s.* [*irrision*, old French; *irrisio*, Lat.] The act of laughing at another; the act of mocking.

They are printed deeper than can be blotted out with all their artificial and forced *irrisions*.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 126.

By way of sarcasm and *irrision*.
Gregory, Doctr. of the Glor. Trin. p. 6.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse.
Woodward.

IRRITABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*irritabilité*, Fr. from *irritable*.] State or quality of being irritable.

I'RRITABLE.* *adj.* [*irritabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easily provoked.

The wise will determine from the gravity of the case; the *irritable*, from their sensibility to oppression. *Burke.*

2. That may be agitated.

IRRI'TANT.* *adj.* [*irritans*, Lat. from *irritus*, void. See *To* IRRI'TATE, *to render void*.] Rendering void. The same forensick term is used in Scotland.

The states elected Henry duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause *irritant*; that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance,
Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603,) ch. 5.

To I'RRITATE.† *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, Fr. Thus we formerly had to *irrite*, following the French word so closely. See Cotgrave, and also Sherwood. Some consider the root of this word to be the Latin *ira*, anger. Morin agrees with Vossius, that it comes from the Greek ἐρέθω, which has the same meaning as *irritate*; adding that the Latin *irrito* was also written in conformity to the Greek word, with only one *r*.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson, Summer.*

I'RRITATE.* *part. adj.* Heightened.

When they are collected, the heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To IRRI'TATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *irritare*, 'to make null, from *irritus*. See IRRITANT.] To render null or void.

If any thing should come to pass otherwise than it doth, yet God's foreknowledge could not be *irritated* by it, for then he did not know that it should come to pass as it doth.
Bp. Bramhall, Works, p. 727.

IRRITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]
1. Provocation; exasperation. *Sherwood.*
2. Stimulation; vellication.
Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

I'RRITATORY.* *adj.* [from *irritate*.] Stimulating.
The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales, Rem.* p. 45.
Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrising more than concourse of humour to the diseased part, and keeping things *irritatory* about the orifice of the wound. *Hales, Rem.* p. 285.

IRRU'PTION.† *n. s.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
How doth the water rage with his inundations, *irruptions*, flinging down towns, cities, villages, bridges, besides shipwrecks!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 4.
I refrain, too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton, S. A.
There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea.
Burnet.
A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart, puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*
2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
Five or six weeks before my lord's fatal *irruption* into the city. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 180.
The famous wall of China, built against the *irruptions* of the Tartars, was begun above a hundred years before the Incarnation.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 189.
Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled.
Addison on Italy.

IRRU'PTIVE.* *adj.* [*irruptus*, Lat.] Bursting forth; rushing down or in.
Conscious fears his soul affright,
And storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Ode to Justice, (*Poems*, 1794.)

IS.† [ıꝛ, Saxon; *es*, Celt, *ys*, Teut. *ist*, Goth. *est*, Lat. ἐϛι. Gr. See *To* BE.]
1. The third person singular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.
He that *is* of God, heareth God's words.
St. John, vii. 47.
Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5.
My thought, whose murther yet *is* but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s*.
There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakspeare.*

ISAGO'GICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγικὸς, εἰς, into, and ἄγω, to lead.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction.
I will make further relation
Of this *isagogicall* collation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 162.
Scaliger was bold to call him Merodac; but he repented of that in his canons *isagogical*.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 247.

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἴσχιον, ἰσχιαδικος; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

I'SCHURY. *n. s.* [ἰσχερία, ἴσχω and ὦρον, urine; *ischurie*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. s.* [*ischuretique*, French, from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [ıꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.
2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish; Danish;* the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *fool, foolish; man, mannish; rogue, roguish.*

I'SICLE. *n. s.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice;* but *ice* should rather be written *ise;* ıꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
Do you know this lady?
—— The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's Temple. *Shakspeare.*
The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

I'SINGLASS. *n. s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass; ichthyocolla*, Lat.]
Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill, Mat. Med.*
The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floyer.*
Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Moscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.
Hill, Mat. Med.

I'SLAND. *n. s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.
He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. —— And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*
Island of bliss! amid the subject seas.
Thomson.

I'SLANDER. *n. s.* [from *island*. Pronounced *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*
Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence.
Shakspeare.
There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse, with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison, Freeholder.*
A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air.
Pope, Odyss.

I'SLANDY.* *n. s.* [from *island*.] Full of, or belonging to, islands. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

ISLE. *n. s.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]
1. An island; a country surrounded by water.
The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*.
Waller.
2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.
O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits. *Pope.*

I'SLET.* *n. s.* [*islette*, French, from *isle;* so the old Fr. *insulette*, from *insule*.] A little island.
They —— agreed to convey themselves and their substance into the uttermost bosom of the Adriatic gulf, and there possessed certain desolate *islets*, by tradition, about seventy in number.
Wotton, Rem. p. 251.

I'SOLATED.* *adj.* [*isolé*, French. At first a term of architecture; for *standing by itself.* "The affected, frenchified, and unnecessary word *isolated* is not English, and we trust never will be." British Critic, Oct. 1800. The writer of the preceding remark had forgotten, or knew not, that the word had been then in use nearly half a century. Lord Chesterfield somewhere uses it. It will be sufficient, in proof of my assertion, to cite bishop Warburton; but I fully agree with the writer in considering it

as a most affected word.] Detached; separate.

Short, *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, Pref.

ISO'CHRONAL.† *adj.* [*isochrone,* Fr. ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, time, Gr.] Having equal times.

The *isochronal* velocities describing the particles of MN. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst,* § 41.

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, *isoperimetrical* figures are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. s.* [*isoscele,* Fr. or *equiangular triangle.*] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUABLE.* *adj.* [from *issue,* in law.] So as to bring to issue, or decision.

If a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an *issuable* plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair trial; that, as by an implicit confession, may be taken "pro confesso."
Nar. of the Trial of K. Ch. I. Jan. 25. 1648. p. 4.

Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone.*

I'SSUE. *n. s.* [*issue,* French.]

1. The act of passing out.
2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death.
Ps. lxviii. 20.

Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue,* that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue,* than that uninterrupted health and security that the Atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue.* *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest!
Dryden.

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue,* lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues,* nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue.* *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood.
St. Matt. ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton, P. L.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bless'd with no male *issue* to succeed.
Dryden, Æn.

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris,* or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti.* *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *isser,* Fr. *uscire,* Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek.* xlvii. 1.

From the uttermost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton, P. L.*

Ere Pallus *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakspeare.*

To see that none thence *issue* forth a spy.
Milton, P. L.

Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.
Dryden.

At length there *issu'd,* from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land.
Pope, Odyss.

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away.
2 Kings, xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes, made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again.
Bacon.

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth.*

If the council *issued out* any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a morning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues out* commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care.
Dryden.

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue forth.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

I'SSUED.* *part. adj.* [from *issue.*] Descended.

His only heir
And princess: no worse *issued.* *Shaks. Tempest.*

I'SSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue.*] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless.*
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

I have done sin;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I'SSUING.* *n. s.* [from *issue.*] The act of passing or going out.

By some others affected, and interpreted, as *issuings* forth, or sallies of zeal.
Whitlocke, Mann. of the Engl. p. 360.

I'STHMUS. *n. s.* [*isthmus,* Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys, Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus,* that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus,* to let in both at once upon it.
Stilling fleet.

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus,* but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT.† *pronoun.* [het, hit, Saxon; *hit,* Danish; *het,* Dutch; *hitt,* Iceland.; *ita,* Gothick. It is supposed by Mr. H. Tooke to be the past participle of

the Goth. *haitan*, Sax. hætan, *to name*, and so equivalent to *the said*. But this etymon is doubted by Dr. Jamieson, on this solid ground, "that the analogy is lost, as to the *supposed* participle, when *the particles are compared*. For what is hit, hyt, in Sax. is in the M. Goth. *ita*."]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For *it*, our ancestors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the Accidence, a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by *himself*, but requireth another word to be joined with *him* to shew *his* signification.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home.
Flatman.

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more?
Dryden.

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt.
Addison, Freeholder.

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
—— Even so
As with a man by his own alms impoison'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t*;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length.
Hudibras.

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. Mr. Malone notices, with me, a very early example of this usage in the Comedy of Fair Em, written about 1590, which one is led to suppose had caught the eye of Pope. See the last of the examples in the present sense.

Let mistress Nice go *saint it*, where she list,
And coyly *quaint it* with dissembling face.
Fair Em.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Ralegh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the streights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.
Addison, Spect.

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—*'Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITA'LIAN.* *n. s.*

1. A native of Italy.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the *Italians* have many of them for these late years given very far into the modes and freedoms of the French.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

2. The Italian language.

Speak *Italian*, right or wrong, to every body; and if you do but laugh at yourself first for your bad *Italian*, nobody else will laugh at you for it.
Ld. Chesterfield.

ITA'LIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy.

The *Italian* proverb says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison on Italy.*

To ITA'LIANATE.* *v. a.* [from *Italian*.] To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

Another chops in with English *italianated*, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speakynge. *Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, (1553,) B. 3.

Our Englishmen *italianated* have more in reverence the Triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moyses. *Aschan, Schoolmaster*, (1589).

Our *italianated* mountebanks seek to salve it.
Dean King, Serm. 5. Nov. 1608, p. 31.

To ITA'LIANIZE.* *v. n.* [*italianizer*, Fr.] To speak Italian; to play the Italian.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To ITA'LICISE.* *v. a.* [from *Italick*.] To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italick character. See ITALICK.

In p. 17. of his pamphlet the doctor has printed, but not *italicised*, another inaccuracy.
Dr. Parr on Dr. Combe's Statement, p. 78.

ITA'LICK.* *adj.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence; as each word, illustrated in the examples given in this Dictionary, is printed. It is common also to say, substantively, the passage is printed in *Italicks*.

ITCH. *n. s.* [ȝicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and Liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains.
Shakspeare, Timon.

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'st not be healed.
Deut. xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants' company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when generous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. —— Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one.
Shakspeare.

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank.
Decay of Ch. Piety.

All such have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

I'TCHY.† *adj.* [from *itch*.]

1. Infected with the itch.

This man, that is alone a king in his desire,
By no proud ignorant lord is basely overaw'd,
Nor his false praise affects, who, grossly being claw'd,
Stands like an *itchy* moyle. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

2. Having a constant teazing desire.

The hydropick drunkard, and knight-scouting thief,
The *itchy* lecher, and self-tickling proud.
Donne, Poems, p. 318.

I'TEM. adv. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To I'TEM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a memorandum of.

Abig. I have always taken your part before my lady.

Vel. You have so, and I have *item'd* it in my memory. *Addison, Drummer.*

I'TERABLE.* *adj.* [from *To iterate.*] Capable of being repeated.

Others may wonder how the curiosity of elder times, having this opportunity of his [Apollo's] answers, omitted natural questions; or how the old magicians discovered no more philosophy; and, if they had the assistance of spirits, could rest content with the bare assertions of things, without the knowledge of their causes; whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands, and a standing part of philosophy.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 178.

Which being as often *iterable* as there be places of Scripture explicable, or mistakable by the enthusiast, these substractions and additions may also be infinite.

Hammond, Postscr. to his N. Test. § 32.

I'TERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all; this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadours to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton, P. L.*

ITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, Fr.; *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*
My husband!
—— Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
—— My husband!
—— What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon, Ess.*

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

I'TERATIVE.* *adj.* [*iteratif*, French; from *iterate.*] Repeating; redoubling. *Cotgrave.*

ITI'NERANT.† *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.]

1. Travelling.

He [Edgar] usually rode the circuit as a judge *itinerant* through all his provinces.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.

2. Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares.

Addison, Spect.

ITI'NERARY.† *n. s.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels. *Huloet.*

Of what importance Julius Cæsar, Antonine, and the other emperors held these descriptions, is manifest by their very own *itineraries* yet to be seen. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 329.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITI'NERARY.† *adj.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Four months I allow for *itinerary* removals.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 174.

This *itinerary* preaching.

Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.

To ITI'NERATE.* *v. n.* [*itineror, itineratus*, Lat.] To journey. *Cockeram.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUB.* *n. s.* [our old word for *jug*, apparently.] A bottle; a vessel. Not now in use. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

With him he brought a *jubbe* of Malvesie,
And eke another ful of fine Vernage.

Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

JU'BILANT.† *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.*

Milton, P. L.

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant.*

Bp. Horne, Occas. Serm. p. 268.

JUBILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*jubilation*, French; *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

Sounding the trumpet of a thankful *jubilation.*

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 257.

Well therefore may we, may the whole world, in consideration of our being under so good a government, be excited to joy and *jubilation* with the Psalmist. *Barrow*, ii. 11.

Praise and thanksgiving, *jubilations*, and hallelujahs, — are yet as pleasing a work to God as any other. *South, Serm.* iii. 425.

JU'BILEE. *n. s.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels uttering joy, heaven rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hosannas fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton, P. L.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas, jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves — will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

JUDA'ICAL.* *adj.* [from *Judah.*] Jewish; belonging to Jews.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself whether in *judaical* pharisaism, or gentile philosophy, against the knowledge of God, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ.

Bp. Horne, Consid. on St. John the Bapt. § 4.

Of the Paraphrase on Isaiah nothing very favourable can be said. Sublime and solemn praise gains little by a change to blank verse; and the paraphrast has deserted his original, by admitting images not Asiatick, at least not *Judaical.*

Johnson, Life of Fenton.

JUDA'ICALLY.* *adv.* [from *judaical.*] After the Jewish manner.

Celebrating their Easter *judaically.*

Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy.

JU'DAISM.* *n. s.* [from *Judah.*] The religion of the Jews.

Nicholas Lira — was born at Lira in Brabant, from whence he had his name, and where he was converted from *Judaism* to Christianity.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Script. p. 176.

For aught I see, though the Mosaical part of *Judaism* be abolished amongst Christians, the Pharisaical part of it never will. *South, Serm.* ii. 391.

The alcoran is but a system of the old Arianism, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and *Judaism.*

Leslie, Truth of Christianity Demonstr.

JUDAS *Tree. n. s.* [*siliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To JU'DAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr.; *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JU'DAIZER.* *n. s.* [from *To judaize.*] One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews.

The *judaizers* maintained their opinions in a direct opposition to the authority that was lodged with the apostles.

Bp. Burnet, Visit. Serm. (1704,) p. 34.

JU'DDOCK.* *n. s.* A small snipe, so called in some places; what by others is termed the *jack* snipe.

JUDGE. *n. s.* [*juge*, Fr.; *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen.* xviii. 25.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Ps.* x. 18.

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgest only right.

Milton, P. L.

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judges*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

How dares your pride,
As in a listed field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself.
Sherlock.

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.; *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; — the lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen.* xvi. 5.

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2 *Chron.* xix. 6.

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakspeare.*

Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they choose.
Milton, P. L.

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job*, xxii. 13.

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 *Cor.* xi. 13.

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos [shall] *judge* the strife. *Milton, P. L.*

Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause.
Dryden.

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the Scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Ps.* cx. 6.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *St. Matt.* vii. 1.

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink.
Col. ii. 16.

JU'DGEMENT.† *n. s.* [*jugement*, French; "Sometimes it [the letter *e*.] has no other effect than that of softening a preceding *g*: as *lodge*, *judge*, JUDGEMENT." Lowth, English Grammar.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgement!* thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgement*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgement.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgement* only doth belong to thee.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgement* upon him. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 6.

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgement* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison, Spect.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgement* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

We shall make a certain *judgement* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.
Burnet, Theory.

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgement* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgement, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man; the rapture of poetical composition.
Dennis.

'Tis with our *judgements* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's *judgements* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgement*, was as fair as you. *Shaks.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgement*, he was stirr'd
With agony. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgement* against him. *Acts*, xxv. 15.

On Adam last this *judgement* he pronounc'd.
Milton, P. L.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The *judgement* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom.* v. 16.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in *judgement* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This *judgement* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgements*: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison, Spect.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the *judgement* seat. *Acts*, xviii. 12.

Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgement*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

In *judgements* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own.
Bp. Taylor.

A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and *judgement* seat of the monarch.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these *judgements*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.* vii. 12.

12. The last doom.

The dreadful *judgement* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
Sheakspeare, Hen. VI.

JU'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgement; or passes sentence.

A *judger* of thoughts and intents of the heart.
Bale, on the Revel. P. 1. (1550,) B. 5. b.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JU'DGESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *judge*.] Office or dignity of a judge.

To pass over the pope's universal pastorship, and *judgeship* in controversies.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

JU'DICATIVE.* *adj.* [*judico*, Lat.] Having power to judge.

The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

They address as well to their reasons, make solemn appeals to their *judicative* faculties.
Lively, Oracles, &c. p. 76.

JU'DICATORY. *n. s.* [*judico*, Lat.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATORY.* *adj.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing.

The Son of man is thus constantly represented as making the great decretory separation, and the last *judicatory* distinction between man and man.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.

Hence their vain distinctions of druidical shrines, thrones of royal inauguration, triumphal piles, sepulchres, and *judicatory* tribunals.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 61.

JU'DICATURE. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr.; *judico*, Lat.]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL.† *adj.* [*judicielle*, old Fr. Lacombe; *judicium*, Lat.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? and what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.

It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgement which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY.† *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr.; *judiciarius*, Lat.] Passing judgement upon any thing.

The consideration of his *judiciary* astrology.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 164.
Regular and *judiciary* power.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.
Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton, P. L.*
To each savour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton, P. L.*
We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.
So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUDI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *judicious*.] State or quality of being judicious.

JUG. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift.*

To JUG.* *v. n.* [perhaps from the noun, or from the sound.] To emit, or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds.
She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth but cheerfully and sweetly too.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633,) p. 140.

To JUG.* *v. a.* To call or bring together by a particular sound.
Some have taken, in these times, by a mutual call of one another to *jug* themselves, like partridges, into small coveys.
Bp. Ganden, Hierasp. (1653,) p. 292.

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler*, or *jongler*, Fr.; *joculari*, Lat.]
1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests.
Digby on Bodies.
2. To practice artifice or imposture.
Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied;
Disdain'd to stay for friends' consents;
Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Hudibras.*

To JU'GGLE.* *v. a.* To effect by artifice or trick; to deceive.
Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries?
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
There was a worse pad in the straw than is there discovered, that *juggled* the paper into the king's hand.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 195.

JU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *juggle*.]
1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*
I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Crœsus, and a notable *juggler*.
Sandys, Travels.
Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The *juggler* which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
Garth.
One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.
Addison, Freeholder.
What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you *juggler*, oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stolen my love's heart from him? *Shakspeare.*
I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLING.* *n. s.* [from *juggle*.] Deception; imposture.
All superstitions being in effect but *jugglings*.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 89.

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

JUICE.† *n. s.* [*jus*, Fr.; *juys*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—To this may be added the Iceland. *juck*, juice; and the Lat. *succus*; and particularly the Celt. *jus*. This old English word is sometimes written *jus* or *juse*; and is pronounced *joice* in some parts.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts, Logick.*
Of herbes of all the best *juse*. *Gower, Conf. Am.*
Thy baths shall be the *juice* of July-flowers.
B. Jonson, Fox.
Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain.
Thomson.
2. The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.
An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished; unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

To JUICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To moisten.
Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not *juiced* with blood.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 164.

JU'ICELESS.† *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.
My *joyceless* corps shall yield up banish'd breath.
Trag. Hist. of Rom. and Juliet, (1562.)
Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass.
More against Atheism.
When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth,
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS.† *n. s.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood.*

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck.
Milton, P. L.
The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

JUISE.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *juisium*, a word occurring in old charters; from *jus*.] Judgement; justice. Obsolete.
See the vengeance of his *juise*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

JU'JUB.† } *n. s.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant
JU'JUBES. } whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*
Beld, *huneb*, i. e. civitas vel regio zizyphorum; a city in Africa, so called, as Leo Africanus doth testify, of the abundance of *jujubes* which do grow there about.
Bedwell's Arabian Trudgman, (1615,) p. 90.
With her the *jujube* tree, a milder plant,
Which (though offensive thorns she does not want)
In peace and mirth alone does pleasure take;
Her flow'rs at feasts the genial garlands make,
Her wood the harp, that keeps the guests awake.
Tate's Cowley.

To JUKE.† *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*huka*, Su. Goth. avium more reclinare. Serenius.]
1. To perch upon any thing, as birds.
2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'LAP. *n. s.* [a word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat.; *julep*, Fr.]
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
Behold this cordial *julep* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.
Milton, Comus.
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemporate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions.
Wiseman, Surgery.

JU'LIAN.* *adj.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted. See GREGORIAN.

The flood came upon the earth anno 1656 of the creation, and 2420 of the *Julian* period. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 174.

JU'LUS. *n. s.* [ἰουλος, Gr.] Among botanists, the *iulus* denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hasels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

JU'LY.† *n. s.* [*Julius*, Lat.; *juillet*, Fr. We now usually pronounce the word with the accent on the last syllable; but formerly it was on the first as Dr. Johnson has placed it.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

Then came hot *July* boiling like to fire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JU'LY-FLOWER.* *n. s.* What is commonly called the gillyflower. See GILLY-FLOWER.

Thy baths shall be the juice of *July-flowers*,
Spirit of roses, and of violets. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

JU'MART. n. s. [French.] Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [In Chaucer, *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr. Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race.
Pope, Dunciad.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

JU'MBLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *jumble*.] Confused mixture.

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms? *Hancock, in Boyle's Lect. Sermons*, ii. 210.

JU'MBLER.* *n. s.* [from *jumble*.] One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly. *Sherwood.*

JU'MENT.† *n. s.* [*jument*, Fr.; *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.

They did as much excel men in dignity, as we do *juments*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 42.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Teut.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to show the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise —— of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakspeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous nations. *Shakspeare,*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine! *Dryden.*

I am happier for finding our judgements *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP.† *v. a.* To venture on inconsiderately; to risk; to hazard.

Here upon this bank and shoal of time, —
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet;
—— that prefer
A noble life before a long, and wish
To *jump* a body with a dangerous physick
That's sure of death without it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or centre wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

JUMP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A chance; hazard.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It [ellebore] putteth the patient to a *jumpe*, or great hazard.
Holland, Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist. B. 25. ch. 5.

3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies; a short coat. In Lancashire, a *jump* is a *coat*. See JIPPO.

The Scotch *jump* is looked upon as the more military fashion. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 119.

Even the bedel of the beggars, without his blue *jump* and silver-head tipstaff, loses reputation among the boys and vagrants! *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 252.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.
Cleaveland.

JU'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *jump*.] One that jumps or leaps. *Sherwood.*

The popes are pleased to juggle, as the fellow used to do, who bragged how far he could jump at Rhodes, where he knew no man had seen him. — There only my *jumpers* can work wonders. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, (1674,) p. 229.

JU'NCATE.† *n. s.* [*gioncata*, Italian; *joncade*, French; which Cotgrave renders "spoon-meat made of cream, rose-water, and sugar;" and *jonchée*, following it, "fresh cheese made of milk that's curdled without any runnet, and served in a frail of green *rushes*," i. e. the Fr. *joncs*. Here is our cheesecake, and the origin of the word.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

When lads and lasses merry be
With possets and with *juncates* fine;
Unseene of all the company,
I eat their cakes and sip their wine.
Old Song of R. Goodfellow, Percy's Rel. A. Poetry.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton, L'All.*

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser,*

It may indeed for a few days feed us with some painted *joncates*, and afterwards send us empty away. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 53.

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, surphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those grisly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison, Freeholder.*

JUNE. *n. s.* [*juin*, Fr. *junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

JUNIO'RITY.* *n. s.* [from *junior*.] State of being junior. *Bullokar.*

JU'NIPER. *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wiseman,*

JUNK.† *n. s.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China, Dr. Johnson says; and so the example, which he brings from Bacon, serves to shew: but it is also used for a large ship.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

This storm forcing a Malabar *junk*, a pirate, in view of us; whom our ordnance could not reach. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 41.

The ship, or *junk*, (for so it is called,) that usually goes from Surat to Moha is of an exceeding great burden; some of them, I believe, fourteen or fifteen hundred tuns, or more; but *those huge vessels* are very ill built. *Terry, Voyage to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 187.

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *n. s.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTA.† } *n. s.* [*junta*, Spanish. Our
JU'NTO. } word was at first *juncto*, from the Lat. *junctus*, united. Dr. Johnson notices only *junto*.]

1. A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

The *juncto* had run to the length of their line; that is, as far as their master would permit them. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 171.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Swif, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A congress of statesmen; a council.

Some principal soldiers, upon account of their merit or experience, were wont to assist at the *juntas*. *Townsend, Conq. at Mexico*, iii. 18.

The senate [of Venice] consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the *junta*. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 61.

I'VORY. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies. *Dryden, Æn.*

I'VORY.* *adj.* Made of ivory.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham on Drawing.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

JU'PITER.* *n. s.* One of the planets.

Jupiter revolves round the sun between Mars and Saturn. *Adams.*

JUPPO'N.† *n. s.* [*jupon*, Fr.] A short close coat. Written also *gipon*, *jippo*, *juppa*, and *jump*. See JIPPO, and JUMP.

Of fustian he wered a *gipon*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*
Little men in red or blue *juppas*.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 378.

JU'RAT.† *n. s.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations, Dr. Johnson says; which Cowell tells us is in the nature of an alderman; as the mayor and *jurats* of Maidstone, &c. So in French, "*jurats* de Bourdeaux." Cotgrave. Originally, however, this word was applied to any person *sworn* to a particular purpose, *juratus*.

Witnesses and *jurates*, which shall proceede in the tryall, do make no lesse othe; but do openly renounce the helpe of God and his saintes, and the benefit of his passyon, if they saye not true, as far forth as they know. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 161. b.

JU'RATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, French, *juro*, Lat.] Comprising an oath.

A contumaceous person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

JURI'DICAL.† *adj.* [*juridicus*, Latin, *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*, but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical. *Milton, Colasterion*

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First. *Hale, Com. Law of England*

JURI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat. *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through errour even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakspeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heaven's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISDI'CTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *jurisdiction*.] According to legal authority.

Anciently there were no appeals, properly so called, or *jurisdictional*, in the church. *Barrow, Works*, i. 249.

JURISDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *jurisdiction*.] Having jurisdiction.

That *jurisdictive* power in the church. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2

JURISPRU'DENCE.† *n. s.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, *jurisprudence*, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of ethics. *Blackstone.*

JURISPRU'DENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *jurisprudens.*] Understanding law.

Puffendorff, a very *jurisprudent* author. *West to Gray, Lett. dat.* 1738.

JU'RIST. *n. s.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR. *n. s.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY. *n. s.* [*jurata*, Lat. *jurée*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, by the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgement. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, impannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgement passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowel.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakspeare.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. s.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST.† *n. s.* It seems to be properly *durée mast*, *mât de durée*, a *mast* made to *last* for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizzen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

It has been also thought that the Norman Fr. *jur*, *jura*, a day, might give rise to this word; implying a temporary mast, a mast for a day.

JUST.† *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat. The past participle of *jubere*, to command, as Mr. H. Tooke thus speciously contends. "A *right* and *just* action is such a one as is *ordered* and *commanded*. A *just* man is such as he is *commanded to be*, qui leges juraque servat, who observes and obeys the things *laid down* and *commanded*." Divers. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 9. — In reply to the objection, that, according to this doctrine, every thing that is *ordered* and *commanded* is *right* and *just*, Mr. Tooke not only admits the consequence, but considers it as an identical proposition: It is only affirming, he observes, that what is *ordered* and *commanded* is — *ordered* and *commanded!*" Dugald Stewart's Philosoph. Essays, p. 165. This however requires an admission, that the nature of the thing itself must depend upon its etymology, or that the obligation of subjection to the commanding or governing power must be conceded. From this dilemma Mr. Tooke endeavours to extricate himself by a distinction "between what is *ordered* by human authority, and what the laws of our nature teach us to consider as *ordered* by God." And thus, in the choice of obedience, a man must occasionally disregard what is *ordered* by one authority. In short, "in the present instance, Mr. Tooke has availed himself of a philological hypothesis to decide, in a few sentences, and, in my opinion, to decide very erroneously, one of the most important questions connected with the theory of morals." Dugald Stewart, p. 166.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Lev.* xix.

3. I know not whether *just of* has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' the stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts, Logick.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job*, ix. 2.

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov.* xxiv. 16.

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *St. Luke*, xiv. 14.

The *just* the unjust to serve. *Milton, P. L.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2.

Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom.* iii. 8.

As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee, *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shakspeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles, Hist.*

Their names alone would make a *just* volume. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 653.

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale, Orig. of Mank.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars. *Dutchess of Newcastle.*

JUST.† *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few understanding him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft Etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non.*

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

4. Just *now*. Immediately. Craven Dialect.

JUST. *n. s.* [*jouste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* is more proper. See JOUST.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and launce. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs? *Shakspeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French. See *To* JOUST.]

1. To engage in a mock fight: to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JU'STICE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ıuꝩıce, Sax. Chron. *justice*, French; *justitia*, Lat.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: opposed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam.* xv. 4.

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.
3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to mercy.

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiii. 21.

Let *justice* overtake us. *Isa.* lix. 9.

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

5. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement. *Cowel.*

A lewed officer, a vain *justice*. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

And thou, Esdras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. 1 *Esdras*, viii. 23.

6. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Prior.*

7. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

8. JU'STICE *of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

9. JU'STICES *of Assize.* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

10. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* [*justiciarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

11. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowel.*

12. JU'STICES *of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day; *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas;* and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

13. Ju'stices *of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them? *Cowel.*

The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakspeare.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To Ju'stice. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperour hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

Ju'sticeable.* *adj.* [from *justice.*] Liable to account in a court of justice.

Many petty kings of Gaul — were subject to their nobility, and *justiceable* by them.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603,) ch. 3.

Ju'sticement. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

Ju'sticer.† *n. s.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word, found in the law-books of elder times, viz. "*justicers* of the peace."

With what fear and astonishment did the repining offenders look upon so unexpected a *justicer!* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precelling his progenitors, a *justicer* upright.

Warner, Albion's Eng. x. 54.

He was a good *justicer.*

Harington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 110.

Ju'sticeship. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

Justi'ciable. *adj.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Justi'ciary.* *n. s.* [*justiciarius*, low Lat.]

1. An administrator of justice.

The civil *justiciary*, who omitteth the performance of those good duties which the law requireth, is in a damnable condition.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639,) p. 465.

They [the clergy] were — sometimes sheriffs of counties, and almost constantly the *justiciaries* of the kingdom, [an 1162.]

Burke, Abridgm. Eng. Hist. iii. 6.

2. One who boasts the justice of his own action; a self-appointed judge.

The devil is in full force to those that are *justiciaries*, trusting in their own works, or in the liberty of their own will.

Dering on the Ep. to the Hebrews, (1576,) M. 8.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel, and run through, most of the pompous austerities, and fastings, of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries.* *South, Serm.* ix. 146.

Ju'stifiable. *adj.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton, S. A.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Ju'stifiableness. *n. s.* [from *justifiable.*] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

Ju'stifiably. *adv.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

Justifica'tion. *n. s.* [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth.

Hammond.

Ju'stificative.* *adj.* [*justificatif*, Fr.] Having power to justify; justifying; making right. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Ju'stificator. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

Justi'ficatory.* *adj.* [from *To justificate.*] Vindicatory; defensory. Johnson in V. Vindicatory.

Ju'stifier. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

To Ju'stify. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns. *Shaksp.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *St. Matt.* xi. 19.

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman?

Job, xxv. 4.

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgement. *Ecclus.* xix. 25.

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *justify* them.

Sherlock.

You're neither *justify'd*, nor yet accus'd.

Dryden.

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milt. P. L.*
My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*
Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryd.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts,* xiii. 39.

To Ju'stle. *v. n.* [from *just, jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways.

Nah. ii. 4.

Argo pass'd
Through Bosporus, betwixt the *justling* rocks.

Milton, P. L.

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Time the slant lightning. *Milton, P. L.*

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet.

Dryden.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shewn. *Dryd.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among the crowd. *Swift.*

To Ju'stle. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following; as, *out*, or *off.*

Private and single abilities should not *justle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled off* by their intrusions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled out* of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.

Collier.

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We *justled* one another *out*, and disputed the post for a great while. *Addison, Guardian.*

Ju'stle.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; slight encounter.

Every little *justle*,
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump.

Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous expression, accidental *justle*, or unkind repartee. *Tatler, No.* 250.

Ju'stling.* *n. s.* [from *justle.*] Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings*, and clashings, in nature.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

JU'STLY. *adv.* [from *just*.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.
Nothing can *justly* be despised that cannot *justly* be blamed; where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*
With ignominy scourg'd, in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; the avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd.
Dryden.
The goddess, studious of her Grecian's fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *just*.]

1. Justness; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things; and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.
It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.
Spenser on Ireland.
We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shaks.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.
I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatic poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions.
Addison, Guardian.

To JUT.† *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot*. Dr. Johnson. — Not from *shoot*. See *To* JET.]

1. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.
Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*
The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden.*
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. To run against; to but. *Barret.*
Oft the ram
And *jutting* steer drive their entangling horns
Through the frail meshes.
Mason, Eng. Garden, B. 2.

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot out beyond.
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head,
Like the brass cannon, let the brow o'erwhelm it,
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To JU'TTY. *v. n.* To jut. See *To* JETTY.

JU'TTY.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest. See JETTEE.
No *jutty*, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.
Maintenance of piers, *jutties*, walles, and bankes, against the rages of the sea.
Acts, 1 *Edward VI.* c. 14.

JUT-WINDOW.* *n. s.* [*jut* and *window*.] A window jutting from a building.
I fancied her like the front of her father's hall; her eyes were the two *jut windows*, and her mouth the great door. *Congreve.*

JU'VENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful.
Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon, Essays.*

JUVENI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulness.
The restauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner.
Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the act of placing together; the state of being placed by each other.
Nor can it be a difference that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville.*
By the abduction and *juxtaposition* of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words.
Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.
The man who first invented the word *above*, must not only have distinguished, in some measure, the relation of *superiority* from the objects which were so related, but he must also have distinguished this relation from other relations, such as, from the relation of *inferiority* denoted by the word *below*, from the relation of *juxtaposition*, expressed by the word *beside*, and the like.
A. Smith, Formation of Languages.

I'VY. *n. s.* [ıꝑıȝ, ıuıȝ, Saxon; *hedera*, Lat.] A plant.
It is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller.*
A gown made of the finest wool;—
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then live with me and be my love. *Marlow.*
Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb.
Milton, P. L.

I'VYED.* *adj.* [from *ivy*.] Overgrown with ivy. A favourite epithet of modern poets.
Underneath the brow
Of *ivyed* cliffs, through many a winding path,
Many a low valley, and forsaken lawn,
I stray'd with my conductor. *W. Richardson.*
I'll seek some lonely church, or dreary hall,
Where fancy paints the glimmering taper blue,
Where lamps hang mouldering on the *ivy'd* wall,
And sheeted ghosts drink up the midnight dew.
Smollet.
Repeated objects of his view,
The gloomy battlements, and *ivy'd* spires;
That crown the solitary dome, arise.
Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

JY'MOLD. *adj.* See GIMMAL.

K.

K, A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen*, *ken*, *kill*. It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *stick*, *pluck*, *check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke*, *checke*, *tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, *eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *shook*, *leek*. The English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

To KABO'B.* See *To* CABOB.

KAIL.* *n. s.* [caꝑl, Saxon; *caul*, old Fr.; *kal*, Icel. and Su. Goth. See also COLE.

1. A kind of cabbage.
I was told at Aberdeen, that the people learned from Cromwell's soldiers to make shoes and to plant *kail*. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

2. A kind of broth; pottage. A northern term. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett. See KELL.

KA'LENDAR. *n. s.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *kalendar.*
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To KA'LENDAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun. See *To* CALENDAR.] To enter in the calendar.

We are generally more apt to *kalendar* saints than sinners' days. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. 72.

KA'LENDER.* *n. s.* A sort of dervise. See CALENDER.

KA'LI. *n. s.* [An arabick word.] Seaweed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali.*

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KA'LLIGRAPHY.* *n. s.* Beautiful writing. See CALLIGRAPHY.

My *kalligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

KA'LMIA.* *n. s.* An elegant ever green plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger. *Mason.*

KA'LOYER.* *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER. Dr. Shaw calls the Presbyters of the monastery of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai *kalories*, Trav. p. 330. Ricaut writes the word in the same manner. Others write it *caloyer*, as Churchhill, Tournefort, &c. The doctor, Mr. Pegge observes, derives the word from καλόγερος, *a good old man*; but Mr. Pegge prefers καλλίεργος, *one who performs good works.* See Anon. ix. 93. It is probably from καλὸς, without any adjunct.

The second are habited like Greek *kalories* of that order.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 424.

KAM.† *adj.* [*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo.* Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam.* Dr. Johnson. — *kamm*, or *camm*, Welsh, crooked. See CAMOUS.] Crooked.

Sicin. This is clean *kam.*
Brut. Merely awry. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kam.*
Cotgrave, in V. Contrepoil.

All goes topsy turvy; all *kim kam.*
Transl. of Guzman de Alfarache.

KANGARO'O.* *n. s.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two-and-twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo.*
Hawkesworth's Collect. of Voyages.

To KAW.† *v. n.* [from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — Hence the bird's name, *kae*, Teut. ceo, Saxon, *cawci*, Welsh; and much the same in several other languages.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLES. *n. s.* pl. [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepins; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.
Sidney.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

KA'ZARDLY.* *adj.* Unlucky; liable to accident. A northern word. Mr. Wilbraham, in his Cheshire Glossary, considers it a corruption of *hazardly.* Ray thus defines *kazardly* cattle, "cattle subject to casualties, hazardous, &c."

To KECK.† *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — From the Iceland, *kuok*, the throat; *kuoka*, "gula niti." Serenius. So, in Berkshire, *kecker* is used for the *gullet.*] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The faction is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

KE'CKER.* *n. s.* The gullet. A provincial term. See the etymology of *To* KECK.

To KE'CKLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps from *kughelen*, Teut. rotundare.] To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. s.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. Skinner.] Skinner seems to think *kecksey* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex.*] Resembling a kex.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE.† *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

1. In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the foresail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

2. To fill with meat. A northern expression; as, "*kedge* thy kite," i. e. fill thy belly. See KITE. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, Grose, and Craven Dialect, &c.

KEDGE.* } *adj.* Brisk; lively. A Suffolk
KE'DGY. } word. Ray, and Moore. *Caigie*, or *caidgy*, is a Scottish term also for cheerful, sportive. See Jamieson in V. CAIGIE.

KE'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *kedge.*]

1. A small anchor used in a river. See KEDGE.

2. A fish-man. Yorkshire. In other places, in the general sense of *cadger.* See CADGER. *Grose.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.*

A lass, that Cicely hight, had won his heart,
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the *kee.*
Gay, Past.

KE'DLACK. *n. s.* A weed among corn; charlock. *Tusser.*

KEECH.* *n. s.* [*caicchio*, Ital. a barrel.] A solid lump or mass.

I wonder,
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

A *keech* of tallow is the fat of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word in use now.
Bp. Percy, Note on Shakspeare.

To KEEK.* *v. n.* [*kijcken*, Teut. inspicere.] To peep; to look pryingly. Cumberland Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

KEEL.† *n. s.* [ceole, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.

1. The bottom of the ship.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder.
Grew, Cosmol.

Your cable's burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel.*
Swift.

2 A barge or lighter. "The vessels or barges, in which coals are carried from the colliery-staiths to the ships in the Tyne and Wear, are called *keels.* *Keel* is a very ancient name, of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel, ceole, ceol, navis. On the first arrival of the Saxons in England, they came over in three large ships, styled by them-

selves, as Verstegan informs us, *keeles*." Brockett's N. C. Words.

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

To KEEL.† *v. a.* [celan, Saxon, to cool; "to *kele*; or *kelan*, to make cold." Prompt. Parv.] To cool; to render cool. Dr. Johnson has been misled by Sir T. Hanmer in regard to the meaning of this word, which he confines to the kitchen; and has considered it as existing only in Shakspeare. It is one of our oldest words.

I shall lazar to the sende
With water on his finger ende,
Thyn hote tonge for to *kele*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

And down on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Beseechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.
Chaucer, Court of Love.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

To KEEL.* *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit; to quail. "He *keals*," that is, he is cowardly; his courage cools, Lancashire.

The cote he found, and eke he feleth
The mace; and then his herte *keleth*,
That there durst he not abide.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

KE'ELAGE.* *n. s.* [from *keel*.] Duty paid for a ship coming into port.

Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed, "octo denarios, &c." for the keel of every ship that came into his sea-port [of Hartlepool] with a boat.
Blount, Anc. Tenures, p. 146.

KE'ELER, or KE'ELMAN.* *n. s.*

1. One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman*. Brockett.

2. A shallow tub. "Ray does not give *keeler* as a local word, but he uses it casually, viz. A swill, a *keeler* to wash in, standing on three feet." Moore's Suffolk Words.

KE'ELFAT. *n. s.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquour is let to cool.

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KE'ELING.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. The name given to cod of a large size. Dr. Jamieson.

KE'ELSON. *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber.
Harris.

KEEN.† *adj.* [cene, kene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch; daring; brave; bold: from *kennen*, posse. Wachter.—Goth, *kienn*, callidus, prudens; Su. Goth. *kaenna*, noscere, sentire. Serenius.—Our oldest sense certainly implies that of *strength*; yet in the expression a *keen* man, or a man of *keen* observation, we mean a sharp, clever, or cunning person.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and *sharp*, either of edge or point.

Come, thick night,
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare.

Here is my *keen*-edg'd sword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side.
Shakspeare.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms.
Dryden.

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field.
Dryden.

2. Severe; piercing.

The *kene* cold blowes through my beaten hide.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

The winds
Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better shroud. *Milton, P. L.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shaksp.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton, P. L.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game.
Tatler.

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,
To my *keen* curses. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

5. Sharp; acute of mind.

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak shivering linger on the brink.
Thomson.

KE'ENLY.† *adv.* [from *keen*. Sax. kenlice.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS.† *n. s.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Time and calmer considerations — do oft take off the edge and *keenness* of men's spirits against those things, whereof they were sometimes great abhorrers; reconciling their mortal feuds, and wearing off their popular prejudices.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 134.

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective.
South.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

These interposals of forbearance do but whet the appetite to a greater *keenness* of desire.
South, Serm, vi. 436.

5. Acuteness of understanding.

To KEEP.† *v. a.* [cepan, kepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch. "In the English language we have two words, which add the idea of *care* or *diligence* to that of holding or possessing. These words are *keep* and *save*, which we perceive are the same words under different forms. On the word *keep* our etymologists supply us with a set of terms belonging to the same element, (*C. B*, whence the Latin *capio*, to take hold, to contain, &c.) which may be found in Skinner; cepan, κίβισις, (*pera*,) *kepen*, *coop*. — *Kefes* signifies in Persia and Arabic a *coop* or cage for birds. Under *coop*, in Junius, we find a Dutch expression, '*kuype* der stad, *septa* urbis;' and *coop* or *cowp*, vas, dolium. Hence is derived *cooper*, doliarius. *Keep* is sometimes used in the sense of *restrain*, *confine*; as, in the phrases, *keep in*, to *keep a person to any business*, &c. The commentators on Shakspeare will supply us with examples, in which *keep* is used in the sense of *care for*; and there is another signification of this word, still preserved in the phraseology of our university, [Cambridge,] in which it recurs to a different sense of the element, and has reference to an enclosure for the purpose of rest, *habitation*, &c." Whiter, Etymolog. Magn. p. 43.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you.
1 *Cor.* xv. 2.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rendering up. *Milton, P. L.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal.
Milton, P. L.

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade.
Knolles.

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity.
Exod. xxxiv. 7.

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people.
2 *Edr.* ix. 21.

4. To preserve in a state of security; to save from danger; to deliver.

The Lord hath *kept* me alive, as he said, these forty and five years. *Josh.* xiv. 10.

Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he *kept* alive. *Dan.* v. 19.

That thou shouldst *keep* them from the evil.
St. John, xvii. 15.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies.
Addison.

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee.
Gen. xxviii. 15.

Keep, we beseech, O Lord, thy church with thy perpetual mercy. *Collect, 15th Sund. after Trinity.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Acts*, xxviii. 16.

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?

— That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exod.* xxii. 7.

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice, my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:
The coursers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison, Ovid.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psal.* lxxxix. 28.

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles; as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*, *out*.

This wickedness is found by thee: no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under*; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh *Keep in* a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shaksp.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And *kept* the dogs *off*: night and day applying sovereign force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman, Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping out* strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him *under*. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept out*. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superiour. *Addison, Spect.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles, Hist.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton, P. L.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

He died in fight:
Fought next my person; as in consort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift.*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 19.

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exod.* xii. 14.

That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton, P. L.*

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakspeare.*

Sworn for three years' term to live with me,
My fellow scholars; and to *keep* those statutes
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakspeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants. 1 *Kings*, viii. 23.

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him. 1 *Kings*, viii. 25.

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton, P. L.*

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden, Juv.*

My wishes are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton, S. A.*

22. To have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Ecclus.* xli. 11.

Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pr'ythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakspeare.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus.* viii. 17.

Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,
Though *kept* from man. *Milton, P. L.*

If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson.*

27. To restrain; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let Heaven for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakspeare.*

Some obscure passages in the inspired volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotson.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*

If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for Heaven to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton, P. L.*

29. *To* KEEP *back*. To reserve. To with-hold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jer.* xlii. 4.

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to *keep back* somewhat. *Bacon, Essays.*

30. *To* KEEP *back*. To with-hold; to restrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Ps.* xix. 13.

31. *To* KEEP *company*. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heaven doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
What place? What time? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

What mean'st thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To sit up, till thou fain would sleep. *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

32. *To* KEEP *company with*. To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in.* *Shakspeare.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in,*
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it.
Addison.

34. *To* KEEP *in.* To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straightly, lest she abuse herself through overmuch liberty. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 10.

It will teach them to *keep in,* and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to a distance; not to admit.

36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years' purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine. *Addison.*

This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains.
Addison, Frecholder.

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *keep* it *up* to the standard. *Arbuthnot.*

38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addison.*

During his studies and travels, he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*

39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last.
Stilling fleet.

To live like those, that have their hope in another life, implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense.
Atterbury.

To KEEP.† *v. n.*

1. To care for; to regard. This old expression afterwards was amplified into *take keep.* See the substantive KEEP.

The wake-plaies ne *kepe* I not to say.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore hours? and lovers' absent hours!
O weary reckoning! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth,* ii. 21.

The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures.
Temple.

On my better hand Ascanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden, Æn.*

The goddess born in secret pin'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden, Homer.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies' and gamesters' company.
Locke on Education.

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach, are the intrigue.
Pope, View of Ep. Poetry.

4. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,
(Servile to all the skiey influences,)
That dost this habitation where thou *keep'st,*
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps,*
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge.
Shakspeare.

Now turn, and view the wonders of the deep;
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do *keep:*
Where all is plough'd, yet still the pasture's green,
New ways are found, and yet no paths are seen.
B. Jonson, Masques.

6. To adhere strictly: with *to.*

Did they *keep to* one constant dress, they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are.
Addison, Spect.

It is so whilst we *keep to* our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray. *Baker on Learning.*

7. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward.

So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor stept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on.* *Dryden.*

8. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept up,* that he might free his country.
Life of Cleomenes.

9. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The strongest part of the old castles: the donjon, as Grose calls it. See DONJON. Dr. Johnson overpasses this primary sense of the word.

The day prefixed being come, he took coach near the *keep,* a high mount, on which is a tower, built in the middleward betwixt the two great courts within the castle; a guard being made all along. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.* p. 105.

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Custody; guard; charge; care. From the preceding sense.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins *takest keep.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring,
Now with a kid, now with a sheep,
The altars hallowing. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Of nothing he *takes keep.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into, when they stand in most need of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*

4. Condition: a colloquial expression; as, in good *keep.*

5. Growing food for sheep, or other live stock. Moore's Suffolk words.

KE'EPER.† *n. s.* [from *keep.*]

1. A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm.

The Lord himself is thy *keeper;* the Lord is thy defence upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5.

2. One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the charge or care of another; a guardian.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper,* not of an owner.
Sidney.

Am I my brother's *keeper?* *Gen.* iv. 9.

3. One who has prisoners in custody.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shaksp.*

The Lord was with Joseph, — and gave him favour in the sight of the *keeper* of the prison.
Gen. xxxix ..

Io now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd.
Dryden.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught.
Dryden.

4. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Some time a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
Shakspeare.

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

5. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings,* xxii. 14.

KE'EPER *of the great seal.* [*custos magni sigilli,* Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy-

council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle. *Carew.*

KE'EPING.* *n. s.* [from *keep*.]

1. Charge; custody.

Let them that suffer according to the will of God, commit the *keeping* of their souls to him in well doing as unto a faithful Creator. 1 *Pet.* iv. 19.

A wise and a good man shall be satisfied from himself; his happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South, Serm.* iv. 360.

2. Care to preserve; preservation.

If God bestows upon us a blessing, we may be confident, that he looks upon it as worth our *keeping*. *South, Serm.* iv. 402.

3. Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 2.

KE'EPSAKE.* *n. s.* [*keep* and *sake*.] A gift in token of rememberance; to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEEVE.* *n. s.* [cỹf, cỹfe, Sax. dolium, cadus, a tun or barrel. Somner. Jamieson in V. KEEVE.] A large vessel to ferment liquours in. Devonshire. Grose. A large tub or vessel used in brewing: a mashing-tub is sometimes called a *keeve*. Jennings's W. Country Words. See also KIVE.

To KEEVE.* *v. a.*

1. To put the wort in a *keeve* for some time to ferment. Jennings, W. C. Words.

2. To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. Cheshire. Ray, and Wilbraham.

KEG.† *n. s.* [*caque*, French. Mr. Tooke believes our word to be the past participle of the Saxon, cæʒʒian, obserare. He would, of course, disdain to notice the Welsh *cawg*, a basin; or the Su. Goth. *kagge*, the same as our *keg*.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELK.* *n. s.*

1. A blow. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

2. Large detached stones. Craven Dial.

To KELK.* *v. a.* To beat heartily. Brockett's N. C. Words.

KELL.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; the Welsh *caul*, (probably, however, borrowed from our own *caul*,) is the first meaning. Serenius notices also the Icel. *kil*, "saccus, pera, scrotum."]

1. The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A child's caul. See the fourth meaning of CAUL. *Barret.*

A silly jealous fellow — seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan, that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl; and thereupon threatened the friar to kill him. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 617.

3. The chrysalis of a caterpillar.

Caterpillars' *kells*,
And knotty cobwebs. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

KELL.† *n. s.* A sort of pottage. Ainsworth. It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made of shredded greens. Dr. Johnson. I do not find this Scottish soup written otherwise than *kail* or *kale*. The Welsh, however, have *cawl* for broth or pottage: our northern counties, *kale-pot*.

KELP.† *n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

Their rocks abound with *kelp*, a sea-plant, of which the ashes are melted into glass. They burn *kelp* in great quantities, and then send it away in ships, which come regularly to purchase them. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

KE'LPY.* *n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; of the origin of which term, Dr. Jamieson says, he can form no idea, unless it be originally the same with Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf; *kelpy* being described as a quadruped, and as making a loud bellowing noise; yet at the same time believed to have the form of a horse. He is here noticed, on account of the resemblance of his character to our own demon of the waters, Old *Nick*, famous for drowning not only men but ships. See NICK.

KE'LSON. *n. s.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. *Ralegh.*

KE'LTER.† *n. s.* [*kelter*, to gird, Danish: "He is not in *kelter*; that is, he is not ready." Skinner. *Upkilta*, to truss, to tuck up, Su. Goth. Ihre. "*Upkilta kona*, colligatis vestibus mulier, quo paratior officiis obeundis fiat; et hinc verisimile est *hoc Angl. kelter* usurpari cœpisse de eo, qui est in promtu." Serenius.] Order; ready or proper state. So in the north of England, in good *kelter*, that is, in good condition.

If the organs of prayer are out of *kelter*, — how can we pray? *Barrow, Works*, i. 71.

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb*.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek. *B. Jonson.*
Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

KE'MBO.* See KIMBO.

KE'MELIN.* *n. s.* [κειμήλιον, Gr. any household implement.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. Cockeram. In the north of England a *kimlin*. A kneading trough, or elles a *kemelyn*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

To KEN.† *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know; *kaennan*, Su. Goth. to instruct, and also to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

The shepherd's swayne you cannot well *ken*,
But it be by his pride, from other men.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light.
Dryden.
We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. Both in this and in the preceding sense, *ken* is still used in the north of England.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shaksp.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay, Pastorals.*

To KEN.* *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object.

Up she gets, out she looks, listens and enquires, hearkens, *kens*; every man afar off is sure he, every stirring in the street! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 513.

At once, as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild.
Milton, P. L.

KEN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

It was a hill
Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect, lay.
Milton, P. L.

He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand.
Milton, P. L.

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the north but when the pole-star shone.
Dryden.

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NDAL-GREEN.* *n. s.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal in Westmoreland; a place long distinguished for dying cloths with several bright colours. This sort of stuff is mentioned in a statute of king Richard the Second. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iv. p. 40.

Three misbegotten knaves, in *Kendal-green*, came at my back, and let drive at me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendal-greene*,
And his patch'd cockers now despised beene.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

KE'NMARKED.* } *part. adj.* [from *ken*, to
KE'NSPECKED. } know, to distinguish, add *mark*, and *speck*.] Marked, or branded, so as to be known; blemished. A northern expression. Ray, Grose, and Craven Dialect.

KE'NNEL.† *n. s.* [*chenil*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — From *chien*, Fr. a dog.; *canis*, Latin. And our old word, for a kennel of

hounds, is accordingly *cannel*. See Huloet's Dictionary.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel*. *Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakspeare.

The seditious remain within their station, which by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs.
Shakspeare.

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] The watercourse of a street.

A scavenger working in the *canell*.
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 103.

The crosses also of certain brethren — they overthrew and laid flat with the *cheynell*.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. under the year 1354.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-school.
Arbuthnot.

KE'NNEL *Coal.** See CANAL *Coal.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton, P. L.*

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

To KE'NNEL.* *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.

Pompey, a tall hound, *kennelled* in a convent in France; and knows a rich soil. *Tatler*, No. 62.

From their slumbers shook, the *kennell'd* hounds
Mix in the musick of the day again.
Thomson, Autumn.

KE'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *To ken.*] View. Apparently a sea term.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon.*

His ships were past a *kenning* from the shore.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

To KEP.* *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon, *captare*, Lat.] To catch. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett. "To *kep* a ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling." Ray.

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERB.* *n. s.* [ceorpan, Sax. to cut; *kerbe*, Germ. notch, indent.] Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb*-stone.

[Elm] scarce has any superior for *kerbs* of coppers. *Evelyn*, b. i. ch. 4. § 15.

KE'RCHIEF.† *n. s.* [*covrecheif*, Chaucer; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands. Dr. Johnson. — It should seem, from the following citation, that Chaucer's word was not what Dr. Johnson states it to be, but *covercephe*. "Among Latin and Greek words, by common usage taken for English, as *fevre*, &c. he mentions *cephe*, whereof cometh Chaucer's *covercephe* in the Romant of the Rose, written and pronounced commonly *kerchief* in the South, and *courchief* in the North." Caius's Counseille against the Sweate, 1552. fol. 10.]

1. A head dress of a woman.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vailant.

—— A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Winds.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KE'RCHIEFED.† } *adj.* [from *kerchief.*]
KE'RCHIEFT. } Dressed; hooded.

Sickness with his *kerchief'd* head upwound.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. P. 1. st. 12.

Thus, Night, oft seeme in thy pale career,
Till civil-suited Morn appear,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But *kercheft* in a comely cloud,
While rocking winds are piping loud.
Milton, Il Pens.

KERF. *n. s.* [ceorfan, Saxon, *to cut.*] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

KE'RMES.† *n. s.* [*kermes*, old Fr. But see ALKERMES.]

Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN.† *n. s.* [Neither Sir James Ware in his remarks on Ireland, nor Dr. Johnson in his notice of this word, offer any etymology. Stanihurst, in his old description of Ireland, has given the following: "Kerne (*kigheyren*) signifieth *a shower of hell*; because *they* are taken for no better than *rake-hells*, or *the devil's black garde!*" ch. 8. fol. 28. The Irish footsoldier will not consider himself very highly obliged to master Stanihurst. Let him console himself, however, first, with honest Fuller's admirable remark on the Irish soldiery, in his account of the Holy War, made not long after that of Stanihurst: "All the consort of Christendome in this war could have made no musick, *if the Irish harp had been wanting.*" Hist. of the Holy War, 1639. p. 269. Let him next apply this observation to the warfare of our own times, and then laugh at the fiery etymology ascribed to the name of his predecessors. Kelham, it may be added, notices the Norman Fr. *kernes* as meaning idle persons, vagabonds. Dr. Jamieson states the opinion of others, that *kerns* were formerly called *cateranes*; and that the true name is *keathern*, which signifies a company of *keathernach* or soldiers.] An Irish foot-soldier: an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kern* supplied. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels.
Shakspeare.

If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips, Briton.*

KERN.† *n. s.* [*querne*, Teut. "hand-molen." Kilian.]

1. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *quern*. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

2. A churn. See CHURN. "*Kern*-milk," Yorkshire; butter-milk.

3. KERN *Baby*. An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest home; perhaps not yet discontinued in the northern parts of England. A corruption of *corn*-baby. See *To* KERN.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn.*]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate.
Grew.

KE'RNEL. *n. s.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon; *kerne*, Teut. *cerneau*, Fr.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*.
Shakspeare.

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes.
Shakspeare, All's well.

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can clothe a mountain, and o'ershade a plain.
Denham.

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

KE'RNELLY.† *adj.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels. *Sherwood.*

KE'RNELWORT. *n. s.* [*scrofularia.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To KE'RSEN, or KI'RSEN.* *v. a.* [*kersten*, Teut.] To christen. Common in the north of England. And so *Kersmas* for *Christmas*. Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, and Brockett's N. C. words.

KE'RSEY.† *n. s.* [*karsaye*, Dutch; *carisée*, Fr. The last syllable, Dr. Jamieson observes, seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called *say*: The origin of the first is quite uncertain.] Coarse stuff.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakspeare.*

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*

Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cic'ly's eye aside. *Gay.*

To KERVE.* *v. a.* [ceorꝑan, Saxon.] To cut; to carve.

In that figure Plinius saw him *kerved*.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 57. b.

That else was like to sterve
Through cruell knife, that her deare hart did *kerve*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 4.

KE'RVER.* *n. s.* [from *kerve*. Norm. Fr. *kerver*. *Kelham.*] A carver.

Ne portreiour, ne *kerver* of images.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

KE'SAR.* *n. s.* [*kaisar*, Goth. *Cæsar*, Lat.] An emperour. Obsolete.

Whilest kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 29.

KE'SLOP.* *n. s.* [ceȝelıb, cȳȝelıb, Sax. coagulum; *kaselab*, Germ. rennet. *Kase* is cheese, and *laben* is to help, strengthen, or quicken. Brockett's N. C. Words.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; the substance used in curdling milk. A northern word. Grose, Cumberland Dialect, and Brockett.

KEST.† The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.

The rosie mark, which she remembered well
That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*.
Fairfax.

KE'STREL. *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hanmer.*

Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KE'STREL.* *adj.* Like a kestrel; base. Obsolete.

Ne thought of honour ever did essay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 4.

KET.* *n. s.* [*koett*, Su. Goth. *kaet*, Icel. caro; *kaet*, Teut. sordes.] Carrion; any sort of filth. Grose defines it horse-flesh. It is a northern word in the former general sense. Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

KETCH.† *n. s.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship; as a bomb *ketch*. Dr. Johnson gives as an example the passage from Shakspeare, which belongs to *keech*. A *ketch* is a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen. Formerly perhaps with only one mast, as it should seem in the following example.

We stood in for the channel: about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a *ketch*; but, drawing nearer, found it was a ship in distress, having lost her main and mizen masts.
Randolph's Islands in the Archipel. (1687,) p. 103.

KE'TTLE.† *n. s.* [cetl, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch; *katila*, Gothick.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone.
Dryden.

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. s.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

KE'TTLEPINS.* Ninepins; skittles. See KAYLE.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy boards, tables, truncks, shovel boards, fox and geese, or the like.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 340.

KE'TTY.* *adj.* [from *ket.*] Filthy; dirty; worthless: as, a *ketty* cur, a *ketty* fellow. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett.

KEX.* *n. s.* [See KECKSY.]

1. Hemlock.
2. A dry stalk. The stem of the teasel. North. As dry as a *kex*. [from the Icel. *queck*, any thing that kindles; fuel.]

I bring with me a book as dry as a *kex*, void of invention, barren of good phrase.
Shelton, Pref. to Transl. of Don Quixote.

Those sharp and sorry shrubs, those dry and sapless *kexes*.
Bp. Gauden's Hierasp. (1653.) p. 230.

KEY.† *n. s.* [cæȝ, Sax. from cæȝȝian, to shut up. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The glorious standard last to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown.
Fairfax.

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton, Comus.*

Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay,
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*.
Dryden.

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Richardson, Pamela.*

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.
Shakspeare.

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song?
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares?
Shakspeare.

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash.

Ash, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds. *Evelyn.*

KE'YCOLD.† *adj.* [*key* and *cold.*]

1. Lifeless; formerly a common expression; now perhaps obsolete. A *key*, on account of the *coldness* of the metal of which it is made, was formerly and even yet is employed to stop a bleeding of the nose.

Such objections as protestants nowe, &c. *keye-colde* christians do make.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 123. b.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I see zealous professors transformed to *key-cold* worldlings. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 323.

Her apostolick virtue is departed from her, and hath left her *key-cold*.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

2. Cold.

'Twixt sleep and wake,
I do them take,
And on the *key-cold* floor them throw.
Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow, Percy's Reliques.

KEYCO'LDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Want of animation or activity.

The greatest part of your professed virtue we find to consist in a *key-coldness*, and well-nigh mute silence, when the hottest and most pungent arguments approach your skin.
Unlawfulness, &c. of Limited Episc. (1641,) p. 5.

KE'YAGE. *n. s.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KE'YHOLE. *n. s.* [*key* and *hole.*] The per-

loration in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakspeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *n. s.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

*KHANE.** *n. s.* [A Turkish word.] A sort of house or place of general reception.

Here is a spacious vaulted bazar, and a noble *khane*. — A *khane* is commonly a square court, colonaded in the manner of Covent Garden; built in charity for the reception of strangers, as there are no inns in these countries. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 219.

KIBE. *n. s.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, Skinner; from *kibwe*, Welsh, Minsheu.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakspeare.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiseman.*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes; as, *kibed* heels.

KI'BY.* *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Having kibes; sore with kibes.

He halteth often that hath a *kyby* heele. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 25.

To KICK.† *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Germ.; *calco*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Kuika*, Iceland. Serenius. Chaucer writes our word *kike*.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? 1 *Sam.* ii. 29.

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

The doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson.*

KICK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden, Juv.*

KI'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *kick*.]

1. One who strikes with his foot.
2. A wincing horse. *Huloet.*

KI'CKSHAW.† *n. s.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, some thing; yet Milton seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing. Dr. Johnson. — Milton's word, in the passage cited from the original edition of his Treatise on Education, is *kicshoes*; probably intended for *kickshose*, agreeably to the pronunciation of the French *chose*, as it had been used by Featley, a little before Milton: "I make bold to set on the board *kickeshoses*, and variety of strange fruits." Dippers Dipt, 1645. p. 199.

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kicshoes*. *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. s.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shaks.*

KID. *n. s.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which sight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton, P. L.*

So *kids* and whelps their sires and dams express;
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. [From *cidweln*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To KID.* *v. a.* [cÿðan, Saxon; to declare, to make known; *kit*, Teut. known.] To discover; to shew; to make known.

The fame, which maie nought be hid,
Throughout the londe is soone *kid*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

The sothfastnesse, that now is hid,
Without coverture shall be *kid*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 2172.

But, ah! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute,
That *kydst* the hidden kindes of many a weede,
Yet *kydst* not ene to cure thy sore heart-roote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

KI'DDED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

KI'DDER.† *n. s.*

1. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*
2. A badger, or carrier of goods on horseback. Ray. A travelling vender of small wares. Moore's Suffolk Words.

KI'DDLE.* *n. s.* [Norman Fr. *kideux*, kiddles, Kelham; *kidellus*, low Latin. The word is in Magna Charta.] A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish. Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *kettle*.

Fishes love not old *kydles*, as they do the new. *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem.* (1652,) p. 71.

KI'DDOW.* *n. s.* The most common English name of the Lomwia, a web-footed bird, common on our shores, and called in different places the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout. *Chambers.*

KI'DLING.* *n. s.* [from *kid*.] A young kid.

Mountains where the wanton *kidling* dallies. *W. Browne.*

Like *kidlings* blithe and merry. *Gay.*

To KI'DNAP.† *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

This poor child was *kidnapped* by the Jews. *Drummond, Trav.* (*Lett. dat.* 1744,) p. 18.

The offence of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

KI'DNAPPER. *n. s.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY.† *n. s.* [Etymology unknown. Dr. Johnson. — There is great probability in Serenius's derivation of our word from the Icel. *quidr*. Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh*. Our word might at first be *quidney*.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and *kidneys*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *n. s.* [*phaseolus*. So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. [*anthillis*.] } *n. s.* Plants.
KI'DNEYWORT. [*cotyledon*.] } *Ainsworth.*

KIE.* Kine. Our northern word. See also KEE, and KY.

KI'LDERKIN.† *n. s.* [Dutch, *kindeken*, a baby; "vasculum, dolium; octava pars *cadi*; quod eandem habeat rationem ad integrum dolium, quam infantulus ad hominem perfectum." Junius. Skinner accordingly denominates it *the great cask's baby*, "filiolus vasis majoris."

Bishop Parker, who was Dryden's contemporary, writes our word, nearer to the Dutch, *kinderkin*.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

Many vessels of authority, some *kinderkins*, some hogsheads, some tuns.

Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 11.

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *quell*; cpellan, Saxon: *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'st thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
— Please you, I'd rather kill two enemies.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Ye have brought us forth into this wildnerness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Exod.* xvi. 3.

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. 2 *Macc.* v. 13.

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shaks.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers? 1 *Sam.* xxv. 11.

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or balm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle.
Floyer on the Humours.

KI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son. *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But died, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *n. s.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. s.* [cyln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not slacked. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

KILT.† Used by Spenser for *killed*; not in the phrase of the Irish, for merely *hurt*, or *wounded*, but *deprived of life*. It is also thus used in the Westmoreland and Lancashire dialects.

But what art thou, that tell'st of nephews *kilt*?
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 26.

A horse, please your honour, that this man here sold me at the fair of Gurtishannon, last Shrove fair — lay down three times with myself, and *kilt* me! *Castle Rackrent*, p. 206.

This word frequently occurs in the preceding pages, where it means not *killed*, but much *hurt*. In Ireland, not only cowards, but the brave, "die many times before their death!" *Ibid. Gloss.*

To KILT.* *v. a.* [*kilte-op*, Dan. Brockett.] To tuck up; to truss up the clothes: as, she *kilts* her gown. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

KI'MBO.† *adj.* [*a schembo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — See KAM. Serenius considers the Icel. *kime*, *kimpell*, ansa, the handle of a pot or jug, as likely to have suggested our word; and, in our old lexicography, the word is *kembol*, which Sherwood renders, in the following phrase, conformably to this etymon, "with arms set on *kemboll*, les bras courbez *en anse*." Others write our word *kembo*.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd.
Dryden, Virg.

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

KI'MNEL.* See KEMELIN.

KIN.† *n. s.* [cynn, Sax. *kyn*, Icel. *kun*, Gothick. Wicliffe writes our word *kyn*.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errours.
Bacon, Adv. Villiers.

The unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind, confound.
Shakspeare.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd, *Davies.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst,
And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

KIN.* *adj.* Of the same nature; congenial; kindred.

Some *kin* afray,
Envie, or pride, or passion, or offence.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind*-hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil.
St. Luke, vi. 35.

KIND-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*kind* and *heart*.] Having great benevolence; a frequent colloquial expression; as, a *kind-hearted* man.

The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen,
Kind-hearted transport round their captain threw
The soldiers' fond embrace; o'erflow'd their eyes
With tender floods, and loos'd the general voice
To cries resounding loud — The sea, the sea!
Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.

KIND.† *n. s.* [*kund*, Gothick; from *kun*. See KIN.]

1. Race; generical class. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton, P. L.*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South, Serm.*

He with his wife were only left behind
Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*.
Dryden.

Some acts of virtue are common to Heathens and Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians, after a more sublime manner than among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterbury.*

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many.
Baker.

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

4. Nature; natural determination.

A monstrous cruelty 'gainst course of *kind*.
Spenser, F. Q.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And, in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow creature.
Dryden.

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred. *Bacon, Ess.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

KI'NDED.* *part. adj.* [cennan, Sax. to beget; from *kind*.] Begotten.

Though she still have worne
Her days in war, yet (weet thou) was not borne
Of bears and tygres, nor so salvage-mynded
As that, albe all love of men she scorne,
She yet forgets that she of men was *kynded*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To KI'NDLE.† *v. a.* [Probably from the Welsh *cynne*, or *cynneu*, to light, to set on fire; Serenius notices also the Goth. *kinda*, accendere, *kyndell*, candela. But our old word was without the *d*, as in Gower's Conf. Am. B. 7. "Fire *kenled*." Then it became *kendle*, as in Barret's Alveary; and lastly *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Is.* xliv. 15.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *King Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun. *South.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job*, xix. 11.

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

3. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
— As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakspeare.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is.* xliii. 2.

KI'NDLER.† *n. s.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

By what equity is a publick rebellion commended in the *kindlers* of it, that it may be punished in the furtherers?
Bewailing of the Peace of Germany, (1635,) p. 47.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLESS.* *adj.* [*kind* and *less*.] Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

KI'NDLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *kindly*.]

1. Favour; affection; good will.

In kinde a father, but not *kindliness*.
Sackville's Gorboduc, (1561.)

2. Natural disposition; natural course.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Fruits and corn are much advanced by temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 427.

KI'NDLY.† *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Natural; fit; proper.

The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skill.
Spenser, F. Q.

The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Litany.*

3. The foregoing senses seem to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

4. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions dost thou move,
And scatter'st where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heavens, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDLY.† *adv.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakspeare.*

I sometimes lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another.
Rom. xii. 10.

His griefs some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who, with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and countenance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

2. Naturally; fitly. [from *kind*, the substantive.]

Like as men sow, such corne needs must they reape;
And nature planted so in each degree,
That crabs like crabs will *kindly* crawle and creepe.
Mir. for Mag. p. 464.

This do, and do it *kindly*, gentle sirs;
It will be pastime passing excellent.
Shakspeare, Tam. of Shrew.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison, Spect.* No. 405.

KI'NDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour, love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men.
Ecclus. xxxvi. 28.

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people.
Collier of Friendship.

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd.
Prior.

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us.
Rogers, Serm.

2. Benefit conferred.

KI'NDRED.† *n. s.* [from *kin*; cynnen, Saxon. Accordingly our old word was *kinred*. So Chaucer writes it; so our old lexicography gives it; and it continued to be used till late in the 17th century. "The boy is brought in by his father and *kinred*, in his new vest and turbant." Smith, Manners of the Turks, p. 40.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own.
Dryden.

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain.
Denham.

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE.† *n. s.* plur. from *cow*, that is, *cowen*.

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *B. Jonson.*

A field I went amid the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. . . . *Gay.*

KING. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verstegan.*]

1. Monarch; supreme governour.

The great *King* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare, Merch. Ven.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*.
Shakspeare.

The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
Till common interest plac'd the sway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen.
Pope.

4. KING *at Arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Philips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenetting. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James*.

KI'NGCUP. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup*.] The name is properly, according to Gerard, *king-cob*.] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. s.* [*king* and *dom*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shakspeare.*

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num.* xxxii. 33.

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGDOMED.* *adj.* [from *kingdom*.] Proud of kingly power. Not in use.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
And batters down himself. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. s.* [*halcyon*.] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *king fishers* play on shore. *May, Virgil.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *king fishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KI'NGHOOD.* *n. s.* [*king* and *hood*.] State of being a king.

The people for to guide and lede,
Which is the charge of his *kinghede*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 7.

KI'NGLIKE.† } *adj.* [from *king*.]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakspeare.*

I, *kinglike*, sate, with armed troops inclos'd. *Sandys, Job.* p. 42.

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakspeare.*

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakspeare.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope, Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kings-evil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. s.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new-modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. s.* [*asphodelus*.] A plant.

KI'NGSTONE. *n. s.* [*squatina*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

To KINK.* *v. n.* [*kichen, kinchen*, Teut. difficulter spirare.] To labour for breath, as in the hooping-cough. A northern word. Ray, Grose, and Brockett.

KINK.* *n. s.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter. Grose, and Brockett's N. C. Words. Hence KINK-COUGH, or CHINCOUGH; and KINKHAUST, which see.

KI'NKHAUST.* *n. s.* A violent cough; Lancashire; the chincough. See CHINCOUGH, and HAUST.

KI'NSFOLK. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job*, xix. 14.

KI'NSMAN. *n. s.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman*'s arms, who first appear'd in fight. *Dryden, Fab.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. s.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinswoman*. *Dennis's Letters.*

KI'NTAL.* See QUINTAL.

KI'PPER.* *adj.* [of unknown etymology.] A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.

That no salmon be taken between Gravesend and Henley upon Thames in *kipper* time, viz. between the Invention of the Cross (3 May) and the Epiphany. Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. III. *Cowel.*

The salmon, after spawning, become very poor and thin; and are called *kipper*. *Pennant, Zool.* iii. 242.

KIRN.* See KERN.

KIRK. *n. s.* [cyrce, Saxon; κυριακὴ, Gr.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Nor is it all the nation has these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleveland.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the Scots. *King Charles.*

KI'RKMAN.* *n. s.* [*kirk* and *man*.] One of the church of Scotland.

It [the king's declaration] in the month of July 1637, was publickly read in the great church of Edinburgh. The *kirkmen* took fire at it; nor wanted there some in England to fan the flame. *Vindiciæ Carolinæ*, (1692,) p. 37.

KI'RTLE.† *n. s.* [cyrtel, Saxon; *kiortell*, Iceland. Of old we find the same term applied to the gowns worn by the men. Thus Franco-Goth. "Ung altre lui vestira un *kyrtel* du rouge tartarin." V. Du Cange, and Callander's Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 106. It was indeed the name of the surcoat at the creation of knights of the garter.] A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak.

Damosellis two,
Right yong, and full of semelyhede,
In *kirtils*, and none other wede. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 778.

Yclad he was full small and proprely
All in a *kirtel* of a light waget. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What stuff wilt have a *kirtle* of? I shall receive money on Thursday: thou shalt have a cap tomorrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Marlow.*

KI'RTLED.* *adj.* [from *kirtle.*] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery-*kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus.

To KISS.† *v. a.* [Saxo, cyꝛꝛan; Su. Goth. *kyssa*; Welsh, *cusan*; κύω κύσω, Greek. Thus *kuss* is *kiss*, in some parts of the north of England. Chaucer writes it *kess.*]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss.* *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss'd* her lips,
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other.
Shakspeare.

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms.
Shakspeare.

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise.
Shakspeare, Mercht. of Ven.

KISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

KI'SSER.† *n. s.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses. *Sherwood.*

KI'SSINGCOMFIT.* *n. s.* [*kissing* and *comfit.*] Perfumed sugar-plums, to make the breath sweet.

Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves; hail *kissing-comfits*, and snow eringoes. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. s.* [*kissing* and *crust.*] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King, Cookery.*

KIST.* *n. s.* [ceꝛt, Saxon; *kist*, German; *cist*, Welsh.] A chest. Lancashire, Westmoreland, and other parts of the north.

KIT.† *n. s.*

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle. [probably from *cithara*, Lat.; κίθαρα, Gr. See GUITAR.]

The gittern and the *kit* the wandering fidlers like. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit.* *Grew, Mus.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. [*kitte*, *kit*, Dutch.]
4. A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a cover. [*kitte*, Dutch, Ray; *kuttr*, "tonnula sex circitèr sextarios continens." Serenius.]
5. A set or company; generally in a contemptuous sense, "the whole *kit* of them." Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss. All the whole *kit*, whether applied to persons or things. Craven Dialect. A tribe; a collection; a gang. Jennings, W. Country Words.

KI'TCAT.* *adj.*

1. Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who excelled in mutton pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment.

You have been for some years past laying the foundation of new schemes in your *kit-cat* clubs, calf's head clubs, juntos, and other infernal cabals of this kind!
Acc. of Tom Whig, Esq. (1710.) p. 31.

Our modern celebrated clubs are founded upon eating and drinking. — The *kit-cat* itself is said to have taken its original from a mutton-pie.
Addison, Spect. No. 9. (1710-11.)

2. Denoting a portrait, somewhat larger than a three quarter's, and less than a half length; so called from the room in which portraits of the kit-cat club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths.

There is a *kit-cat* size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix, which is faint, but sweetly done.
Drummond, Trav. p. 31.

KI'TCHEN. *n. s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; cỳcene, Sax.; *cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyshen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statue to pass. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use. *Hooker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

To KI'TCHEN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To use thriftily. A northern word. Grose. Still in use as a Scottish expression in the sense of to save, to be sparing of. See Dr. Jamieson's Supplem. in voce.

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens.* *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID.† *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

Did not her *kitchenmaid* rail, taunt, and scorn me? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *stuff.*] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne.

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench.*
Shakspeare.

Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench.*
Swift.

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. s.* [cỳta, Saxon; *milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards pray at liberty. *Shaksp.*

The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested *kite!* thou liest. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KITE.* *n. s.* [*qued*, Su. Goth. *quidr*, Icel. κύτος, Gr. the belly. Craven Dialect.] In the north of England, the belly.

KI'TESFOOT. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH.* *n. s.* [cỳðe, knowledge, Saxon; cỳðan, to make known.] Acquaintance. Bullokar. *Kith* and *kin*, friends and relations. A northern expression. Brockett.

First she made hym the fleese to wynne;
And after that from *kith* and kynne,
With great treasore with him she staye.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

KI'TLING.* *n. s.* [*catulus*, Lat.] A whelp; the young of all beasts. Barret, Alv. 1580. Now, a young cat or kitten.

Whither go you now?
What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings?*
B. Jonson, Fox.

KI'TTEN. *n. s.* [*katteken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten*, or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken.*] A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than an horse, is not experience; nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten.*
Wiseman.

Helen was just slipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born.
Shakspeare.

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it.
L'Estrange.

KI'TTIWAKE.* *n. s.* A bird of the gull kind; common among the rocks of Flamborough head.

To KI'TTLE.* *v. a.* [citelan, Saxon, titillare.] To tickle. Common in the north of England. It is also in Sherwood's old dictionary.

KI'TTLE.* *adj.* [*keteligh*, Teut. [Uncertain; fickle; difficult; unsafe: applied to the *weather*, to *work*, to a *horse*, &c. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett.

KI'TTLISH.* *adj.* [from *kittle.*] Ticklish. A northern word. Grose.

KIVE.* *n. s.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive, (*mashing-fat,*) stands. Kelly's Scotch Proverbs, p. 300. cited by Dr. Jamieson, in his Scottish dictionary; who says, "I have not met with this word any where else." It appears, however, to be of English usage, and by an old author of great merit.

Lime, or calke which is strong lime, is used to accelerate the fermentation of the woad, which, by the help of the same pot-ashes and warm liquors kept always so, in three or four days will come to work like a *kive* of beer, and will have a blue or rather greenish froth or flowry upon it; answering to the yest of the *kive*.

Sir W. Petty, Hist. of Dying, Sprat's H.R.Soc. p. 301.

To KI'VER.* *v. a.* To cover. See *To* COVER. Mr. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English language, gives a catalogue of words, of which the use and pronunciation are deformed by the natives of London. Among these are *kiver* for *cover;* which, however, he might have defended by Chaucer's employment of *kever*, and by Huloet's introduction into his old dictionary of *kiver*, for the more modern *cover*.

To KI'ZEN, or KI'ZZEN.* *v. a.* [*gizen*, Icel. hisco. Craven Dial.] To parch; to dry up. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

To KLICK.† *v. n.*

1. To make a small sharp noise. [from *clack.*]
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch. Dr. Johnson. — It has the sense also of to catch up, to snatch, in the north of England.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knap* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To KNA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab.*] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK.† *n. s.* [cnapinge, skill, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — The word seems to have been formed, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, from the *knacking* or *snapping*, of the fingers used by jugglers. See Cotgrave in V. NIQUET, viz. "a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, bauble, matter of small value, &c." And in V. MATASSINER *des mains*, viz. "to move, knack, or waggle the fingers, like a juggler, player, &c."]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

The more queint *knakkes* that they make. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale.*

These *knacks* were brought first into England by them. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

When I was young, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks:* I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'st but sigh
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*

But is't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *B. Jonson.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK.† *v. n.* [*knacken*, Teut. frangere. And Barret defines our *knack*, "to break a nut." Alv. 1580.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks, or a nut is cracked; to chink.

If they can hear their beads *knack* upon each other. *Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis.*

2. To speak finely or affectedly. North. *Grose.*

KNA'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *knack.*]

1. A maker of small work; one that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses. Ray.

One part for plow-right, *knacker*, and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainsw.*

KNA'CKISH.* *adj.* [from *knack.*] Trickish; knavishly artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 479.

KNA'CKISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *knackish.*] Artifice; trickery.

A set form (of prayer) will prevent all pride and *knackishness*, and preserve the publick worship in its due reverence and honour. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 539.

KNA'CKY.* *adj.* [from *knack.*] Handy; having a knack, perhaps, of doing several things. Moore's Suffolk Words. Cunning; crafty: so used in Berwickshire. Dr. Jamieson.

KNAG.† *n. s.* [*knack*, *knocke*, *knocht*, nodus, Teut. *knoge*, condylus. Su. Goth. *cnag*, Irish, a knob, a peg.]

1. A hard knot in wood. *Barret.*

I have cutte of the *knagges* that you poynted upon. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. E.1.

2. A peg for hanging any thing upon.

I schall hyt hynge on a *knag*. *Romance of Le Bone Florence.*

3. *Knags* are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers. *Sherwood.*
4. *Knags* also are pointed rocks, or rugged tops of hills. [V. Ihre, *knagglig.*] Brockett's N. C. Words.

KNA'GGY.† *adj.* [from *knag.*]

1. Knotty; set with hard rough knots. *Sherwood.*
2. Figuratively, full of rough or sour humours: illhumoured. Used in the north of England.

KNAP.† *n. s.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Sax. a protuberance.]

1. A protuberance; a swelling prominence; a knoll; a hillock.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon, Ess. of Building.*

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill. *Brown, Eclog.* 1.

2. The pile on cloth. See NAP.

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Ps. Com. Prayer.*

He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*

2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel o water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiseman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*papaver, spumeum.*] A plant.

KNA'PPISH.* *adj.* [from *knap.*] Our old word for *snappish;* froward. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

To KNA'PPLE.† *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a sharp quick noise. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. Cotgrave defines it "to nibble or eat like a squirrel; to gnaw." V. GRIGNOTER.

KNA'PPY.* *adj.* [from *knap.*] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Huloet.*

KNA'PSACK.† *n. s.* [from *knappen*, Germ. to eat. But see SNAPSACK.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. s.* [*jacea*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNAR.† *n. s.* [*knor*, German; but our word is more frequently written *knur*; though the adjective *knarry*, hitherto unnoticed, is very old. See KNUR. "A bunch or *knor* in a tree," is noticed in our lexicography. See Wythall's Dict. 1568.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knars* deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold,
Dryden.

KNA'RLED.* *adj.* [from *knar.*] Knotted. See GNARLED. It should be *knarled.*

KNA'RRY.* *adj.* [from *knar.*] Knotty; stubby. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

Knotty *knarry* barrein trees old
Of stubbes sharpe, and hidous to behold.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

This *knarry* club — the which no hand shall ever tosse. *Transl. of Seneca*, (1581,) fol. 213.

KNA'VE.† *n. s.* [cnapa, Saxon, *knab*, German; *knabe*, *knape*, Iceland. All these have reference both to *child* and *servant*, which our word originally denoted. Mr. Tooke's opinion that the Saxon cnapa, *knave*, was probable napaŏ, *i. e.* ne-hapaŏ, ȝenapaŏ, *qui nihil habet*, (who has nothing,) the third person singular of nabban, *i. e.* ne-habban, is not likely to be received.]

1. A boy; a male or man-child.

Sche bare a *knave*-child. *Wicliffe, Rev.* xii. 5.

He had of children younge two;
Fixus the first was of tho,
A *knave*-child, right faire withall!
A daughter eke, the whiche men call
Helle. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For lord and *knave* is all one wey,
When they be bore and when they dey.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath sir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light:
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave?*
Sidney.

He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;
A verier hine than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brooke their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't: I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like Æsop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry*. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from friends. *Pope, Lett.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISHLY.† *adv.* [from *knavish.*]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

It is ordinary for hosts to be *knavishly* witty. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 8.

KNA'VISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *knavish.*] State or quality of being knavish. *Sherwood.*

To KNAW.* Sometimes written for *gnaw.* See also *To* BEGNAW.

To KNEAD.† *v. a.* cnæban, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch. "Ab antiq. *knet*, massa. Wachter. Potius autem id deductum iverim ab Icel. *knaea*, vel *naeda*, factitare, movere." Serenius. The Saxon ȝnıdan also is to knead, as well as cnæban.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be;
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison, Spect.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and *knead*. *Prior.*

The cake she *kneaded* was the savoury meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADER.* *n. s.* [from *knead.*] A baker. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. s.* [from *knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs*. *Exod.* viii. 3.

KNEE.† *n. s.* [*kniw*, Goth. cneop, Sax. *knee*, Dutch. Mr. Horne Tooke believes the Saxon hnıȝan, and the Gothick *kneiwan*, to be same verb, meaning to bow, to bend; and the substantives to have been thence formed. A similar opinion appears to have long before been entertained by Serenius, who notices the Gothick verb in his illustration of our substantive; adding, however, the Icel. *hnie*, *hnea*, the knee, "vox antiquissima."]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she lived. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy *knees*. *Milton, P. L.*

Wearied with length of ways, worn out with toil,
Io lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heaven, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed, but not for building houses, that shall stand firm, *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go, you that banish'd him,
A mile before his tent, fall down and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dowerless took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and, squire-like, pension beg. *Shakspeare.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee.*]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed.*
2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grass.

KNEEDE'EP.† *adj.* [*knee* and *deep.*]

1. Rising to the knees.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *kneedeep* within a month. *Milton, Brief Hist. of Muscovia.*

2. Sunk to the knees.

Gone already;
Inch thick, *kneedeep!* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep* through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNEE-CRO'OKING.* *adj.* [*knee* and *crook.*] Obsequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave.
Shakspeare, Othello.

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. s.* [*gramen geniculatum.*] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM.† *n. s.* [*aquifolium.*] The name of a plant, called also *kneeholly.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *St. Matt.* xvii. 14.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ELER.* *n. s.* [from *kneel.*] One who shews obeisance by kneeling.

In this part of the church, —stood the class of the penitents, who were called *kneelers*, because at their going out, they fell down upon their knees before the bishop, who laid his hands upon them.
Lewis, Consecration of Churches, p. 95.

KNE'PAN. *n. s.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pully. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.
Peacham on Drawing.

KNEETI'MBER.* *n. s.* See the second sense of KNEE.

We see how the shipwright doth make use of *kneetimber*, and other cross-grained pieces, as well as of streight and even, for framing a goodly vessel to ride on Neptune's back. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 4.

KNEETRI'BUTE. *n. s.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute, yet unpaid prostration vile.
Milton, P. L.

KNELL.† *n. s.* [*cnill, cnul*, Welsh, the ringing of bells, a passing-bell; cnyll, Sax. from cnyllan, to strike a bell, to ring a bell. Some refer these words, as well as *knoll*, to the Latin *nola*, a little bell, which had its name from *Nola*, a town in Campania, in which they are pretended to have been invented, or to have been first used for pious purposes.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakspeare.*

Sea-nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Skakspeare, Tempest.*

When he was brought again to the bar to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgement, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely.
Shakspeare.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings.
Donne.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing *knell.*
Cowley.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The amorous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw and kiss'd her in her shrowd. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterite of know.

KNICK-KNACK.* A colloquial term, meaning any trifle or toy. See the first sense of KNACK.

KNIFE.† *n. s.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Saxon; *knif*, Su. *kniv.* Dan. *canif*, Fr. *knyf*, old Teut. both a knife and a sword, Kilian; *knif*, Icel. *hneipa*, to cut. Serenius. Some cite the Greek ξίφος, a sword. It is to the Celtick *cneifio*, to shear, however, that we may trace these words.]

1. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Blest pow'rs, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife.* *Crashaw.*

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

2. A sword or dagger.

The time appointed nowe
Approached is, when *knife*
Of manly knight must yelde him fame,
And end the deadly strife.
Elviden, Hist. of Pisistr. and Catanea, bl. l. M. 6.

The red-cross knight was slain with paynim *knife.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

KNIGHT.† *n. s.* [cnihc, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant or pupil. Dr. Johnson.—The Saxon word originally means a boy, cnihc, and cneohc; cnihcild; cnichad, *childhood.* Wachter and Ihre consider it as from the same stock with cnapa, or cnapa, a little boy. See KNAVE. Dr. Jamieson refers it to cneo, *generation*, which cneohc nearly resembles. The word next signified a servant, like *knave;* and often a military one: "I am a man ordeynid under power, and, have *knightis* under me." Wicliffe, St. Matt. viii. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the participle cnyt, (from cnyttan, to bind, *un attaché.*]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir:* as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.

That same *knight's* own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

This *knight;* but yet why should I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this reverent stile?
Daniel, Civil Wars.

No squire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. Shakspeare uses it of a female, and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight;*
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakspeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* [*chevalier errant*, Fr.] A wandering knight: one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.
Denham.

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Post.*† A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post, or pillory.

I may not term them men, if there be such as I have heard to be, who will not let to sweare upon a booke, and that before any judge, beyng hyred thereunto for money. And such are called by the names of *knightes of the poste*, more fit for the gallowes than to live in a commonwealth where Christ is professed.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 39. b.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred ponnds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir.*

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted.* *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the Lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *n. s.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his noursling, when he *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart.
Spenser, F. Q.

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour.
Shakspeare.

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in?
B. Jonson.

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays.
Pope.

KNI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully shamed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

KNI'GHTLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *knightly*.] Duties of a knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not ghesse
The cause of that his sorrowfull constraint;
Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishnesse,
That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Train'd up in feasts of armes and *knightlinesse*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 45.

KNI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws?
As in a listed field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try.
Dryden.

KNI'GHTLY.* *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*.
Waller.

2. To tye.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakspeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free.
Spenser, F. Q.

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power.
Shakspeare.

O let the vile world end,
And the premised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Lay your highness'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tye
For ever *knit*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves.
Shakspeare.

If ye become peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Col.* ii. 2.

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Usurp the chair of wit! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.
Bacon.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastic round. *Milton, Comus.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince?
Addison, Cato.

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts*, x. 11.

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's musick. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.
Dryden.

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning most sea-like. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakspeare.*

KNITCH.* *n. s.* [probably from *knit*; what is bound together.] A burden of wood: a fagot. *Huloet.*

Gadere ye togidre the taris, and bynde them togidre in *knycches* to be brent.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xiii.

KNI'TTABLE.* *adj.* [from *knit*.] That may be knit or united. *Huloet.*

KNI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

KNI'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *knit*.] Junction.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof.
Wotton on Architecture.

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle*.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

KNI'TTLE.† *n. s.* [from *knit*.]

1. A string that gathers a purse round.
Ainsworth.

2. A small line, used for various purposes at sea.

KNOB.† *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax. *knoppe*, Germ. *knubb*, Su. Goth. See also KNOP.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

The *knobbes* sitting on his cheeks.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Their staves and *knobs*, crowned with a rose or lily. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 206.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat. *Ray.*

To KNOB.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bunch out; to grow into knobs. *Kersey.*

KNO'BBED.† *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

His knuckles *knobb'd*, his flesh deep dented in,
With tawed hands, and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS.† *n. s.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs. *Sherwood.*

KNO'BBY.] *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns.
More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, st. 33.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Sax.; *cnoce*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate! *Shakspeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it.
Shakspeare.

For harbour *at* a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword.
Dryden.

3. *To* KNOCK *under*. A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Submission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle: as, to *knock up*, to rouse by knocking; to *knock down*, to fell by a blow.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

How do you mean removing him;
— Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains.
Shakspeare, Othello.

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty.
Locke.

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*
His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school.
Pope.

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket.
Cleaveland.

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryd.*

'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together;
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed. *Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club.
Richardson, Clarissa.

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree.
South, Serm.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground.
Grew, Cosmol.

KNOCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*.
Dryden.

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden, Fab.*

KNO'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *knock*.]

1. One that fells by a blow; one that knocks down. *Sherwood.*

2. He that knocks. *Johnson.*

3. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

A very odd fellow desired recommendation from me for a new invention of *knockers* to doors.
Tatler, No. 105.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

KNO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *knock*.] Beating at the door.

Then nightly *knockings* at your door will cease,
Whose noiseless hammer then may rest in peace.
Congreve, Ovid.

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shakspeare.

KNOLL.† *n. s.* [cnolle, Sax. the top of a hill; *knolle*, Teut. a little hill; *knol*, Norm. Fr. a hill.]

1. A little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain. *Ray, N. C. Words.*

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which not unfrequently project from it. *Wyndham's Tour.*

2. A turnip. Kent. Ray, and Grose.

KNO'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *To knoll*.] One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

KNOP.† *n. s.* [*knoppe*, Teut. and Germ. *knopp*, Su. Goth.] A knob; a protuberance; a button; a bud. Dr. Johnson has merely followed Ainsworth in calling the word "any tufty top," without an example; and calls it unjustly a corruption of *knap*. *Knop* is one of our oldest substantives; as meaning either the bud of a flower, or any protuberance or bunch.

A robe —
With a bend of gold tassilled,
And *knoppis* fine of gold. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1080.

Aboute the redde rosis springing
The stalke ywas as rishe right,
And there on stode the *knoppe* uprighte.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 1704.

Three bowls made like unto almonds, with a *knop* and a flower in one branch. *Exod.* xxv. 33.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers. 1 *Kings*, vi. 18.

Smite the lintel of the door, [in the margin, chapiter or *knop*.] *Amos*, ix. 1.

Josephus hath taken some pains to make out the seminal *knop* of henbane.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 67.

KNO'PPED.* *adj.* [from *knop*.] Having knobs; fastened as with a knop or button.

High shoes *knoppid* with dagges.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 7212.

KNOR.* *n. s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A knot. See KNAR.

KNOT.† *n. s.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound.
Sidney.

As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Flowers worthy of paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain.
Milton, P. L.

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half express'd, and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase.
Prior.

3. Any bond of association or union. [from *knit*.]

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown.
Shakspeare.

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love?
Shakspeare.

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knot*, the smallest looseness made.
Cowley.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.* xiii. 13.

Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland.
King Charles.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *South, Serm.*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band. [from *knit*.]

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.
L'Estrange.

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear.
Addison, Spect.

8. A cluster; a collection. [from *knit*.]

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon, Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

9. A bird of the snipe kind; said to be so named from *Canute*, who was very fond of it.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 25.

My footboy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons,
Knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

10. In naval language, the division of the log-line; a *knot* answering to a *mile* by land.

11. An epaulet. See SHOULDERKNOT.

To KNOT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley.*

At his foot
The spaniel dying for some venial fault,
Under dissection of the *knotted* scourge. *Cowper.*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves.
Bacon, War with Spain.

To KNOT.† *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

They think it a more rational way of spending their time in *knotting*, or making an housewife.
Skelton, Deism Rev. Dial. viii.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *n. s.* [*chamæmorus.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS.† *n. s.* [*knot* and *grass; polygonum.*] A plant.

You minimus of hind'ring *knotgrass* made.
Shakspeare.

The savoury herb
Of *knotgrass*, dew-besprent. *Milton, Comus.*

KNO'TLESS.* *adj.* [*knot* and *less.*]

1. Without knots. *Huloet.*

Here silver firs with *knotless* trunks ascend.
Congreve, Ovid's Met. Orph. and Euryd.

2. Without difficulty; without any thing to obstruct the passage. Obsolete.

Bothe Troilus and Troie toun
Shall *knottelesse* throughout her herte slide.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 769.

KNO'TTED.† *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots; full of protuberances.

You shall be ill cured of the *knotted* gout, if you have nothing else but a wide shoe.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 169.

The *knotted* oaks shall show'rs of honey weep.
Dryden.

2. Having figures of which the lines intersect each other; having "curious knots," as Shakspeare and Milton express it, in allusion to the garden-taste of the time. See the second sense of KNOT.

The west corner of thy curious—*knotted* garden.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

KNO'TTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *knotty.*]

1. Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite: the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts.

He has omitted the characteristical excellencies of this famous piece of Grecian workmanship, [the Farnesian Hercules,] namely, the uncommon breadth of the shoulders, the *knottiness* and spaciousness of the chest.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

KNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their listening branches bow.
Roscommon.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came.
Dryden, Æn.

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wise to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize.
L'Estrange.

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie.
Dryden.

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW.† *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon; *kunnan*, Gothick; γινώσκω, γνόω, to know, Greek; and νοέω, to understand; from νόος, νᾶς, the mind.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come?
Shakspeare.

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisd.* iv. 1.

The gods all things *know*. *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew*.
Denham.

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you.
1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton, P. L.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shaksp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Luke*, xxiv. 35.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 1.

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.
Acts, xii. 11.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy.
Tillotson.

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it.
Shakspeare.

There is but one mineral body that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he *knew for*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

5. *To* KNOW *of.* In Shakspeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries.
Glanville, Scepsis.

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Huloet.*

God,—the most certain and true *knower* of all things. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, (1606,) p. 172.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry.
Southern.

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South, Serm.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *n. s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly.* *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. 1 *Kings*, ix. 27.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge.* *Sidney.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth*, ii. 10.

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE.† *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow. Not now in use; but formerly very common; and is moreover one of our oldest verbs.

Knowleche ye ech to othire youre sinnes. *Wicliffe, St. James*, v.

I *knowledge* my follye, wherewith ye have with good right imbraided me. *Sir T. Elyot*, fol. 127. b.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *n. s.* [cnucl, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face besmear'd in blood. *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

KNUFF.† *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather a corruption of *gnoff.* See GNOFF.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*

KNUR.† } *n. s.* [*knor*, German, from
KNURLE.} *knoll*, Wachter; *knowr*, Norm. Fr. See also KNAR, and KNOR.] A knot; a hard substance.

Knurre or knob of a tree. *Huloet.*

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward.*

KNU'RLED.* *adj.* [from *knurle.*] Set with knurles; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNU'RRY.* *adj.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots.

Now I am like the *knurrie*-bulked oke. *Drayton, Shep. Garland*, (1593,) p. 8.

KONED.† for *konned*, or *conned*, i. e. knew. Spenser. So *kunne*, to know. Wicliffe. [*kunnan*, Goth.; cunnan, Sax.] Obsolete.

KO'RAN.* *n. s.* [*koran*, Arab. See ALCORAN.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

The *koran*, — far from supporting its arrogant claim to a supernatural work, sinks below the level of many compositions confessedly of human original. *Professor White, Serm.* vi.

KSAR,* *n. s.* [See CZAR.] A Russian sovereign.

The Russian *ksar*
In Mosco. *Milton, P. L.*

KUSS.* See *To* KISS.

KY.* *n. s.* [cỳ, Sax.] Kine. See KEE, and KIE.

To KYD.† *v. n.* To know. See *To* KID.

L.

L

L† A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated; as, hlaf, *loaf*; hlœfdiz, *lady.*

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall; still; full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail; feel; veal; cool.* In a word of more syllables it is usually written single; as, *channel; canal; tendril.* It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as *Bible; title.*

Originally this letter, at the end of a monosyllable, was not doubled; *al, ful, shal*, &c. being the form of our old English.

L A

It is sometimes mute; as, in *alms, calf, chalk*, and some other words.

LA.† *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*; unless it be the French *la.* Dr. Johnson. — This is not the case; the expression is pure Saxon; la nu, *lo now!* " la hu orc, *lo!*

how oft." Ps. lxxvii. 45.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

LAB.* *n. s.* A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. One of our oldest words; and yet preserved in the Exmouth dialect. Chaucer uses also *labbing* for *blabbing*.

I am no *labbe*,
Ne though I say it, I n'am not lefe to gabbe.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

LA'BDANUM. *n. s.* A resin, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not an agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL.† *n. s.* [*labellum*, Lat.]

1. The earliest sense seems to be that of a small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel; as, "a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre; *labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns; also jesses hanging at hawks' legs." Barret's Alveary, 1580. Thus Ainsworth translates "infula" a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre.

2. A small slip or scrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

4. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or codicil.
Harris.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.
Shakspeare.

To LA'BEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affix a label on any thing, in order to distinguish it.

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

LA'BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

LABIODE'NTAL.† *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

P and B are labial: Ph and Bh, or F and V, are *labiodental*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LABO'RANT. *n. s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use.

I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY.† *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemist's work-room.

They had forged this new doctrine in the *laboratories* at Rome.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 1. § 4.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South.*

A spacious cave within its farmost part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace.
Prior.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do'st thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil, *Laborious* virtues all? learn them from Cato.
Addison.

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship yet neglects to stop the leak.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

I chuse *laboriously* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth, and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

Idleness is the emptiness, and business the fulness of the soul; and we all know that we may infuse what we will into an empty vessel, but a full one has no room for a farther infusion. In a word, idleness is that which sets all the capacities of the soul wide open, to let in the evil spirit, and to give both him, and all the villanies he can bring along with him, a free reception, and a full possession; whereas, on the contrary, *laboriousness* shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind, whereby a temptation would enter, and (which is yet more) leaves no void room for it to dwell there, if by any accident it should chance to creep in.
South, Serm. vi. 372.

LA'BOUR. *n. s.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed.
Shakspeare.

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain.
1 *Thess.* iii. 5.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband so much sweat. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to affect our wishful vow. *Spenser.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throes come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*.
Graunt.

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South, Serm.*

To LA'BOUR.† *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?
— You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*.
Shakspeare.

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?
— None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.* v. 9.

He is so touched with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul *labours* for an expression to represent it. *Notes on Pope's Odyss.*

Epaphrus saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col.* iv. 12.

2. To do work; to take pains.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Ecclus.* xix. 1.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh.* iv. 22.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the *labourers* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*. Lat.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*.
B. Jonson.

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiseman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *labouring* skies. *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *labouring* moon.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

This exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throes of birth;
For the unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame.
Dryden, Ovid.

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring god.
Pope.

language; but it is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Laconick* he has given with an example only from Pope; but that word was also in use long before Pope wrote. The expression, as Dr. Johnson has observed under *laconick*, is from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words. They are said to have answered the letter of Philip, in which he threatened that *if* he came near their city he would destroy it, with merely the word *if*.] Short; concise; brief; pithy.

The learned Plutarch in his *laconical* apophthegms tells of a sophister, that made a long and tedious oration in praise of Hercules.
Harrington, Apolog. of Poetrie.

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod: all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well; which another, being condemned to, would justly account a torment. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 1. E. 5.

LACO'NICALLY.† *adv.* [from *laconical*.] Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Camden, Rem.*

Patient meekness takes injuries like pills, not chewing but swallowing them down, *laconically* suffering and silently passing them over.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.

LACO'NICK.† *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief.

They [metaphors] commonly thrive better in the ground of a large and open style than in a *laconick* and strict one.
Instruct. for Oratory, (*Oxford*, 1682,) p. 56.

His sense was strong, and his style *laconick*.
Welwood's Mem. p. 83.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long.
Pope to Swift.

LA'CONISM.† *n. s.* [*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.] A concise stile: called by Pope *laconicism*, in his Letter to Swift, cited under *laconick*.

The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphicks, or short characters, which, like the *laconism* on the wall [Daniel, iii. 25.] are not to be made out but by a hint or key from that Spirit which indicted them.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 25.

As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the short-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aspect.*

LA'CTAGE.* *n. s.* [*lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] Produce from animals yielding milk.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*. *Shuckford on the Creation*, i. 79.

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LA'CTARY. *n. s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTA'TION. *n. s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTE'AN.* *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky; having the colour of milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven, flying so swiftly from the sight of our eyes, that we can perceive nothing but a confused light. *Moxon, Astronom. Cards*, p. 13.

LACTE'OUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle.
Bentley.

LACTE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. s.* [leobe, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. Lye, a boy.]

1. A boy; a strippling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, must set his invention on the rack, to say something where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy; a young man, in pastoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy.
Spenser.

The shepherd *lad*,
Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat
So many ages. *Milton, P. R.*

LAD.* The ancient preterite of *lead*; now *led*.

No joy
In all his life, which afterwards he *lad*,
He ever tasted. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 2.

She departed and went up into a hyghe battilment, and *ladde* with her xii gentylwomen.
Hist. of K. Arthur, B. xvi. ch. 12.

LA'DDER.† *n. s.* [hleðpe, Sax. *llethring*, Cym. scala, q. d. *ledare*, à Su. Goth. *leda*, ducere, to lead: à Celt. *llethr*, clivus, Icel. *hlidr*, latus, unde et Germ. *klettern*, *klettern*, scandere, to mount. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whose compost is rotten, and carried in time,
And spread as it should be, thrift's *ladder* may climb. *Tusser.*

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire.
Dryden.

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it.
Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took she help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney.*

I must climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakspeare.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne.
Shakspeare.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n. s.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon labe, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some greater river.
Gibson's Camden.

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from hlaban, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Genesis*, xlii. 26.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosp'rous winds; a woman leads the way.
Dryden.

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hlaban, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shaksp.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer.*

To LADE.* *v. n.* [hlaban, Sax.] To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head, where she may dip and fill the firkins at once with ease.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 2.

To LA'DIFY.* *v. a.* [*lady*, and *fio*, Lat.] To make a lady of.

Your fortune,
Or rather your husband's industry, advanc'd you
To the rank of merchant's wife: He made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladify'd*, you wore
Satin on solemn days, a chain of gold,
A velvet hood. *Massinger, City Madam.*

LA'DING. *n. s.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DKIN.* *n. s.* [from *lad.*] A youth.

Tharrhon, that young *ladkin* hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way —— we may escape.
More, Life of the Soul, iii. 31.

LA'DLE. *n. s.* [hlæble, Sax. from hlaban; *leaugh*, Erse.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some stirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great.
Spenser.

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. s.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

LA'DY.† *n. s.* [hlæfdiz, hlafdia, Saxon; supposed by Verstegan and others to be from hlaf, Sax. *hlaif*, Goth. bread, and *dian*, to serve or distribute; because the mistress of the family used to distribute the bread to the domesticks and guests; the *laford* or *lord* allowing the food, the *leafdian* or *lady* seeing that it was duly served. To this Mr. H. Tooke opposes hlaf as the past participle of hlifian, to raise; and thence pronounces hlafopd, or *lord*, a word compounded of hlaf, *raised*, and opd, *origin* or *birth*, meaning therefore "high-born, of an exalted origin;" and hlafdiz, *lady*, as merely lofty, that is, raised or exalted; her birth being out of the question, as the wife follows the condition of the husband. Serenius, however, notices the Gothick *lafda* or *lafd*, a mistress, "hera, domina;" and Dr. Jamieson, from an old Icelandick work, the following words of the serpent to Eve: "Thu ert *lafde* myn, en Adam er *lavardr* min; Thou art my *lady*, and Adam is my *lord*." See also LORD.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with a smith. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*. —— I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be any occasion of her danger and affliction.
King Charles.

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Spenser.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Ralegh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Shou'd I shun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains.
Dryden.

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the ladies. *Guardian.*

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. LADY *in the Straw.* An expression used to signify the woman who is brought to bed; derived from the circumstance that all beds were anciently stuffed with *straw*; so that it is synonymous with saying "the lady in bed," or that is confined to her bed. Brand, Popular Antiq. Hence perhaps the name of the herb "lady-bedstraw."

LADY-BE'DSTRAW.† *n. s.* [Gallium.] A plant of the stellate kind. *Miller.*

Botanists — show a very particular regard to the fair sex — as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers, ladys laces, ladys linen, maiden herb, *ladys bedstraw*, ladys slipper, &c. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 25.

LA'DY-BIRD.†
LA'DY-BUG.
LA'DY-COW.
LA'DY-FLY.
n. s. A small red insect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
Gay.

It is extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug*, a swallow, &c. *Grose, Popular Superstitions.*

LADY-DA'Y. *n. s.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE.† *adj.* [*lady* and *like.*]

1. Soft; delicate; elegant.

With fingers *lady-like*.
Warner, Albion's Engl. ch. 9.

Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

2. Affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and *lady-like* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 179.

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. s.* [Alchimilla.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *lady.*]

1. Originally, the state of a lady.

I will do thee suche *ladiship*,
Whereof thou shalt for evermo
Be riche. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

2. The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring.
Shakspeare.

If they be nothing but mere statesmen,
Your *lady-ship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep.
Dryden, Juv.

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. s.* [Calceolus.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. s.* [Cardamine.] A plant. *Miller.*

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakspeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands. *Walton, Angler.*

LAG.† *adj.* [lænz, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. 1.

The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a rearward. *Carew, Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says. It was thus well employed, in his own time, (he might have added to the examples from Shakspeare and Dryden,) by the author of The Grave. And it is still retained in our colloquial language.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are *Lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clay,
Which Heaven, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Even the *lag* flesh
Rests too in hope of meeting once again
Its better half, never to sunder more:
Nor shall it hope in vain. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at.
Shakspeare.

LAG. *n. s.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakspeare.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden, Virg.*

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock.
Pope.

To LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child.
Dryden.

The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*.
Spenser, F. Q.

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L.*

The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night.
Dryden.

She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

To LAG.* *v. a.* To slacken; to move slowly.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg, which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.
Heywood, Hier. of Angels, (1635,) p. 98.

LA'GGARD.* *adj.* [from *lag*.] Backward; sluggish; slow.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age.
Collins, Ode, xii.

LA'GGER. *n. s.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL.† *adj.* [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκὸς, Græco-barb. from λάος, the people.] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical*. *Camden.*

It is amazing to see the strange absurdities committed by the clergy of the middle ages, in adopting the *laical* character.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 345.

LA'ICK.* *n. s.* [*laique*, Fr.] A layman; one of the people distinct from the clergy.

The words — teach a command for the use of both kinds, as well to *laicks* as priest.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 184.

LA'ICK.* *adj.* Belonging to the laity; denoting the people as distinct from the clergy.

It reflects to the disrepute of our ministers also, that — they should be still frequented with such an unprincipled, unedified, and *laick* rabble.
Milton, Areopagitica.

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay*.

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. 2 *Mac.* iii. 10.

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LA'IDLY.* *adj.* [laðlic, Sax. *laid*, Fr. *leed*, Su. Goth.] Ugly; loathsome; foul. North of England.

To LAIK.* See *To* LAKE.

LAIN.† Preterite participle of *lie*; and formerly written *lien*.

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had *lain*. *St. John,* xx. 12.

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR.† *n. s.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Teutonic *laegher* is the bed of wild beasts; and is to be referred to the Gothic *laeger*, and *ligr*, a bed, from *ligga*, to lie down.]

1. The couch of a boar or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket brake, or den.
Milton, P. L.

But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*.
Dryden, Virg.

2. [From lea, Sax. pascuum, campus.] Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 29.

This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
An headlesse heap. *Ibid.* 51.

Have the winters been so set
To raine and snow, [that] they have wet
All his driest *laire?* *W. Browne.*

3. Soil; dung. An Essex and Suffolk word, according to Grose, who writes it *laier*: a northern word too, in the sense of mire and dirt, and written *lair* by Mr. Brockett. [*leir*, Icel. *ler*, Su. Goth.]

LAIRD. *n. s.* [hlaforð, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect; which is the definition of Dr. Johnson. This is its old meaning, Mr. Brockett observes; but it is now a common name in Northumberland and Cumberland for a proprietor of land, without any relation to manorial rights.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so.
Cleaveland.

LA'ITER.* } *n. s.* [*legh-tyd*, Teut. the time
LA'YTER. } of laying.] The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays, before she incubates. Craven Dial. Brockett's N. C. Words, and Jennings's W. C. Words. The northern form and pronunciation of the word is *lafter*, as well as *lawter*; the western *laiter* is more correct.

LA'ITY. *n. s.* [λάος.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station of life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

LAKE.† *n. s.* [lac, laca, Saxon; *lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.
Dryden.

2. Small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. [*lacque*, French; ruby or rose colour.]
Dryden.

To LAKE.* *v. n.* [*laikan*, Gothick and Saxon; and the English word is sometimes written *laik*. Thus *laiker*, in the Cumberland dialect, a person engaged in sport. And thus *laikings* or *lakings*, playthings for children.] To play. Used in the north of England.

LA'KY.* *adj.* [from *lake*.] Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood.*

To LAM.† See *To* LAMM.

LAMB. *n. s.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
To appease an angry god. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?
Pope.

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

O *Lamb* of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

To LAMB.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yean; to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*

LAMB-ALE.* *n. s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs.

Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 129.

LA'MBATIVE.† *adj.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

Upon the mantle-tree stood a pot of *lambetive* electuary. *Tatler,* No. 266.

LA'MBATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stich'd up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LA'MKIN. *n. s.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps' lives they reft. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest keep.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.
Gay.

LA'MBLIKE.* *adj.* [*lamb* and *like*.]

1. Mild; innocent as a lamb.

Put *lamblike* mildness to your lion's strength.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

2. Resembling the form of a lamb.

What else doth the beast arising out of the earth portend by his *lamblike* horns but antichrist?
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 161.

LAMBS-WOOL.† *n. s.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Dr. Johnson. — "The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c. and was therefore named *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit; and being pronounced *lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *lambswool*." Col. Vallancey, Collect. de Reb. Hibern. iii. 441. *Lambswool* is said to have been often met with in Ireland. See Brand's Popul. Antiq. i. 312.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

Those that commend use of apples in this kind of melancholy; *lambswool* some call it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 404.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.

LA'MBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Dryden.

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face.
Dryden.

LAMDOI'DAL. *n. s.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the middle of it, makes it adviseable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoidal* suture. *Sharp, Surgery.*

LAME.† *adj.* [lam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch; *lam*, Icel. fractio.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright.
Daniel.

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*.
Dryden.

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakspeare.*

The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind.
Dryden.

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confess. *Swift.*

LA'MELLAR.* *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Composed of thin scales or flakes.

Calcareous marl is — sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture; often so thin as to be called paper-marl. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 13.

LA'MELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not every lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lamely* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she.
Dryden.

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

LA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, *lameness* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden, Juv.*

Lameness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *St. John.*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

Far less I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found so perfect and so just,
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton, P. L.*

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Rest you, while I *lament* king Henry's corse.
Shakspeare.

The pair of sages praise;
One pitied, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes.
Dryden.

LAME'NT. *n. s.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage.
Milton, P. L.

The loud *laments* arise
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs' mingled cries.
Dryden.

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakspeare.*

LA'MENTABLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat. *lamentable*, Fr. from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest musick to a woful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries.
Dryden.

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, *lamentably* expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most *lamentably*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him. *1 Mac.* ii. 10.

LAME'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *lament*.] One who mourns or laments.

There were a sort of men called *lamenters*, who had a publick office, as our bearers have, to attend upon funerals, and make doleful lamentations.
Bp. Patrick on Gen. l. 11.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not.
Spectator.

LAME'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *lament*.] Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed.

Chimneys were blown down; and, as they say, *Lamentings* heard i'the air, strange screams of death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Cease your *lamentings*, Trojans, for a while.
Congreve, Iliad.

LA'MENTINE. *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch.

Where's the *lamia*
That tears my entrails? I'm bewitch'd; seize on her. *Massinger, Virg. Martyr.*

LA'MINA.† *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

The head [of the snake] is covered with twelve principal *laminæ*, besides a number of smaller, irregular in shape. — The central *lamina* between the eyes is the largest. *Russell on Indian Serpents.*

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

LA'MISH.* *adj.* [from *lame*.] Not quite lame; hobbling.

He did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*.
A. Wood, Ath. Ox. 1st ed. vol. 2. col. 262.

To LAMM.† *v. a.* [*lamen*, Belg. to strike, to beat, Skinner. Icel. *lem*, to beat.] To beat soundly with a cudgel.

Lamm'd you shall be ere we leave ye:—
You shall be beaten sober.
Beaum. and Fl. Beggars' Bush.

LA'MMAS.† *n. s.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mass, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from *lattermath*. Dr. Johnson. — The following is the account which the learned Hammond gives of the word. "*Lammas*, in the Saxon hlafmæſ, *lafmess*, i. e. *loaf-mass*, or *bread-mass*, is so named as a feast of thanksgiving to God for the first fruits of the corn, and seems to have been observed with bread of new wheat; and accordingly 'tis an usage, in some places,

for tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their lord, on or before the first of August." Works, vol. i. p. 660. Somner and Blount record the same derivation. In later times it has been well observed, that *lammas day*, in the Salisbury Manuals, is called *benedictio novorum fructuum;* in the Red Book of Derby, hlaf-mæsse dæg; but in the Sax. Chron. hlam-mæsse; that *mass* was a word for festival, whence our *Christmas, Candlemas*, &c.; and that therefore instead of *lammas* quasi *lamb-mass*, from the offering of the tenants at York, we may rather suppose the ƿ to have been left out in course of time of general use, and thus *la-mas*, or hlamæsse, appears. See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1799. p. 33. See also the etym. of LAMBS-WOOL.] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *lammas* eve at night, shall she be fourteen. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

LAMP. *n. s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

In *lamp* furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy silver *lamp* from heaven's high bower,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

LA'MPBLACK.† *n. s.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Being overtaken with liquor one Saturday evening, I shaved the priest with Spanish blacking for shoes instead of a wash-ball, and with *lampblack* powdered his periwig. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mem. of P.P.*

LA'MPING.† *adj.* [*lampante*, Ital.] Shining; sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

LAMPO'ON. *n. s.* [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. Trevoux.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have shown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPO'ON.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

To jeer my prince, or to *lampoon* my miss. *The Image of the Age*, (1676,) p. 65.

LAMPO'ONER. *n. s.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The squibs are those who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY.† *n. s.* [*lamproye*, Fr.; *lampreye*, Dutch; lamppæba, Saxon.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

LANCE.† *n. s.* [*lance*, Fr.; *lancea*, Lat. λόγχη, Greek; *lanca*, Arm. to brandish a spear, to dart.]

1. A long spear, which, in the heroick ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times, the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong *lance* of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shakspeare.*

They shall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jer.* l. 42.

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,
Nor other *lance*, nor other hope remain;
He calls Deiphobus, demands a spear
In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. *Pope.*

2. Balance. [*lance*, Italian; "in dubbia *lance*," Tasso, G. Lib. xx. 50. From the Lat. *lanx*.] Obsolete.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce* doth sway. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vii. 4.

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shakspeare.*

In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The infernal minister advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakspeare.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the sore. *Shaks.*

That differs as far from our usual severities, as the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Lance the sore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The shepherd stands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPESA'DE.† *n. s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.; Dr. Johnson. — Formerly *lancepesado*, and by corruption *lancepresado*. It is originally Italian: *lancia spezzata*.] The officer under the corporal: not now in use among us, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Cleaveland. Perhaps *lance-corporal* is now the term for such officer. Properly the lancepesade signifies a reduced officer.

Since feathers were cashier'd,
The ribbands have been to some office rear'd;
'Tis hard to meet a *lansprezado*, where
Some ells of favour do not straight appear.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 10.

The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called *lancepesado* or *prezado*; who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle man, or captain over four. *The Soldier's Accidence*, p. 1.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*,
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *lance*; French, *lancier*.]

1. One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance.

Each *launceer* well his weightie launce did wield. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 822.

They passed with all speed through the vaunt-guard of some seven hundred *lanciers*. *Sir R. Williams, Act of the L. Countr.* (1618,) p. 21.

Such the bold leaders of these *lancers* were. *Davenant, Gondibert.*

2. A lancet. Not now in use.

They cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 28.

He provoked Baal's prophets to cut themselves with knives and *lancers*. *Shelford's Learned Discourses*, p. 265.

LA'NCET.† *n. s.* [*lancette*, French.]

1. A small pointed, chirurgical instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and discharged white matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterously pricked with a *lancet*, emitteth a red drop. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hippocrates saith, blood-letting should be done with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A pointed window.

Here have been dug up, pieces of the mouldings of *lancet* windows, and other fragments of antique masonry in stone. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 17.

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr.] This word is too often written *launch*; it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*. See LANCE, and *To* LAUNCH.] To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:
When Jove tremendous in the sable deeps,
Launch'd his red light'ning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

To LANCH.* *v. n.* See *To* LAUNCH.

LANCH.* *n. s.* See LAUNCH.

To LA'NCINATE.† *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

The stitch [is] a sharp *lancinating* pain.
Johnson, in V. Stitch.

LANCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

LAND.† *n. s.* [*land*, Goth. lanb, Saxon; and so all the Teutonick dialects. "Vox antiquissima." Serenius.]

1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What had he done to make him fly the *land*?
Shakspeare.

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotick. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

Yet, if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way.
Dryden.

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy the Italian strand.
Dryden.

3. It is often used in composition, as opposed to *sea*.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the *land-service*, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack*;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever.
Shakspeare.

With eleven thousand *land-soldiers*, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or *sea-room*, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-service*. *Dryden, Æn.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopt not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

The species brought by *land-carriage* were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land*.
Pope.

5. An estate real and immovable.

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd.
Dryden.

7. Urine. [hlanb, Saxon.]

Probably *land-damn* was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The preceding example is a very doubtful one of this sense of land; and the passage, in which it occurs, has perplexed all the commentators on the poet. *Land* or *lant* is, however, in this sense used in Lancashire. *Editor.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner *landed*
In Britain. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And *land* him safely on the shore,
Dryden, Horace.

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him *land*,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shaksp.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

I *land*, with luckless omens; then adore
Their gods. *Dryden, Æn.*

LANDA'U.* *n. s.* [probably from a vehicle of this kind used in the town of *Landau* in Bavaria.] A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Men, whose living lyeth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison, Freeholder.*

LA'NDFALL.† *n. s.* [*land* and *fall*.]

1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. In naval language, the first land discovered after a sea-voyage.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. s.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. s.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. s.* [*land* and *grave*, or *graf*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. s.* [*land* and *holder*.] One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost.
Locke.

LA'NDING.† } *n. s.* [from *land*.]
LA'NDING-PLACE. }

1. The top of stairs.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived.
Addison on Italy.

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the street. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The act of coming on shore.

Agricola — sent his navy to hover on the coast, and with sundry and uncertain *landings* to divert and disunite the Britons. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. s.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventors of new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. s.* [*land* and *lady*.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS.† *adj.* [from *land*, Sax. lanbleap.] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

A *landless* knight makes thee a landed squire.
Shakspeare, K. John.

LA'NDLOCKED.† *adj.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or enclosed with land.

The haven before the town is *land-lockt*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 100.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER.† *n. s.* [*land* and *loopen*. Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

Such travellers as these may be termed *landlopers*, as the Dutchman saith, rather than travellers. *Howell, Instruct. for Trav.* (1642,) p. 187.

LA'NDLORD.† *n. s.* [*land* and *lord*. Sax. lanbhlapopb.]

1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is a generous pleasure in a *landlord*, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LA'NDLORDRY.* *n. s.* [from *landlord*.] State of a landlord.

Pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. i.

LA'NDMAN.* *n. s.* [*land* and *man*. Sax. landman.] One who lives or serves on land; opposed to *seaman*; a countryman.

Soldier. If to-morrow
Our navy thrive, I have an absolute hope
Our *landmen* will stand up.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The ships being so filled with *landmen*, there was a great want of water.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time. (an. 1708.)

It often astonishes a *landman* to observe with what precision a sailor can distinguish, in the offing, not only the appearance of a ship, which is altogether invisible to the *landman*, but the number of her masts, the direction of her course, and the rate of her sailing.
A. Smith, on the External Senses.

LA'NDMARK.† *n. s.* [*land* and *mark*. Sax. landmeapc.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

I' the midst, an altar, as the *land-mark*, stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton, P. L.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSCAPE.† *n. s.* [*landschape*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Landrcipe, Saxon; and our old authors write the word *landskip*; though Dr. Johnson has unjustly exhibited *landscape* as the form used by Milton. The word has been also written *landscept*, as if it were from the Greek verb σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*,) to look over; and in later times, rather affectedly, *landschape*. It is probably from the Saxon rceapian, to shape, and *land*, q. d. the shape of the land or country. It appears to have been a word newly introduced, when Drayton published his Polyolbion early in the reign of James the first; for, using it in his eighteenth song, p. 284, he has thought it expedient thus to explain his "*landskip*" in the margin, viz. "the naturall expressing of the surface of a country in painting."]

1. A region, the prospect of a country.

The pleasant varieties of these earthly *landskips*.
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 9.

Straight mine eyes hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton, L'All.*

Lovely seem'd,
That *landskip*; and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton, P. L.*

The sun scarce uprisen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discovering in wide *landskip* all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains.
Milton, P. L.

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious *landscape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

The Jews indeed saw Christ presented in a *landscept*, and beheld him through the perspective of faith.
Fuller, Serm. of Reformation, (Ox. 1643.) p. 8.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house.
Addison.

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The watery *landscape* of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

The Seasons of Thomson have been very instrumental in diffusing a general taste for the beauties of nature and *landshape*.
Bp. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

To LA'NDSCAPE.* *v. a.* To represent in landscape. Not in use.

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landskips the vales with pencil; placing here
Meadow, there arable, &c.
Archd. Holyday, Serv. of the World, 1661, Pref.

LA'NDSTREIGHT.* *n. s.* [*land* and *streight*. See the substantive STRAIT.] A narrow passage, or slip of land.

A city — seated upon seven hills, at or near unto the sea; indeed in a foreland or *landstreight*, where two seas meet.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 158.

LAND-TAX. *n. s.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *n. s.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift, Examiner.*

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land*.] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpowering mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*.
Sandys, Trav.

LAND-WIND.* *n. s.* [*land* and *wind*.] A gale or wind from the land.

A sudden stiff *land-wind* in that self hour
To seaward forc'd this bird.
Donne, Poems, p. 304.

LAND-WORKER.* *n. s.* [*land* and *worker*.] One who tills the ground.

The latter state, that of the *land-worker*, is represented as under a curse, and is made the punishment of his disobeying a positive command.
Pownall on Antiq. p. 140.

LANE. *n. s.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between edges.

All flying
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Daniel, Civil War.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton, Comus.*

Through a close *lane* as I pursu'd my journey.
Otway.

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church.
Sprat, Serm.

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LANG.* *adj.* [*lagg*, M. Goth. which in the pronunciation is *lang*; langrum, Saxon. See LONG, and LONGSOME.] Long. Our northern word. Thus also *langsome* for *longsome*, tedious; and *langsettle* for *longsettle*.

LA'NGREL *Shot.** *n. s.* A kind of chain-shot.

LA'NGSETTLE.* *n. s.* [*lang* and *settle*.] A long bench to sit on. Praise of Yorksh. Ale, 1697. Common throughout the north of England.

LANGTERALO'O.* *n. s.* A game at cards; in some places called *lanterloo*; and in some *langtra*; which Pegge takes to be French, viz. *langtrois*, it being often *long*, he says, before *three* cards of one suit come into a hand. But *langtra* seems to be an abbreviation only of *langteraloo*; of which name, however, I know not the origin.

An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at *langteraloo*.
Tatler, No. 245.

LA'NGUAGE.† *n. s.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in.
Shakspeare.

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known.
Denham.

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent.
Roscommon.

Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

4. A nation distinguished by their language.

To you it is commanded, O people, nations, and *languages*, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, &c. ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Dan.* iii. 4, 5.

To LA'NGUAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give language to; to express. Not now in use.

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greekes and Latines, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story. *Lovelace, Luc:* p. 82.

LA'NGUAGED.† *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Knowing language; using language properly or gracefully.

Not eloquent, nor well-*languaged*, [indisertus.]
Barret in V. Eloquent.

They are the only knowing men in Europe,
The only *languag'd* men of all the world.
B. Jonson, Fox.

2. Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *n. s.* [*language* and *master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister.
Spectator.

LA'NGUET. *n. s.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue.
Addison.

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly.

The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

Many sick, and keep up; colds without coughing or running at the nose; only a *languidness* and faintness. *Life of A. Wood*, (an 1678,) p. 273.

To LA'NGUISH.† *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *langueo*, Latin; from the Greek λαγγέω, to be weary.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdr.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*. *Hosea*, iv. 3.

I have been talking with a suitor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure.
Shakspeare, Othello.

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father.
Addison, Spect.

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head?
Dryden.

To LA'NGUISH.* *v. a.* To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot choose
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

That he might satisfy, or *languish*, that burning flame.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 495.

Cyllenius spies
How leaden sleep had seal'd up all his eyes;
Then, silent, with his magick rod he strokes
Their *languish'd* lights, which sounder sleep provokes. *Sandys, Ovid's Met.* B. 1.

The *languish'd* mother's womb
Was not long a living tomb.
Milton, Epit. March. of Winchester.

Like a neglected rose,
It withers on the stalk with *languish'd* head.
Milton, Comus.

His words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their *languish'd* hope reviv'd.
Milton, P. L.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts and clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act or state of pining.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson, Spring.*

LA'NGUISHER.* *n. s.* [from *languish*.] One who pines or languishes.

These unhappy *languishers* in obscurity should be furnished with such accounts of the employments of people of the world, as may engage them in their several remote corners to a laudable imitation.
Mrs. E. Carter, in Dr. Johnson's Rambler, No. 100.

LA'NGUISHING.* *n. s.* [from *languish*.] Feebleness; loss of strength.

There is a remedy approv'd, set down
To cure the desperate *languishings*, whereof
The king is render'd lost. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY.† *adv.* [from *languishing*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow.
Pope.

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

3. With soft appearance.

Not Titian's pencil ere could so array,
So fleece with clouds the pure ethereal space;
Ne could it e'er such melting forms display,
As loose on flowery beds all *languishingly* lay.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, C. 1.

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [*languissemment*, French; from *languish*.]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers' books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains.
Spenser.

2. Softness of mien.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR.† *n. s.* [*languor*, Latin; *langueur*, French. The early use of our word is in the sense of disease. Wicliffe renders, what in the present version is "taken with divers *diseases* and torments," St. Matt. iv. 24. "takum with dyverse *languores* and turmentis."]

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That be my captive *languor* should redeem.
Spenser.

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears.
Shakspeare.

2. Listlessness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales.
Pope, Dunciad.

4. [In physick.]

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincey.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languereux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint?
Spenser.

To LA'NGURE.* *v. n.* [from *langueo*, Lat.] To languish. "*Languering* in care, sorrow, or thought." Huloet. Not now in use.

Now wil I speke of woful Damian,
That *langureth* for love. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

LA'NIARY.* *n. s.* [from *lanio*, Lat.] A shambles. *Cockeram.*

To LA'NIATE.† *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate.
Cockeram.

LA'NIFICE. *n. s.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost.
Dryden.

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone.
Dryden.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. Milton seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd layers strew'd with asphodil.
Milton, Comus.

To LANK.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To become lank; to fall away.

All this
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank'd* not. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

LA'NKLY.* *adv.* [from *lank*.] Loosely; thinly.

When forty winters more
Have furrow'd deep my pallid brow;
When from my head, a scanty store,
Lankly the wither'd tresses flow. *Sir J. Hill, Song.*

LA'NKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.

Thou shalt eat, but thou shalt not thrive with it: there shall be a kind of *lankness* and depression within thy belly for very famine.
Stokes on the Proph. (1659.) p. 329.

LA'NKY.* *adj.* [from *lank.*] A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.

LA'NNER.† *n. s.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.
'Tis well if among them you can clearly make out a *lanner*, a sparrow-hawk, and a kestril.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 118.
Here are — sundry other birds; as goshawks, *lanners*, hobbies. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 383.

LA'NNERET.† *n. s.* A little hawk.
Of lanner, eagle, &c. are formed *lanneret*, eaglet. *Butler, Eng. Gram.* (1633.)

LANT.* *n. s.*
1. The old name for the game of loo. Still used in the north of England.
2. Urine. See the seventh sense of LAND. Common also in the north. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

LANTERLO'O.* See LANGTERALOO.

LA'NSQUENET. *n. s.* [Fr. from *lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]
1. A common foot-soldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN.† *n. s.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*. Dr. Johnson. — *Lanthorn* seems to have been written, from a confused notion that the name had some reference to the thin *laminæ* of *horn* of which it is frequently formed; quasi, *lamp-horn*. This etymology would infallibly be admitted, were the right one less known; and may serve as an instance of the fallacious nature of etymology. What could persuade an etymologist to give up such a derivation? especially if he recollected that a candle and lantern is called by Plautus "Vulcanus in *cornu* conclusus!" Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 295.]
1. A transparent case for a candle.
God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lantern* to my feet.
Shakspeare.
Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lantern* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*
Amongst the excellent acts of that king, none hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon, Atlantis.*
O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lantern* thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil? *Milton, Comus.*
Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.
Gov. of the Tongue.
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*.
More, Divine Dialogues.
Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle.
Locke.
2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.
Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high,
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addis.*
3. In architecture, a kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. [*lanternium*, low Latin.]
It [the saint's bell] was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a *lantern* at the springing of the steeple.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

LA'NTERN *Jaws.* A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth, might transmit the light.
Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace.
Addison, Spect.

LANU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'NYARDS.* *n. s.* pl. In naval language, small ropes or short pieces of cord, fastened to several machines in a ship; and serving to secure them in a particular place.
Call all hands to clear the wreck,
Quick the *lanyards* cut to pieces.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm.

LAP.† *n. s.* [læppe, lappa, Saxon; *lappe*, German; *lapp*, pannus, Su. Goth.]
1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.
He can so lightly catche him in his trappe,
Til that a man be hent right by the *lappe*.
Chaucer, Sec. Nonne's Tale.
If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift, Direct. to a Footman.*
2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.
It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*.
Spenser.
Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murmuring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*
I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And witch sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakspeare.
She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you.
Shakspeare.
Our stirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakspeare.*
Heaven's almighty sire,
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful showers. *Crashaw.*
Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*
He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne.
Dryden.

To LAP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wrap or twist round any thing.
When the bodi was taken, Joseph *lapped* it in a clene sandel. *Wiclife, St. Matt.* xxvii.
He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs to keep himself from falling. *Grew, Museum.*
About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*
2. To involve in any thing.
As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*
The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof
Confronted him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked to the numb cold night.
Shakspeare.
Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, Il Pens.*
Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds.
Dryden.
Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.
The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.
The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.
Digby on Bodies.
They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guests heartily welcome. *L'Estrange.*
The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*.
Ray on Creation.

To LAP.† *v. a.* To lick up.
For all the rest
They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk.
Shakspeare.
Every one that *lappeth of* the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. *Judges*, vii. 5.
Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing still,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman, Iliad.*

LA'PDOG. *n. s.* [*lap* and *dog.*] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.
One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier.*
These, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord.
Dryden.
Lap-dogs give themselves the rowsing shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LAPE'L.* *n. s.* [from *lap.*] That part of the coat which laps over; the facing. A modern word.

LA'PFUL. *n. s.* [*lap* and *full.*] As much as can be contained in the lap.
One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfulls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY.† *n. s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

A false diamond is not set in a ring without a subtill foyle, in such wise as the deceit of the deceiver may hardly be discovered without the help of an expert *lapidary*.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 22.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he) this sparkling foollery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

LA'PIDARY.* *adj.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

See two sermons preached on occasion of bishop Gunning's death, and in Dr. Jenkin's *lapidary* verses prefixed to those sermons.

Life of Dr. Barwick, (1724,) Note, p. 40.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Connoisseur*, No. 131.

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat.; *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*: the ancienter punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned till the matter about it were condensed.

Ray on the Creation.

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescencies*, and putrefactive mutations of hard bodies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

LAPIDE'SCENT.† *adj.* [*lapidescens*, Latin] Growing or turning to stone.

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with. *Evelyn.*

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. s.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stores of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. n. s. [Latin.] A stone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.*

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PLING.* *n. s.* [from *lap.*] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights.

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.

Hewytt, Serm. (1658,) p. 7.

LA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *n. s.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each others *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas! *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams.
Milton, P. L.

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Petty errour; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errours and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others' *lapses* than their own. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest *lapse* in style or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or *lapse* of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect.

Swift, Lett. to the Ld. Treasurer.

2. To fail in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
Would without *lapsing* suffer. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. To slip as by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem. *Addison.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapsing* state of human corruption. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To LAPSE*. *v. a.*

1. To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant.

I returned a present answer — that I would either give, or *lapse* the benefice, as his majesty's gracious letters required of me.

Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troub. p. 200.

As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To accuse; to convict of a fault. Dr. Johnson places the following example from Shakspeare under the verb neuter, with the definition of "to lose the proper time;" under which definition also he includes the preceding example from Ayliffe: but the verb in both is clearly active, and with different meanings.

The offence is not of such a bloody nature: —
It might have since been answer'd in repaying
What we took from them; which, for traffick's sake,
Most of our city did; only myself stood out:
For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place
I shall pay dear. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

LA'PSED.* *part. adj.* [from *lapse.*]

1. Fallen by event.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or *lapsed* legacy. *Blackstone.*

2. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith; ruined; lost.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton.*

A sprout of that fig tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency.

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

LA'PSTONE.* *n. s.* A cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather. Brockett's N. C. Words.

LA'PWING.† *n. s.* [*lap* and *wing*. Dr. Johnson.—The word was at first *lapwink*. So Huloet calls it, in his old dictionary. And so Gower, long before. "A *lapwynke* made he was." Conf. Am. B. 5. And thus the Saxon lepepinc,] A clamorous bird with long wings.

The *lapwing* runs away with the shell on his head. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
And yet would herein others eyes were worse;
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shakspeare.*

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains.
Dryden.

LA'PWORK. *n. s.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills; the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew, Museum.*

*LAR.** *n. s.* [Latin.] An household god.

Nor will she her dear *Lar* forget,
Victorious by his benefit. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 48.

On the holy hearth
The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

LA'RBOARD. *n. s.*

The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris.*

Or when Ulysses on the *larboard* shunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd.
Milton, P. L.

Tack to the *larboard*, and stand off to sea,
Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY.† *n. s.* [*larcin*, Fr.; *latrocinium*, Lat.]

Theft; robbery: and it is twofold, viz. grand and petit, i.e. great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds, this, when it exceeds not, twelve pence in in value. *Bullokar.*

Larciny, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence is called *grand larciny*; when of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny*. *Blackstone.*

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and petty *larceny* with the same punishment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD.† *n. s.* [*lardum*, Lat.; *lard*, Fr.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
As suddenly as *lard* fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine; salted pork. *Barrett.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking *lard*;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit, that serv'd to relish wine.
Dryden, Ovid.

The sacrifice they sped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*.
Dryden.

To LARD.† *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid.
Dryden, Homer.

No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

And with his nuts *larded* many swine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along.
Shakspeare.

Brave soldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thirsting to revenge his naval ruins, that have *larded* our seas. *Milton, Of Ref.* B. 2.

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command,
Larded with many several sorts of reasons.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Let no alien interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, sayst thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much *larded* with it.
Collier, View of the Stage.

To LARD.* *v. n.* To grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

LA'RDER. *n. s.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,
Morose, perverse in humour, diffident
The more he still abounds, the less content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too observes,
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves.
King.

LA'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

*LA'RDON. *n. s.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

LA'RDRY.* *n. s.* [from *larder*.] Place in which victuals are kept.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as teeth may chaw,
And bread — and therewith all did draw
His *lardry*. *Warner, Albion's England*, (1602).

LARE.* *n. s.* [Sax. lare, læne.] Learning; scholarship. North of England. See LERE.

LARGE.† *adj.* [*large*, Fr.; *largus*, Lat.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height.
Dryden.

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large*. *Abbot, Descrip. of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large*. *Ezek.*

Vernal suns and showers
Diffuse their warmest, *largest* influence. *Thomson.*

4. Comprehensive; great.

Large hearts deride
This pent hypocrisy. *More, Song of the Soul.*

That uxorious king, whose heart, though *large*,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before.
Felton on the Classicks.

6. *At* LARGE. Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large*. *Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were *at large*,
Though without number still. *Milton, P. L.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large*. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it.
Addison.

7. *At* LARGE. Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more *at large* what cause that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakspeare.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large*. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations.
Watts on the Mind.

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives, how splendidly he treats.
Dryden.

Those who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own, that pain is *largely* paid
By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without sparing.

They their fill of love, and love's disport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the seal.
Milton, P. L.

LA'RGENESS.† *n. s.* [from *large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world either in *largeness*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat.*

Nor must Bumastus his old honours lose,
In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows.
Dryden.

2. Liberality.

Out of covetyse into *largenes*.
Lib. Festiv. fol. 27. b.

3. Greatness; comprehension.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of that offer, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The ample proposition that hope makes,
In all designs begun on earth below,
Falls in the promised *largeness*. *Shakspeare.*

Knowing best the *largeness* of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment.
King Charles.

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part. *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in *largeness* of desire, as dignity of nature and employment.
Glanville, Apology.

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

5. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley.*

LARGEHEA'RTEDNESS.* *n. s.* Largeness of heart. See the fourth sense of LARGENESS.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness*, and liberality. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

LA'RGESS. *n. s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largess*, are grown somewhat light.
Shakspeare.

He assigned two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largesses* where they come. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largess*
Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury.
Denham.

The paltry *largess* too severely watch'd,
That no intruding guests usurp a share.
Dryden, Juv.

Irus's condition will not admit of *largesses*.
Addison.

LARGI'TION. *n. s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

*LA'RGO.** } [Italian.] Musical
LARGHE'TTO. } terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

LARK.† *n. s.* [lapepc, lapepc, Saxon; which Wachter deduces from the Celt. *lief*, voice, and *orka*, to avail; *lerk*, Danish; *lawerick*, Belg.; *laverock*, Scot. and also among our own old writers.] A small singing bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shaksp.*

Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd *lark* so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet sing;
With rival notes
They strain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER. *n. s.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKLIKE.* *adj.* [*lark* and *like*.] Resembling the manner of a lark.

Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars,
But pleasure, *larklike*, nests upon the ground.
Young, Night Th. 5.

LA'RKSHEEL.* *n. s.* A name for the flower called Indian cress.

The Indian-cress our climate now does bear,
Call'd *larksheel* 'cause he wears a horseman's spur.
Tate's Cowley.

LA'RKSPUR.† *n. s.* [*delphinium*.] A plant.

With the same weapon, *larkspur*, thou dost mount
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account.
Tate's Cowley.

LA'RVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM. *n. s.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time.
Spenser.

The peaking cornute, her husband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

How far off lie these armies?
— Within a mile and half.
— Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours.
Shakspeare.

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five.
Locke on Education.

The young Æneas, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town.
Pope, Dunciad.

LARY'NGOTOMY. *n. s.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsey.
Quincy.

LA'RYNX.† *n. s.* [λάρυγξ.]

1. The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

2. In botany, the larch.

The *larynx* is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir.
Drummond, Trav. (Lett. dat. 1744,) p. 16.

LA'SCAR.* *n. s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner, of India.

LASCI'VIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *lasciviens*, Lat.] Wantonness.

Men, by letting themselves loose to all manner of wretchedness and debauchery, through the potent and enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life, quite lose the relish and grateful sense of true goodness and nobility.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 9.

LASCI'VIENT.† *adj.* [*lasciviens*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

The various toyings — of the *lascivient* life.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 46.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivus*, Lat.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
— Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men. *Shaksp.*

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn.
Milton, P. L.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *lascivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish.
South.

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

LASCI'VIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

Many men are so *lasciviously* given, either out of a depraved nature, or too much liberty.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 606.

Lasciviously decked like a courtesan.
Wotton on Architecture.

She looked upon him amorously, or rather *lasciviously*. *Patrick on Gen.* xxxix. 9.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his elegies, and his art of love.
Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

LASH.† *n. s.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of Skinner, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *slash* and *lash*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke gives a very different and forced etymon, to which few will subscribe: he calls a *lash*, Fr. *lasche*, that part of a whip which is *let loose, let go, cast out, thrown out;* the past participle of Fr. *lascher*, Ital. *lasciare*. Divers. of Purley, ii. 32. — It is the German *laschen*, to lash; *lasche*, is a flap, a bit of leather, a leash.]

1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains.
Dryden.

Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat.
Shakspeare.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it.
Addison.

3. A leash or string in which an animal is held; a snare: out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*,
With losses on every side. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.
L'Estrange.

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France.
Shakspeare.

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light.
Dryden.

And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden, Hor.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward.
Dryden, Pers.

Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,
His fiery coursers *lashing* through the air.
Garth, Ovid.

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign.
Pope, Hor.

5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly to *lace*.

To LASH.† *v. n.* To ply the whip, or any weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more great,
Rose in his strength, and gan her fresh assayle,
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part,
As if he thought her soul to disentrayle.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 16.

They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke.
Dryden, Æn.

Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryd. Pers.*

Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.
South.

Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay, Trivia.*

LASH-FREE.* *adj.* [*lash* and *free.*] Free from the stroke of satire.

I with this whip you see
Do lash the time, and am myself *lash-free.*
B. Jonson, Masques.

To LASH *out.** *v. n.* [perhaps from the Goth. *lausjan*, to let loose.] To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly. Our old lexicographers, Huloet and Barret, give the word with *out*; but it is also used in this sense by itself.

We know not what rich joys we lose, when first we *lash* into a new offence. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 40.

A pious education may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities, which the more licentious and debauched part of the world wallow in.
South, Serm. x. 347.

LA'SHER.† *n. s.* [from *lash.*]

1. One that whips or lashes. *Sherwood.*
2. A great quantity of water thrown forcibly. A colloquial word. In Scotland *lash* is the same. See Dr. Jamieson's Suppl. in voce.

LA'SHING *out.** *n. s.* [from *lash.*] Extravagance; unruliness.

The *lashings out* of his luxury.
South, Serm. ix. 72.

LASK.* *n. s.* [from *laxus*, Lat.] A looseness; a lax, as our old dictionaries call it; a flux. It is still spoken of cattle.

A grave and learned minister, was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 99.

LASS. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass.* Hickes.] A girl; a maid; a young woman; used now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vigorous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd.
Waller.

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, down-right, plain-dealing *lass* it was.
L'Estrange.

They sometimes an hasty kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
And neck reclin'd, resent. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE.† *n. s.* [*lassitudo*, Latin; *lassitude*, French. This word seems to have been established about 1540. Sir T. Elyot, speaking of "two dyscrasies of the body, crudity and *lassitude*," says, "which althoughe they be wordes made of Latyne, havynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore, yet by the definitions and more ample declaration of them they shall be understanded sufficiently, and *from henceforthe* used for Englishe." Castel of Health, 1541, fol. 74. b.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising from hard labour.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Assiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*, *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauseate, and grow tired.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man.
Pope, Odyss.

2. [In physick.]

Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

LA'SSLORN. *n. s.* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress. Not used.

Broom groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being *lasslorn*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LAST. *adj.* [lærest, lart, Saxon; *laatst*, Dutch.]

1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back?
2 Sam. xix. 11.

O, may some spark of your celestial fire,
The *last*, the meanest of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will slay the *last* of them with the sword.
Amos, ix 1.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell.
Cowley.

The swans, that on Cayster often tried
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and died. *Addison.*

O! may fam'd Brunswick be the *last*,
The *last*, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But while I take my *last* adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read.
Pope.

Wit not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last.*
Pope.

4. The lowest; the meanest.

Antilochus
Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest.
Pope.

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.
6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend
To outshine each other. *Dryden, Lucret.*

7. *At* LAST. In conclusion; at the end.

Gad a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at* the *last*. *Gen.* xlix. 19.

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with every blast,
Grown old and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix *at last*. *Freind.*

8. *The* LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to *the last*. *Pope.*

LAST. *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before the present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask? *Shakspeare.*

When *last* I died, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow.
Donne.

2. In conclusion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last*, the thing ador'd desires.
Dryden.

To LAST. *v. n.* [lærtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who are eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison.*

LAST.† *n. s.* [lærce, lært, Sax. the mould for a shoe-maker to work on; *laist*, Germ. the form or shape of the foot, from the old word *leissen*, to imitate. Wachter; or from the Goth. *laistjan*, to follow.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*.
L'Estrange.

A cobbler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last*.
Addison, Spect.

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside.
Gay.

2. A load; a certain weight or measure; a measure of corn, consisting of ten quarters. This usage is common in our eastern counties, and is also found in the north; [hlært, Sax. *last*, German.]

LA'STERY. *n. s.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

LAS'TAGE.† *n. s.* [*lestage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dutch, hlært, Sax. a load.]

1. Custom paid for freightage.
2. Ballast for a ship. *Huloet.*

LA'STAGED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Ballasted. *Huloet.*

LA'STING. *participial adj.* [from *last.*]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones.
Boyle on Colours.

The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate.
Dryden, Æn.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*

LA'STINGLY.† *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

It is an art now lately studied by some so to incorporate wine and oil, that they may *lastingly* hold together. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 15.

LA'STINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.

All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton, Opticks.*

LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice.
Bacon, War with Spain.

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH,† *n. s.* [*letse*, Teut. *laccio*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—The past participle of the Sax. læccan, to lay hold of, to catch. Mr. H. Tooke.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH.† *v. a.*

1. To catch. [læccan, Sax.] It is thus used in the north of England.

Pumy stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought availed:
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies *latched*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

It is we that should have been smitten with these sorrows by the fierce wrath of God, had not he stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul, even the dint of the fierceness of the wrath of God.
Bp. Andrews, Serm. on the Passion.

I have words,
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Of a man that *latches* the weapon in his own body to save his prince.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 10.

2. To fasten; to fasten with a latch.

He popt him in and his basket did *latch*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*

3. [*Lecher*, French.] To smear.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?
Shakspeare.

LA'TCHES. *n. s.*

Latches or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr. from *latch*.] The string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose.
St. Mark, i. 7.

LATE.† *adj.* [lat, læt, late, Saxon; *latr*, Icel. *lata*, M. Goth. *lat*, Su. Goth. *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* for *later*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My hasting days flie on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth.
Milton, Sonnet.

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days
Shall long posterity resound thy praise.
Pope, Odyss.

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Last in time; as, of *late* days, of *late* years.

4. The deceased; within a moderate period. Thus Dr. Johnson illustrates it by "the works of the *late* Mr. Pope;" and we may say, "the works of the *late* Dr. Johnson."

5. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*. *Shaksp.*

A second Silvius after these appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd.
Dryden, Æn.

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear *too late*.
Dryden.

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spared his life,
But now it is *too late*. *Philips, Distr. Mother.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the antients esteemed much of the rosa sera. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where, sleeping *late*, she left her other knight.
Spenser, F. Q.

In reason's absence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*.
Milton, P. L.

The goddess with indulgent cares,
And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young.
Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late*?
— Sir, we were carousing till the second cock.
Shakspeare.

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning sun.
Dryden, Æn.

5. *Of late*; lately; in times past; near the present. *Late*, in this phrase seems to be an adjective.

Who but felt *of late*? *Milton, P. L.*

Men have *of late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*

To LATE.* *v. a.* [*leita*, Icelandick.] To seek; to search. Used in Cumberland.

LA'TED.† *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene's Orpharion, (1599.)

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts*, xviii. 1.

LA'TENCY.* *n. s.* [from *latens*, Latin.] The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness.

Pity it is, they should continue in the obscure darkness of *latency*, and the opack shades of silence.
Epist. Ded. to Hewyt's Serm. (1658.)

The undesignedness of the coincidencies is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity, the suitableness of the circumstances in which they consist to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circuitous references by which they are traced out.
Paley, View of the Evid. of the Chr. Rel. vol. ii. P. ii. ch. vii.

LA'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *late*.]

1. Time far advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

2. Comparatively modern time.

If it could be made appear that the kesitah [a Canaanite coin] was of gold in the time when the author of the Book of Job wrote, it would be a farther proof of the *lateness* of that composition.
Costard's Dissert. (Ox. 1750,) p. 29.

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured.
Swift.

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, Fr.; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches, till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them? *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Placed or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton, P. L.*

LATERA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah.
Brown.

LA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *lateral.*] By the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

LA'TERED.* *part. adj.* [latian, Sax. *latjan*, Goth. to delay.] Delayed.

When a man is *latered* or taryed. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

LATERI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*lateritius*, Latin.] Resembling brick.

The urine was variable, of a deep saturate colour, when the fever was sensibly high, with a *lateritious*, dusky, or dark sediment sometimes. *Cheyne, Eng. Malady*, (1733,) p. 317.

LA'TEWARD.* *adj.* [*late* and peapd, Sax.] Backward; as *lateward* hay, *lateward* fruit. *Huloet.*

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and peapd, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH.† *n. s.* latta, Saxon; *late, latte*, French; from the Franc. *lidon*, to cut; *lida*, Icel. to cut into small pieces. Wachter. With as much probability from the Icel. *lad*, order, structure; *hlada* or *lada*, to build, to lay in order. Serenius. Our northern word for *lath* is at present *lat.*] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Laths are made of heart of oak for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering and pantile lathing. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln, consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The plasterers work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LATH.† *n. s.* [læd, Saxon. It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from Spelman, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens.* So Blackstone: "In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as *laths* in Kent, and rapes in Sussex; each of them containing three or four hundreds a piece." In Ireland, a portion less than the hundred.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amesnable to law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

LATHE.† *n. s.*

1. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

2. A barn. [perhaps from labe, *quæ frugibus oneratur*. Skinner and Ray.] Skinner calls it a Lincolnshire word. It is in our old lexicography, and defined a "barn or graunge." Huloet.

Put the capel [horse] in the *lathe*. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leðpian, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Choose water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'THY.* *adj.* [from *lath.*] Thin or long as a lath.

LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LA'TIN.† *n. s.*

1. The Latin language.

The natural love to *Latin*, which is so prevalent in our common people, makes me think my speculations fare never the worse among them for that little scrap which appears at the head of them. *Addison, Spect.* No. 221.

2. An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins*. *Ascham.*

To LA'TIN.* *v. a.* To render into Latin; to mix with Latin terms. Obsolete.

The unlearned or foolishe phantasticall, that smelles but of learnyng; such fellowes as have seene learned men in their daies; will so *latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speake by some revelacion! *Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, (1553,) B. 3.

LA'TINISM. *n. s.* [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison.*

LA'TINIST.† *n. s.* [from *Latin.*] One skilled in Latin.

Besides his being an able *Latinist*, philosopher, and divine, he was a curious musician. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 2.

Alexander and his followers were no good *Latinists*. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

LATI'NITY.† *n. s.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

But what is this to your false Latin? Brethren, this matter of *Latinity* is but a straw. *Bp. Hall, Answ. to Smectym.* § 1.

Albericus and others have written in defence of the *Latinity* of that translation of the Bible. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 260.

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [*latiniser*, French; from *Latin.*] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

LA'TINLY.* *adv.* [from *Latin.*] So as to understand or write Latin.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*. *Heylin, Voyage of France*, p. 296.

LA'TISH. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broadbeaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *n. s.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LA'TITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

*LA'TITAT.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid; and therefore, being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day. *Cowel.*

A *latitat* may be called a first process in the court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

LATITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*latitude*, Fr.; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude*.

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south. *Swift.*

4. A particular degree reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Unrestrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, sirnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN.† *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Lat.]

1. Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

2. Free in religious opinions.

A *latitudinarian* party was likely to prevail, and to engross all preferments. *Burnet, Hist. own Time*, (an. 1689).

LATITUDINA'RIAN.† *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions.

You know something of the university, we are reputed the greatest *latitudinarians* and free-thinkers of our sect. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 14.

Should the Jews turn so much *latitudinarians*, as — to grow indifferent in their rites and customs. *Leslie, Short Meth. with the Jews.*

LATITUDINA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *latitudinarian.*] State of a latitudinarian.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism.* *Dr. Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian*, p. 194.

LA'TRANT.† *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

Politicians ——
Just in the manner swallows use,
Catching their airy food of news,
Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
Green's Spleen.

To LA'TRATE.* *v. n.* [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockeram.*

LATRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *latrate.*] The act of barking. *Cockeram.*

LATRI'A. n. s. [λατρία; *latrie*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferiour worship.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross. *Stilling fleet on Romish Idolatry.*

LA'TROCINY.* *n. s.* [*latrocinium*, Latin.] Robbery; larceny.

When oppression ruled, and government was turned into mere *latrociny*, private force must be deemed lawful in all. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* B. 3. ch. 5.

LA'TTEN.† *n. s.* [*lattoen*, Dutch; *laton*, old Fr. and Span.; *letton*, Germ.; *latun*, Icel. orichalcum, q. d. *gladtun*, Serenius says, i. e. from its shining; *glia*, to shine.] A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc. In our old church inventories a "cross of laton" often occurs.

To worke in *laton* and in bras.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

He had a crois of *laton* ful of stones.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* bason, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER.† *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, this fruit is *later* than the rest; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed; but the reference is merely to time; as, those are *latter* fruits.

——— *Volet usus*
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after something else.

Thus will this *latter*, as the former world,
Still tend from bad to worse. *Milton.*

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter.*] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was short and thick. *Richardson.*

LA'TTERMATH.* *n. s.* [*latter* and mapeð, from mapan, to mow. Mr. H. Tooke.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

LA'TTICE. *n. s.* [*lattis*, French; by Junius written *lettice*, and derived from lett ıpen, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by Skinner imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakspeare.*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judg.* v. 28.

Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, without any notice that the word had appeared in any dictionary before. But it is an old English word; and is found in Sherwood and Cotgrave: "To grate or *lattice*; to support or underset by, to compass or hold in with, cross-bars or *latticed* frames."

LA'VA. *n. s.* [Italian.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanos at the time of their eruption.

There is not a *lava* of Mount Ætna, to which a counterpart may not be produced from the whinstones of Scotland.
Sir J. Hill, Trans. R. Soc. Edinb. vol. v. p. 1.

Whins and a certain class of *lavas*, taken from remote quarters of the globe, consist of the same component elements. *Dr. Kennedy, ibid.*

LAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation.* *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 309.

LA'VATORY.† *n. s.* [from *lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Not far from hence was a stately *lavatory* of porphiry, called St. John's font.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 47.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. s.* [*laus*, Lat.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
Pope, Odyss.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 5.

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

LAUDABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *laudable.*] Praise-worthiness.

Names — instructive by the *laudability* of their characters, and the persuasiveness of their precepts. *Mem. of Abp. Tennison*, p. 5.

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'UDABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *laudable.*] Praise-worthiness.

There is something however, I hope, in the *laudableness* of my intention. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* Ded.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *n. s.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

LAUDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. Not in use.

I see Anna with virgynes disposed
Meekly as now to your sonnys *laudacion.*
Parfre's Morality of Candlemas-Day, (1512).

LA'UDATIVE,* *n. s.* [*laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyrick.

My lords, I mean to make no panegyrick or *laudative.* *Bacon, Charge against J. S.*

The first was a commendation, or *laudative*, of monarchy. *Bacon, Speech in Parliament.*

LA'UDATORY.* *adj.* [*laudatorius*, Latin.] Containing praise; bestowing praise.

This psalm is hortatory, stirring up to the praises of God: and it is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.
Udall, Serm. (1642,) p. 1.

Their benedictions, or *laudatory* prayers.
Chilmead, Hist. of the Jews, (1650,) p. 23.

Panegyrical, *laudatory*, containing praise.
Johnson, in V. Encomiastick.

LA'UDATORY.* *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a tolling sign-post to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but "a modest confutation," with a *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

LA'UDER.* *n. s.* [from *laud.*] A praiser; a commender. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To LAVE.† *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin, from the Gr. λάω, contracted from λοέω, to wash; with the Eolick digamma, γοΡέω, changing *o* into *a*. So the Latins say *lavare* and *lavere*, perf. *lavi*, sup. *lautum* and *lotum*. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove.
Milton, P. R.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [*Lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.
Dryden.

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

LAVE.* *n. s.* The remainder or leaving. A northern word. Grose. And a pure Saxon word, occurring in Piers Ploughman; and it also means a crowd. Brockett's N. C. Words.

LAVE-EARED.* *adj.* Applied in Northamptonshire to horses that have large ears, or with ears not erect, but further apart at the tip, and of course hanging down or slouching.

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 2.

To LAVE'ER.† *v. n.* [from *veeren*, Dutch.] To change the direction of a ship in its course; to tack; to work the ship against the wind.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *lavering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too.
Dryden, Astr. Redux.

LA'VENDER.† *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Lat. "à *lavo*, quia in lavacris ac lotionibus expetatur." Vossius.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine.
Hill, Materia Medica.

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still gray,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.
Spenser, Muiop.

LA'VER.† *n. s.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*]

1. A washing vessel.

He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil.
Milton, Comus.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton, S. A.*

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. A washer. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

LA'VEROCK.* *n. s.* [lauepc, Saxon.] A lark. See LARK.

Flocks
Of turtles, and of *laverockes*,
Chaucer, Rom. R. 662.

See a black-bird feed her young,
Or a *leverock* build her nest.
Walton, Angler's Wish.

To LAUGH.† *v. n.* [*hlahjan*, Gothick; hlihan, hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, Germ. and Dutch; all which may be referred to the Greek γελάω, to laugh; the digamma F being inserted between two vowels.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you.
Shakspeare.

There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried,
Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

At this fusty stuff,
The large Achilles on his press bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause.
Shakspeare.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well: the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The vallies shall stand so thick with corn, that they shall *laugh* and sing. *Ps.* lxv. 14.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd. *Dryden.*

The plenteous board, high heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine.
Pope.

To LAUGH.† *v. a.*

1. To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus.* vi. 4.

2. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. Dr. Johnson places this improperly as a verb neuter.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea might beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others lives may *laugh.*
Shakspeare.

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd at.* *Shakspeare.*

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valu'd more. *Pope.*

LAUGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found.
Pope, Spring.

LAUGH-WORTHY.* *adj.* Deserving to be laughed at.

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

LAUGH AND LAY DOWN.* A game at cards.

Fye on this winning alway,
Now nothing but pay, pay,
With *laugh and lay downe*,
Borough, citie, and towne. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 168.

LA'UGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.*
Shakspeare.

Casaubon confesses Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer.
Dryden, Juv.

LAU'GHER *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY.† *adv.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

He tolde maister Bradford, that he had made the Bishop of London afraide: for, saith he *laughingly*, his chapleine gave him counsell not to strike me with his crosier staffe, for that I would strike again; and by my troth, said he, rubbing his handes, I made him believe I would do so indeed.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Dr. R. Taylor.

LAU' GHINGSTOCK. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughingstock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenser.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other men's humours. *Shakspeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange.*

LA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear,
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

We find not that the *laughter*-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter.* *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology. It may be plausibly derived from to *lave*, to *throw out;* as *profundere opes* is to be *lavish.*]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal,

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.
Dryden.

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse: as, the cost was *lavish.*

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit.
Shakspeare.

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not the impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our death the blood of thousands.
Addison.

LA'VISHER. *n. s.* [from *lavish.*] A prodigal: a profuse man.

Tertullian very truly observeth, God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser, of his blessings.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 189.

Let those *lavishers*, that made the covetous their voiders, live so thriftily as to pay their debts in their life time; so may they deprive their executors of a trouble. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 209.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *lavish.*] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him.
Pope.

LA'VISHMENT.† } *n. s.* [from *lavish.*] Pro-
LA'VISHMENT. } digality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness.*
Spenser, F. Q.

They are given to *lavishment* of their gettings.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 44.

There seems to be a profusion and *lavishness* of the particles in some places of the noblest classicks.
Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 225.

LAUNCE.* See LANCE.

To LAUNCH.† *v. n.* [It is derived by Skinner from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force. See *To* LANCH.]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *St. Luke,* v. 4.

So short a stay prevails;
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch.* *Dryden.*

For general history Ralegh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind.
Davies.

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road.
Prior, Pref. to Solomon.

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration.
Broome on the Odyssey.

I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To plunge into: as, the man *launched* into an expensive way of living.

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope.

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written *lanch* or *lance.*

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook.
Dryden.

LAUNCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water.

2. A particular kind of long-boat.

LAUND.† *n. s.* [*lande*, French; *landa*, Span. *land*, Dan. *llan*, Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. Originally, a plain not ploughed. The old form of writing *lawn.*

There was the hart ywont to have his flight: —
This duke wil have a cours at him or twey
With houndes, &c.
And when this duke was comen to the *launde*, &c.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand.
Shakspeare.

About the *launds* and wastes, both far and near.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

That grove for ever green, that conscious *lawnd.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

LA'UNDER.* *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French, a laundress; and thus Chaucer calls Envy a *lavender*, in his Rom. of the Rose. The same word is applied to women in Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193. Thus also our old lexicography calls "a *launder*, a woman-washer." Huloet. Skinner's supposition, therefore, that our *laundress* may be formed from such a French word as *lavanderesse*, is needless. *Laundress* is, no doubt, from this hitherto unnoticed word *launder.*] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands perform. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

To LA'UNDER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash; to wet.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.

If 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *launder'd*,
And cut square by the Russian standard.
Hudibras, ii. 1.

LA'UNDERER.* *n. s.* [from *launder.*] A man that follows the business of washing.

He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as men do witches, by water. *Butler, Rem.* ii. 386.

LA'UNDRESS.† *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French: Skinner imagines that *lavandaresse* may have been the old word. Dr. Johnson. — It will be rather admitted that *laundress* is from *launder.* See LAUNDER.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say, on condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress.* *Camden.*

Take up these clothes here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*

To LA'UNDRESS.* *v. n.* To do the work of a laundress. Not in use.

Their wives are used to dress their meat, to *laundress. Blount, Voy. to the Levant,* (1650,) p. 26.

LA'UNDRY. *n. s.* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry.* *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

*LAVO'LTA.† *n. s.* [*la volte*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Italian *la volta*, being brought, with other feats of capering, from Italy. It means literally *the turn.* It is written also *lavolto* and *lavolt.*] An old dance in which was much turning and much capering.
Hanmer.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakspeare.*

They bid us — to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantoes.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Ixion is — turned dancer, and leads *lavoltoes* with the Lamiæ. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

A homely Venus attired like a Bacchanal, attended by many morris-dancers, began to caper

and frisk their best *lavoltoes*, so as every limb strove to exceed each other.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

To LA'UREATE.* *v. a.* [*laureatus*, Lat. from *laureo*.] To crown with laurel.
Cockeram.
Skelton was *laureated* at Oxford, and in the year 1493 was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 130.

LA'UREATE.† *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.
To Rome again repaireth Julius
With his triumphe *laureat* full hie.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.
Then is he decked as poete *laureate*.
Barklay, Eglog. iv. (1570.)
Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureat* hearse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas.
From the *laureat* fraternity of poets, riper years and the ceaseless round of study and reading led me to the shady spaces of philosophy.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

LA'UREATE.* *n. s.* One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time it is the appellation of the king's poet, who was then first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors. At "the degrees in grammar, which included rhetorick and versification, anciently taken in our universities, particularly at Oxford; a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards usually styled *poeta laureatus*." Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. p. 129.
The full sense of a learned *laureate*.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 66.
The flourishing wreaths by *laureats* worne.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 526.
Few verses touch their nicer ear,
They scarce can bear their *laureate* twice a year.
Pope, Hor. Sat. i.
Nor yet the *laureat's* crown
In thought exclude him! *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

LAUREA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients. Dr. Johnson. — It is so used, in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities.
The scholastick *laureations* seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. I will give some instances at Oxford.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 129.

LA'UREL. *n. s.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.
The *laurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*
The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerours,
And poets sage. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

LA'URELLED.† *adj.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.
Upon your sword
Sits *laurell'd* victory. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
That true enthusiasm which transports and elevates the souls of poets above the middle region of vulgar conceptions, and makes them soar up to heaven to touch the stars with their *laurelled* heads. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 16.
Hear'st thou the news? my friend! the express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome.
Dryden.
Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*

LA'URUSTINE.* } *n. s.* [*laurustinus*, Lat.]
LAURUSTI'NUS. } An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.
A *laurustine* bear in blossom, with a juniper hunter in berries. *Guardian*, No. 173.
The dusky bay, and *laurustinus* bright.
Anonymous.

LAW.† *n. s.* [lag, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson might have added the Saxon form of lah; the Swedish *lag*; the Iceland. *lag*, *laug*, *log*; the Dan. *low*; and the old Fr. *ley*. Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from the Goth. and Sax. *lagjan*, and lecgan, *ponere*, to lay down, to deliver, to decree; a derivation which indeed had been made half a century before the Diversions of Purley were given to the world. See Wachter in V. LAGE: where this word is found in its several northern forms, and with this remark, which Mr. Tooke has imitated: "*quibus* sono et significatu convenit Lat. *lex*. Cuncta à *legen*, ponere, statuere, constituere, judice Stiernhielmio in Gloss. Ulph. Goth. p. 104. Quid enim est *lex*, nisi *statutum* vel *constitutio*, sive ipsius Dei et naturæ, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis?"]

1. A rule of action.
That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a *law*.
Hooker, i. § 2.
Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.
Dryden.

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.
Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton, P. L.*
Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them.
Davies on Ireland.

3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.
So many *laws* argue so many sins. *Milton, P. L.*
Laws politique among men presuming man to be rebellious. *Hooker.*

4. Judicial process.
When every case in *law* is right. *Shakspeare.*
He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*
Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Addison, Spect.*

5. A distinct edict or rule.
One *law* is split into two. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.
In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. The rules or axioms of science; as, the *laws* of mechanicks.

8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism.
Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*
I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

9. The Mosaical institution: distinguished from the *gospel*.
Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton.*

10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the *prophets*.
Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the *law* and the prophets. *St. Matt.* vii. 12.

11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile: the ecclesiastical *law* whereby we are governed.

12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of *law*.

LA'WBREAKER.* *n. s.* [*law* and *breaker*; Sax. lahbpeca.] One who violates a law.
Thou art a robber,
A *lawbreaker*, a villain. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
In this chapter he shews, how they were the *lawbreakers*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

LA'WDAY.* *n. s.* A day of open court; a solemn court of a county or hundred.
Keep leets and *lawdays*, and in sessions sit.
Shakspeare, Othello.

LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.
It is not *lawful* for thee to have her.
St. Matt. xiv. 4.
Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'tween the *lawful* sheets.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.
This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South.*
I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it.
Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.

LA'WFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.
It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *n. s.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws.
Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*
A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*.
Swift.

LA'WGIVING.† *adj.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.

The indiminishable majesty of our highest court, the *lawgiving* and sacred parliament.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes.
Waller.

LA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *law.*]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Ralegh, Essays.*

The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Roscom.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy *lawless* wandering walks in open air.
Dryden, Æn.

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryd.*

He meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shaksp.*

We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives.
Shakspeare.

Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name.
Dryden.

LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [from *lawless.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lawless.*] Disorder; disobedience to law. *Sherwood.*

Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,
And *lawlessness* reigning with riotise.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

LA'WMAKER. *n. s.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgement is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists.
Hooker.

LA'WMONGER.* *n. s.* A word of contempt for a smatterer in law, a low dealer in law.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked. *Milton, Colasterion.*

LAWN.† *n. s.* [*lande*, Fr. *landa*, Span. *land*, Dan. *llan*, Welsh.]

1. An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed. See Chaucer under LAUND.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd.
Milton, P. L.

His mountains were shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addison.*

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell.
Pope.

Interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope.

2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*

From high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd!
Tickell.

LAWN.* *adj.* Made of lawn: resembling lawn.

Look on those lips,
Those now *lawn* pillows, on whose tender softness
Chaste modest speech, stealing from out his breast,
Had wont to rest itself.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

The chimere or upper robe, to which the *lawn* sleeves are generally sewed.
Wheatly on the Com. Prayer.

LA'WNY.* *adj.* [from *lawn.*]

1. Having lawns; interspersed with lawns.

Through forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* grounds. *W. Browne.*

Stupendous rocks,
That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,
Cool to the middle air, their *lawny* tops.
Thomson, Summer.

Musing through the *lawny* vale.
Warton, Ode 10.

2. Made of lawn, or fine linen.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And *lawny* strips thy naked bosom grace.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

LA'WSUIT, *n. s.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift.*

LA'WYER.† *n. s.* [from *law.* Dr. Johnson. — It must be added, that our old word was not *lawyer*, but *lawer*. Thus Huloet, in his old dictionary: "*Lawer*, or man of law, causidicus." And thus Bale, in Leland's Newe Year's Gift. "To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false *lawers*." Thus the Sax. lahman.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it? *Whitgift.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers*. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

LA'WYERLY.* *adj.* [from *lawyer.*] Judicial.

The more *lawyerly* mooting of this point.
Milton, Eiconoclastes, ch. 5.

LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye powers of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

2. Disunited; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses.
Baker.

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

LAX.† *n. s.*

1. A looseness; a diarrhœa. The same as *laske*. See LASKE.

2. A kind of salmon. [læx, Saxon.]

LAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of loadstone doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.
Brown.

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*.
Dryden.

LA'XATIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness. *Sherwood.*

LA'XITY.† *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness.
Bentley.

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

I need not observe on the *laxity* of this version.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 187.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 152.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little move it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *larity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LA'XLY.* *adv.* [from *lax.*] Loosely; without exactness or distinction.

Buffon has thrown his subjects into groups, *laxly* formed from general points of resemblance.
Dr. Rees, Cyclopæd.

LA'XNESS. *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LAY. Preterite of *lie*.

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shakspeare.*

He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he *lay* embassador at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

When Ahab had heard those words, he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 27.

I tried whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*

He rode to rouse the prey,
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addison.*

How could he have the retiredness of the cloister to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders! *Atterbury.*

The presbyterians argued, That if the Pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*

To LAY.† *v. a.* [lecxan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch; *lagjan*, Goth. to place; "consent. omnibus reliquis dialect. Celto-Scyth." Serenius. Hence our word *legge*, and *lig*.]

1. To place; to put; to reposit. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension*; a a punishment *laid* is a punishment that *cannot be shaken off*; in *immobility* is included weight. One house *laid* to another implies *extension*.

He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah*, iii. 6.

They have *laid* their swords under their heads. *Ezek.* xxxii. 27.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. *Milton, P. L.*

He sacrificing *laid*
The entrails on the wood. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclus.* vii. 6.

A stone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Dan.* vi. 17.

3. To beat down corn or grass.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *May, Virgil.*

4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakspeare.*

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray on Creation.*

5. To fix deep, to dispose regularly: either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we say, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* planks.

Schismaticks, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers off it. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay. *Donne.*

They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *St. Mark.*

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay*. *Pope, Statius.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts*, xiii. 36.

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Jos.* viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Psalms.*

Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov.* xxiv. 15.

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Jonson.*

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair,
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and *laid* the winds. *Milton, P. R.*

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

14. To set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos.* xi. 4.

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden, Virg.*

17. To reposite any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may *lay* her young. *Psal.* lxxxiv. 3.

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*. *Addison, Spect.*

19. To apply with violence: as, to *lay* blows.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezek.* iv. 2.

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Philips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Prov.* xxxi. 19.

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccles.* vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa.* v. 8.

22. To put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wiseman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waste. *Addison.*

23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul,
Lay the fault on us. *Shakspeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakspeare.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Milton, P. R.*

The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden, Æn.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,

Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exod.* xx. 25.

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action.

It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts*, xv. 28.

Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd.
Dryden.

You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

28. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him. *Acts*, xxv. 16.

Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer. *Atterbury.*

29. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa.* xxvi. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*

He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd.
Dryden.

30. To place in comparison.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Ralegh.*

31. *To* LAY *ahold.* To lay a ship ahold, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. *Steevens.*

Lay her *ahold*, *ahold*; set her two courses; off to sea again, lay her off. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

32. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthiness. *James*, i. 21.

33. *To* LAY *aside.* To put away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Heb.* xii. 1.

Amaze us not with that majestic frown,
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*

Roscommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aside*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide.
Granville.

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been *laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aside*.
Addison, Cato.

34. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther*, xiv. 2.

35. *To* LAY *before.* To expose to view; to shew; to display.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the commons. *Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation *before* him. *Addison.*

36. *To* LAY *by.* To reserve for some future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

37. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

She went away, and *laid by* her veil.
Gen. xxxviii. 19.

Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him *by*? *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the public care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*

The Tuscan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling.
Dryden.

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly.
Dryden, Juv.

My zeal for you must *lay* the farther *by*,
And plead my country's cause against my son.
Dryden.

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly *by*;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your kings. *Dryd.*

Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die.
Dryden.

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*

38. *To* LAY *down.* To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep.
St. John, x. 15.

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I'th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

39. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the sword and spear. *Blackmore, Creation.*

The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it *down*.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

40. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repose.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep.
Psal. xlviii.

And they *lay* themselves *down* upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar. *Amos*, ii. 8.

We *lay* us *down*, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*.
Dryden, Virg.

41. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a proposition.

I have *laid down*, in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme Deity.
Stillingfleet.

I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unsinning obedience.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that there had been abuses. *Swift.*

42. *To* LAY *for.* To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

43. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuse; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays* himself *forth* upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*

44. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent posture. See also *To* LAY *out.*

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakspeare.

45. *To* LAY *hold of.* To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deut.* xxi. 19.

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of*. *Locke.*

46. *To* LAY *in.* To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common stock; and *laid in* and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

A vessel and provisions *laid in* large
For man and beast. *Milton, P. L.*

An equal stock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*

They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison, Guardian.*

47. *To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary.
Locke on Education.

48. *To* LAY *open.* To shew; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, shallow weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit.
Shakspeare.

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov.* xiii. 16.

49. *To* LAY *over.* To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.

Wo unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Habb.* ii. 19.

50. *To* LAY *out.* To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all.
Milton, S. A.

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treasure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out*. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you.
Dryden.

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison, Cato.*

A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison, Freeholder.*

When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or *lays out* a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermillion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

51. *To* LAY *out.* To display; to discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

52. *To* LAY *out.* To dispose; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

53. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

54. *To* LAY *out.* To compose the limbs of the dead.

Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at *laying out* the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called *streeking*. *Brand, Popular Antiq.*

55. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness *unto* him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

56. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones.
Tusser.

We should now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford, Reasons against the Covenant.*

57. *To* LAY *to.* To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* sore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

58. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things *together*, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together*. *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison, Guardian.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

59. *To* LAY *under.* To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the restraint of laws.
Addison, Cato.

60. *To* LAY *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*

61. *To* LAY *up.* To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgement afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod.* xvi. 23.

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all;
To *lay* this harvest *up*, and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last.
Pope.

To LAY. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

3. *To* LAY *about.* To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays*.
Spenser, F. Q.

And *laid about* in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile.
Hudibras.

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they *lay about* them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South.*

4. *To* LAY *at.* To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenser.*

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have *laid in* for these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. *To* LAY *on.* To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on* as if it tried,
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame.
Dryden.

7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence: used of expences.

My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays* it *on*.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

8. *To* LAY *out.* To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.

All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

LAY.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upwards.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings strucken might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A wager.

My fortunes against any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It is thy just grief, that thou missest of the hearing of many good words: It is thy happiness, that thou art freed from the hearing of many evil. It is an even *lay* betwixt the benefit of hearing good, and the torment of hearing evil. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

It is esteemed an even *lay* whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

3. Station; rank. Not in use.

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy *lay*, but for thy worth in arms.
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

LAY. *n. s.* [ley, leaȝ, Saxon; *ley*, Scottish.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle; more frequently, and more properly written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LAY.† *n. s.* [*lay*, French. It is said originally to signify *sorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *lessus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonick dialect: leȳ, leoð, Saxon; *leey*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — "Les premieres chansons Françoises furent nommées des *lais*," says M. de la Ravaliere, Poes. du Roi de Nav. tom. i. p. 215. And so far I believe he is right. But I see no foundation for supposing with him, that the *lay* was "une sorte d'elegie," and that it was derived "du mot

Latin *lessus*, qui signifie des plaintes;" or that it was "la chanson la plus majestueuse et la plus grave." It seems more probable that *lai* in French was anciently a generical term, answering to *song* in English. The passage which M. de la Ravaliere has quoted from Le Brut, "Molt sot de *lais*, molt sot de notes," is thus rendered by our Layamon: "Ne cuthe na mon swa muchel of *song*." The same word is used by Peirol d'Alvergna, MS. Crofts, fol. lxxxv. to denote the *songs* of *birds*, certainly not of the *plaintive* kind. For my own part I am inclined to believe, that *liod*, Icel. *lied*, Teuton. leoð, Sax. and *lai*, French, are all to be deduced from the same Gothic original. Tyrwhitt, Introd. Disc. to Chaucer's Canterb. Tales, § xxvi. *Liuthon* is, in old Gothick, to sing.] A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, she thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This is a most majestic vision, and
Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays*.
Milton, P. L.

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay*,
Now timely sing. *Milton, Sonnet.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay.
Waller.

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*.
Dryden, Virg.

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious spheres
To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

LAY. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λάος.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when some *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance.
Dryden.

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

It might well startle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

LA'YER. *n. s.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres.
Evelyn, Kalendar.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

LAYER *Out.** *n. s.* [from *To lay out*.] One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

LAYER *Up.** *n. s.* [from *To lay up*.] One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

Old age that ill *layer up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

LAY-LAND.* *n. s.* Fallow ground which lies untilled. More properly *ley-land*, or *lea-land*. But see LAY. In the north, *ley-lands* are lands in a common field laid down, which under that circumstance are said to lie *ley*.

He shall have my broad *lay-lands*.
Sir Cauline, Percy's Rel. i. i. 4.

Land,
Lie *lay*, till I return.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

LA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Since a trust must be, she thought it best
To put it out of *laymen's* pow'r at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest.
Dryden.

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains? *Swift.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

LA'YSTALL.† *n. s.* [from *lay* and ꝑtal, Sax. *stabulum*, a dunghill on which they *lay* what is swept out of *stalls* or *stables*. Skinner. By others from *stale*, urine. Sometimes written *leastall*, or *leystall*.] An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay.
Spenser, F. Q.

Near the common *lay-stall* of a city.
Drayton, Pref. to Polyolbion.

If he will live abroad with his companions,
In dung and *leystals*, it is worth a fear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

LA'ZAR.† *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel. Very old in our language: "A *lazar* or a beggere." Chaucer, C. T. Prol. *Lazare* is also old in the French.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay.
Spenser, F. Q.

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrouded any but *lazars*. *Shakspeare.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little stock denies
Fit alms to *lazars* merciful and meek. *Philips.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE.† / LA'ZARET. / LAZARE'TTO. } *n. s.* [*lazaret*, French; *lazzarretto*, Ital.; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased an hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

My genius prompts me, that I was born under a planet, not to die in a *lazaretto*.
Howell, Lett. i. vi. 60.

The same penalty attends persons escaping from the *lazaret*. *Blackstone.*

LA'ZARLIKE.* / LA'ZARLY. } *adj.* [from *lazar*.] Full of sores, leprous.

A most instant tetter bark'd about;
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Those five leprous and *lazarly* orders.
Bp. Hall, Contemp. B. 4.

LA'ZARWORT. *n. s.* [*Laserpitium*.] A plant.

To LAZE.* *v. n.* [See the etymology of LAZY.] To live idly; to be idle; to slug. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Up, and *laze* not:
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so.
Middleton's Witch.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The sot cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

To LAZE.* *v. a.* To waste in laziness; to stupify by sloth.

He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy; till he becomes a very slave to his bed, and makes sleep his master. *Whately, Redemp. of Time*, (1634,) p. 23.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness*. *Dryden.*

LA'ZULI. *n. s.*

The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallick yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of

the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY.† *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *à l'aise*, French; but it is however Teutonick; *lijser* in Danish, and *losigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and Spelman gives this account of the word: "Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos, & *Lazzos;* hoc est nobiles, ingenuos & serviles: quam & nos distinctionem diu retinuimus. Sub Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus." Dr. Johnson.—Schilter notices also the Teut. *lass, laz,* slow, tardy. It may be observed, that our old word is *laesie* and *lasie:* "Thou's but a *laesie* loord." Spenser, Shep Cal.]

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shakspeare.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose *lazy* waters without motion lay.
Roscommon.

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep.
Dryden.

Like eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

Or *lazy* lakes unconscious of a flood,
Whose dull brown Naiads ever sleep in mud.
Parnel.

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord.*

LEA.† *n. s.* [leȳ, Saxon, a fallow; leaz, Saxon, a pasture, a plain.] Ground enclosed, not open. Dr. Johnson. — Rather an extensive plain.

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,
With murd'rous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Doe meete together on the watry *lea.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 16.

Greatly aghast with his pittious plea;
Him rested the good man on the *lea.* *Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich *leas,*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats, and peas.
Shakspeare.

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn *leas,*
Whereof ingrateful man with lickerish draughts,
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind.
Shakspeare.

He furrow'd many a churlish sea;
The viny Rhene, and Volgha's self did pass,
Who sleds doth suffer on his watery *lea.*
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas.* *Milton, Comus.*

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea.*
Gray.

LEACH.* See LEECH.

LEAD. *n. s.* [læ6, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead* when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriæ, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead:* it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten *lead.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Of *lead,* some I can shew you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruss with vinegar; of ceruss, red *lead;* of plumbum ustum, the best yellow ocher; of *lead,* and half as much tin, solder for *lead.* *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead.*

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led;* part. *led.* [læban, Saxon; *leiden,* Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *St. Luke,* xiii. 15.

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *St. Luke,* iv. 29.

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart.
1 *Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate.
Ezek. xlvii. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *leadeth* me beside the still waters.
Psal. xxiii. 2.

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight?
Spenser on Ireland.

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on
To bloody battles. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies:
But now hath cast me off. *Milton, S. A.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to shew the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things.
Watts, Logick.

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay.
Shakspeare.

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him.
Clarendon.

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shaksp.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *King Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him.
Shakspeare.

So shalt thou *lead*
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton, P. L.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life.
Dryden.

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Fr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness.
Fr. Atterbury.

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD.† *v. n.*

1. To go first, and shew the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen.* xxxiii.

2. To conduct as a commander.

3. To shew the way, by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy laden put to sea
With prosp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way.
Dryden.

4. To exercise dominion.

For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*
As lords done otherwhere. *Spenser*, July.

5. *To* LEAD *off*. To begin.

Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform; for, on some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and, at other times, would *lead off* in her best manner, when perhaps none were present, who could taste the spirit and amenity of her humour. *Cumberland, Memoirs of Himself.*

LEAD.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word. Dr. Johnson.—Bolingbroke, however, somewhere uses it; and a most eminent writer in our own time farther warrants the usage of it.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*

At the time I speak of having a momentary *lead*, I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke, Lett.* p. 17.

LE'ADEN.† *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory.
Shakspeare.

4. Stupid; absurd.

What is so *leaden* or blockishe, which these doltish papists will not avouch for the maintenance of their trompery? *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 43.

LE'ADEN-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *heart*.] Having an unfeeling, stupid heart.

O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death! *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, C. 2.

LE'ADEN-HEELED.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *heel*.] Slow in progress.

Comforts are *leaden-heeled*.
Ford, Love's Labyrinth, (1661,) p. 53.

LE'ADEN-STEPPING.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *step*.] Slowly moving.

Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace.
Milton.

LE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *lead*.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength.
Shakspeare.

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Isaiah*, lv. 4.

Those escaped by flight, not without a sharp jest against their *leaders* affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*

The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader*.
Shakspeare.

4. One at the head of any party or faction: as the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *participial adj.* Principal; chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristical part that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LE'ADING.* *n. s.* [from *lead*.]

1. Guidance; conduct by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no *leading* need. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Conduct of a commander.

Lords have had the *leading* of their own followers to the general hostings.
Spenser on Ireland.

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *n. s.* [*lead* and *string*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, till they can walk alone.
Dryden.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. s.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones.
B. Jonson.

LE'ADWORT. *n. s.* [*lead* and *wort*; *plumbago*.] A plant.

LE'ADY.* *adj.* [from *lead*.] Of the colour of lead. *Huloet.*

His ruddy lips [were] wan, and his eyen *leady* and hollow. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 124.

LEAF.† *n. s.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch; *lauf*, Goth. "vox antiquiss. multisque linguis communis." Serenius.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms.
Shakspeare.

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lilly hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my *leaves* through every part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding.
1 *Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot.
Digby on Bodies.

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice. *Brown.*

LE'AFAGE.* *n. s.* [from *leaf*.] Store of leaves.

If morn and ev'n fresh *leafage* they may have.
The Silke-Wormes, (1599.)

LE'AFED.* *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Bearing or having leaves. *Huloet.*

LE'AFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.

Bare honesty without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks, the *leafless* trees o'ershade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade.
Pope.

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy*. *Shakspeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
— Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth.
Milton, Comus.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign.
Dryden.

Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden, Flo. and Leaf.*

So when some swelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brasilian stream; her tail
A gristly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Lat. to bind together.] A confederacy; A combination either of interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth.
Shakspeare.

We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that *league* must be.
Shakspeare.

Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy league with Baasha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chron.* xvi. 3.

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon, Holy War.*

I, a private person, whom my country
As a *league*-breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts.
Milton, S. A.

Oh, Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this hated race: and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity.
Denham.

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances. *South.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*lieue*, Fr. *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welsh, a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. Camden.] A measure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock.
Shakspeare.

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold designs?
Philips.

LE'AGUER.† *n. s.* [Dutch, or Flemish. "They will not vouchsafe in their speeches or writings to use our termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a *campe* by the Dutch name of *legar*; nor will not affoord to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belegard*." Sir J. Smythe, Certain Disc. 1590, fol. 2.]

1. Camp; not siege, as Dr. Johnson has hastily asserted.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our tents. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

They played their cannon day and night into the enemy's *leaguers* and quarters. — They shot into the *leaguer* at Hedington hill, and there killed Lieutenant Colonel Cotsworth.
A. Wood, Annals Univ. Ox. (an. 1646.)

2. One united in a confederacy. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholicks, royalists and *leaguers*.
Bacon, Observ. on a Libel, (1592.)

Are you *leaguers*, or covenanters, or associators?
Dryden, Vindic. of the Duke of Guise.

LEAK.† *n. s.* [*lek*, *leke*, Dutch; hlece, Sax. leaky; *leka*, Su. Goth. to flow or run.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went.
Dryden.

LEAK.* *adj.* [hlece, Sax. hlece ꝛcip, a leaky ship. Lye.] Leaky.

And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels draw.
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 55.

Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in fals out anon.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 24.

To LEAK. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakspeare.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak* and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again.
Wilkins.

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

To LEAK.* *v. a.* To let out.

It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to *leak* air in some parts. *Mr. Hooke, in Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 548.

LE'AKAGE.† *n. s.* [from *leak*.]

1. State of a vessel that leaks.

They weaken themselves by too great a *leakage* of their power.
Bp. Parker, Repr. Reh. Transp. p. 11.

2. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY. *adj.* [from *leak*.]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might.
Dryden.

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

LEAM.* See LEME.

To LEAN.† *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant*. [hlinian, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a sceptre in her hand, before an altar.
Peacham on Drawing.

The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto us good supporters. *Wotton.*

Upon his ivory sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament.
Dryden.

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood.
Gay.

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson.*

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust and more inconvenient. *Spenser,*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding.
Prov. iii. 5.

A desire *leaning* to either side, biasses the judgment strangely. *Watts.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night.
Shakspeare.

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down, and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downwards to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryden.*

4. To bend; to waver; to totter.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that *leans*?
Shakspeare, Cymb.

To LEAN.* *v. a.*

1. To incline; to cause to lean.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease.
Shakspeare.

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*.
Dryden.

2. [Icel. *leina*.] To conceal. North of Eng. Ray, and Grose. "They will give a thing no *leaning*," i. e. they will not suffer the least *connivance*. Lye.

LEAN.† *adj.* [hlæne, læne, Sax. lænıg, slender.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bareboned.

As *lene* was his horse as is a rake.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.
Shakspeare.

Lean raw-bon'd rascals, who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakspeare.*

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change.
Shakspeare.

I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in a loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub,
Praising the *lean*, and sallow, abstinence.
Milton, Comus.

Swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, *lean*-looking, sallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water.
Burnet, Theory.

3. Low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich*.

That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.

The case is quite different in our author's low and *lean* performance.
Waterland, Script. Vindic. P. ii. p. 7.

5. Shallow; dull.

A lunatick *lean*-witted fool,
Presuming on an ague's privilege.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

LEAN. *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*.
Farquhar.

LE'ANLY.† *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagrely; without plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LE'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *lean*.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *B. Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.
Shakspeare.

LE'ANY.* *adj.* [*leen-man*, Teut. a servant.] Alert; active. Grose notices this word, but does not mention in what place it is used.

Fat kernes, and *leany* knaves.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

To LEAP.† *v. n.* [hlæpan, Sax. *klaupan*, Goth. to dance; *hleypa*, Icel. to run; *loup*, Scottish, to jump.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards with so much the greater force, for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*

In a narrow pit,
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it.
Cowley, David.

Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Esth.* xv. 8.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith*, xiv. 7.

He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*

Strait *leaping* from his horse he rais'd me up.
Rowe.

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy.
St. Luke, vi. 23.

I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory.
Addison.

4. To fly; to start.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job*, xli. 19.

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

She dares pursue, if they dare lead:
As their example still prevails:
She tempts the stream or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden, Georg.*

LEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.

How she cheats her bellowing lovers' eyes;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny.
Dryden, Æn.

6. Hazard or effect of leaping.

Methinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.
Shakspeare.

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own destruction.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where yon old fisher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try.
Dryden, Theocritus.

LEAP.* *n. s.* [læp, Saxon; ræð-læp, a basket to carry corn in while sowing.]

1. A basket.

Neither of seven looves into four thousynd of men, and how many *leepis*, ye token?
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xvi. 9.

2. A weel for fish. *Sherwood.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. s.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. s.*

Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past, 1, 2, 3.
Harris.

The reason of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.

That the year consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap-year*. *Brown.*

LE'APER.* *n. s.* [from *leap*; Sax. hleapepe, a dancer.]

1. One who leaps or capers.

2. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LE'APINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *leaping*.] By leaps. *Huloet.*

LEAR.* See LERE.

To LEARN.† *v. a.* [leopnian, Saxon; *leren*, Germ. to learn and to teach; læpan, Sax. to teach; læpe, learning, skill. See LERE.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree.
St. Matt. xxiv. 32.

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, *learned* both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches, *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind.
Dryden, Pers.

You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition,
All he can *learn* of me will be to weep!
A. Philips.

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.] This sense is now perhaps obsolete. It is retained in the present version of the Psalms in our Common Prayer Book.

He would *learn*
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently.
Shakspeare.

Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

My testimonies that I shall *learn* them.
Ps. cxxxii. 13.

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern; with *of*.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. *St. Matt.* xi. 29.

In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'ARNED.† *adj.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile.
Pope.

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The best account is given of them by their own authors: but I trust more to the table of the *learned* bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled: skilful; knowing: with *in*.

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd in* martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts.
Granville.

3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

4. Wise.

Those needful jealousies of state, that warn wiser princes hourly to provide for their safety;

and to teach them how *learned* a thing it is to beware of the humblest enemy. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*

Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shaksp.*

Ev'ry coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LE'ARNEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *learned.*] State of being learned.

The *learnedness* of the age.
Abp. Laud's Remains, p. 158.

LE'ARNER.† *n. s.* [from *learn*, Sax. leopnepe.] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful practised artist can. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

LE'ARNING.† *n. s.* [from *learn*; Sax. leopnung. Rarely used in the plural number.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*

The king, he takes the babe
To his protection; calls him Posthumus; —
Puts him to all the *learnings* that his time
Could make him the receiver of.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*

As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

LE'ASABLE.* *adj.* [from *lease.*] Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

LEASE.† *n. s.* [*laisser*, French; Spelman: *lassen*, Germ. Serenius.]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, cousin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shaksp.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease.
Denham.

I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Thou to give the world increase,
Short'ned hast thy own life's *lease*.
Milton, El. M. of Winchester.

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To LEASE.† *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon leran, and liran, to gather, to collect; *lisan*, Goth. and *lesa*, Icel. the same. This word, therefore, might justly be distinguished, in its spelling, from the former *lease*, and the subsequent *leasing*, by being written *lese*.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire.
Dryden.

LE'ASER.† *n. s.* [from *lease.*]

1. Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

2. A liar. See LEASING.

Those idle words — we answer with silence and scorn. Let *leesers* have leave to talk.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler. p. 339.

LE'ASEHOLD.* *adj.* [*lease* and *hold.*] Holden by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASH.† *n. s.* [*lesse*, French; *letse*, Teut.; *lascia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *lasche*, a bit of leather, a flap. Serenius.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils. *Dennis, Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

To LEASH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 33.

LE'ASING.† *n. s.* [leapunge, Saxon; *leysing*, Icel. perfidy. Wicliffe calls liars "*leasing*-mongers," dealers in lying.] Lies; falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasing*. *Psalm* iv. 2.

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.

He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.

That false pilgrim which that *leasing* told,
Being indeed old Archimage. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I have ever verified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbl'd past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stampt the *leasing*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasing*,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lie deserted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain.
Gay, Pastorals.

LE'ASOW.* *n. s.* [leyse, læse, Saxon.] A pasture. This word is very old in our language; but has escaped notice, notwithstanding the modern application of it by Shenstone to his celebrated residence, the *Leasowes*. Kelham notices also the Norm. Fr. *leswes*, or *lesues*, as used for *pasture-ground*.

He schal go yn, and schal go out; and he schal fynde *lesewis*, [in the present version, *pasture.*]
Wicliffe, St. John, x. 9.

They arrived at a little grove of trees in a close of Mr. Whitgreave's, called the pit-*leasow*.
Boscobel, &c. (1651,) *reprint.* 1822, p. 65.

LEAST, *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [læst, Saxon. This word Wallis would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.

I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Gen.* xxxii. 10.

A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play *least* in sight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot.
Dryden, Kn. Tale.

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope, Letters.*

At LEAST.
At the LEAST.
At LEASTWISE.

1. To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.

He who attempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton, P. L.*

He from my side subducting, took perhaps
More than enough; *at least* on her bestowed
Too much of ornament, in outward show
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, *at least-wise* resemble the cause for which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*

Honour and fame *at least* the thund'rer ow'd,
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued *at least* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, *at least* by the tacit permission of the omniscient Being. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at least*
Are his created. *Milton, P. L.*

Let useful observations be *at least* some part of the subject of your conversation.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *loisir*, French, or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy*. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

LEAT.* *n. s.* [læt, Sax. third pers. sing. pret. from læban, to lead, to conduct.] A trench to convey water to or from a mill. Mentioned in the Stat. 7 Jac. 1. c. 19.

LE'ATHER. *n. s.* [leðep, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. 2 *Kings*, i. 8.

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*? *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leathern*.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicates.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To LE'ATHER.* *v. a.* To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression: used also in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Dict. "I'll *leather* you heartily." North of England. Grose.

To LE'ATHER, or LE'THER.* *v. n.* [hleoðpian, Sax. to thunder, to make a great noise; spoken of running horses, Ray says; as, they *lether* it away; which, in some places, is, they *thunder* it along.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. A common but low expression.

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. s.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you.
Shakspeare.

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *dresser*.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tychius, a *leather-dresser*. *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-JACKET.* *n. s.* A fish of the Pacifick Ocean.

Some beautifully spotted soles, *leather-jackets*, &c. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth*.]

By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven. *Walton, Angler.*

LE'ATHERN.† *adj.* [from *leather*. Saxon, leðepn.] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a *leathern* hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a *leathern* girdle about his loins.
St. Matt. iii. 4.

In silken or in *leathern* purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *seller*.] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LE'ATHER-WINGED.* *adj.* [*leather* and *wing*.] Having wings like leather.

The *lether-winged* batt, dayes enemy.
Spenser, F. Q.

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin.
Grew, Museum.

LEAVE. *n. s.* [leaꝑe, Saxon; from lyꝑan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring *leave* to dye.
Spenser, F. Q.

I make bold to press upon you.
— You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer.
Shakspeare.

The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead.
Dryden.

Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryd.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about syllogism, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this *leave*. *Pope.*

2. Farewell; adieu. In this sense *leave* is *permission to depart*.

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith.
Shakspeare.

Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shaksp.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon læꝑan, leoꝑan, to leave, to relinquish; *leifa*, Icel. the same.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

If they love lees, and *leave* the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine.
B. Jonson.

2. To desert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him.
Ecclus. xxix. 17.

3. To depart from, without action; as, I *left* things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diseases. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 25.

4. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Ecclus.* xliv. 8.

5. Not to deprive of.

They still have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Bp. Taylor.*

6. To suffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it *leaveth* a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

These things must be *left* uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages.
Abbot, Descr. of the World.

Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel. *Judg.* vi. 4.

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil.
Deut. xxviii. 48.

Vastius gave strict commandment, that they should *leave* behind them unnecessary baggage.
Knolles, Hist.

8. To reject; not to choose.

In all the common incidents of life,
I am superiour, I can take or *leave*. *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I *leave* with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou *leav'st* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine.
Dryden.

11. To give up; to resign; to part with.

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt *leave* them for the poor and stranger.
Lev. xix. 10.

Such black and grained spots,
As will not *leave* their tinct. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

If a wise man were *left* to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is.
Tillotson.

12. To permit without interposition.

Whether Esau were a vassal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To cease to do; to desist from.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

14. *To* LEAVE *off*. To desist from; to forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Addison, Spect.*

15. *To* LEAVE *off*. To forsake.

He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

16. *To* LEAVE *out*. To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
— I should be loth to be *left out*, and here too.
B. Jonson.

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere the nice morn on the Indian steep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milt. Comus.*
We ask, if those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive,
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave?*
Blackmore.

I always thought this passage *left out* with a great deal of judgement, by Tucca and Varius, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Æneid.
Addison on Italy.

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist.
She is my essence, and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaksp.*
And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shaksp.*
He began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. *Genesis.*

2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To desist.
Grittus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed.
Knolles, Hist.
But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait.
Roscommon.

3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To stop.
Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.
Daniel.

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy*, *lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by Spenser, for a rhime.
An army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LE'AVED.† *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*]

1. Furnished with foliage.
These tamarisks with thick-*leav'd* box are found,
And cytisus and garden-pines abound.
Congreve, Transl. of Ovid.

2. Made with leaves or folds.
I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Isa.* xlv. 1.

LE'AVELESS.* *adj.* [from *leaf* and *less.*] Having no *leaves*. *Leafless* is more used.
Then I no more shall court the verdant bay,
But the dry *leaveless* trunk on Golgotha.
Carew, Verses pref. to Sandy's Psalms.

LE'AVEN.† *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr. from *lever*, to lift up; *levare*, Lat. Our word should be written *leven*. "The sour coagulated milk of Syria is called *leven*." Withering's Eng. Botany, ii. 324.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.
It shall not be baken with *leaven*. *Lev.* vi. 17.
All fermented meats and drinks are easiest digested; and those unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digested. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass, it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.
Many of their propositions savour very strong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *K. Charles.*

To LE'AVEN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.
Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exod.* xii. 17.

2. To taint; to imbue.
They yet so watch over their hearts, as not to suffer any outward momentary adornings whatsoever to *leaven* them with any thing of pride or sinful vanity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 187.
That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

3. To imbue: in a good sense.
A few fishermen *leavened* the world with a doctrine quite against the grain of it; and naked truth prevailed against authority, art, and interest, in conjunction. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

LE'AVENING.* *n. s.* [from *leaven.*] Ferment mixed with any substance to make it light.
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings* and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

LE'AVENOUS.* *adj.* [from *leaven.*] Containing leaven; tainted.
Whose unsincere and *leavenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 9.

LE'AVER. *n. s.* [from *leave.*] One who deserts or forsakes.
Let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver* and a fugitive. *Shakspeare.*

LEAVES. *n. s.* The plural of leaf.
Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'AVINESS.* *n. s.* [from *leavy.*] State of being full of leaves; accumulation of leaves. *Leafiness* would be better.
Sherwood.

LE'AVINGS. *n. s.* pl. [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse: it has no singular.
My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison, Cato.*
Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Cloe's head,
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed? *Swift.*

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves; *leafy* is more used.
Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitsontide to bear. *Sidney.*
Now, near enough; your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To LECH.† *v. a.* [*lecher*, French. This is merely another term for the verb *latch*, already noticed; which Hanmer explains by *letch*. But this is the commentary, made, in an unguarded moment, by the rash pen of Mr. Mason: "Hast thou yet *lech'd* the Athenian's eyes, &c." See *To* LATCH. "This," Mr. Mason says, "is a strong specimen of Johnson's inconsistency. Under the verb *latch*, this passage is given for an example of it, the word being silently altered to *latched*. Such wilful impositions on the public would be enough to ruin any literary character whatsoever." —Now silent alteration is quite out of the question; *latch* is the reading of the poet, retained by Mr. Steevens; and is one of our northern words unknown to Mr. Mason. Johnson gives *lech*, or, as Hanmer reads it, *letch*, merely, perhaps, as the proposed alteration of that critick; and accordingly so cited the passage.

LE'CHER.† *n. s.* [Derived by Skinner from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense. Dr. Johnson.—The old French language has *lecheur*, "galant, libertin, débauché, friand, gourmand, qui s'adonne aux plaisirs, soit de la table ou de l'amour." Roquefort. — Lexeppcipe, Saxon, is "concubitus illicitus, fornicatio, adulterium. Hinc nostra, *lecher, lecherous, lechery.*" Lye, edit. Manning.—It is probably from the German *laichen*, to be lascivious, to play the whore.] A whoremaster.
I will now take the *lecher;* he's at my house; he cannot 'scape me.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
You, like a *lecher*, out of whorish loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shaksp.*
The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*
The sleepy *lecher* shuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise.
Dryden.
She yields her charms
To that fair *lecher*, the strong God of arms.
Pope, Odyssey.

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.
Die for adultery? no.
The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly
Does *lecher* in my sight. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night.
B. Jonson.

LE'CHEROUS.† *adj.* [from *lecher.*]

1. Provoking lust.
A *lecherous* thing is wine, and dronkennesse
Is full of striving and of wretchednesse.
Chaucer, Pard. Tale.

2. Lewd; lustful.
The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous;* the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.
Ther he wasted his goodis, in livinge *lecherously.*
Wicliffe, St. Luke, xv. 13.

LE'CHEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdness.

LE'CHERY.† *n. s.* [from *lecher;* old Fr. *lecherie.* See LECHER.] Lewdness; lust.
The rest welter with as little shame in open *lechery*, as swine do in the common mire.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.
Against such lewdsters and their *lechery*,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaksp.*

LE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*lectio*, Lat.]

1. A reading; a variety in copies.
I have perused those various *lections.*
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 27.
Every critick has his own hypothesis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be made authentick.
Watts, Logick.

2. A lesson, or portion of scripture, read in divine service.
To this last described Jewish order of morning prayers so far did the ancient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with *lections* and psalmody.
Hooper on Lent, p. 355.

LE'CTIONARY.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *lectionarium.*] A book containing parts of scripture, which were read in churches.

The *lectionary* contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year.

Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 337.

Mabillon found at Lisieux, and published a Gallic *lectionary*, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses.

Porson, Lett. to Travis, p. 153.

LE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat.

Sidney.

Wrangling pedant,
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much.

Shakspeare.

When letters from Cæsar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lectures*. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there. *Locke.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse.

Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures*.

Addison.

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse; as, Wallis *lectured* on geometry.

LE'CTURER. *n. s.* [from *lecture*.]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. s.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person.

Swift.

LE'CTURN.* *n. s.* [*lectrin*, old Fr.; *lectrinum*, low Lat. from *lectus*, of *lego*, to read.] A reading desk. Obsolete.

Huloet.

The second lesson Robin Redebreste sang—
And to the *lectorne* amorily he sprang.

Chaucer, Court of Love.

LED. part. pret. of *lead*.

Then shall they know that I am the Lord your God, which caused them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxix. 28.

The leaders of this people caused them to err, and they that are *led* of them are destroyed.

Isa. ix. 16.

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most *led* by. *Locke.*

LE'DDEN.* *n. s.* [lyden, Sax. the Latin language, and language in general; læden, the Latin only. Dante, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, uses *latino* in the general sense of lyden. Our old word is sometimes *lede*, or *leid*, for language; which, as well as *ledden*, are now obsolete.]

1. Language.

She understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,
And coude answere him in his *leden* again.

Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

Thereto he was expert in prophecies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold,

Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 19.

Her *ledden* was like human language true.

Fairfax, Tasso, xvi. 13.

2. True meaning.

And those that do to Cynthia expound
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge.

Spenser, Colin Clout.

LEDCA'PTAIN.* *n. s.* [*led* and *captain*.] An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

Mr. Pope, and Mr. Gay, were then favourites of Mrs. Howard; especially Gay, who was then of her *ledcaptains*.

Swift to Lady B. Germaine, (1732.)

They will never want some creditable *ledcaptain* to attend them, at a minute's warning, to operas, plays, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEDGE.† *n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest; or projecting beyond the rest.

We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the *ledge*, think they move alone; not knowing that there is an hand behind their curtain that stirs all their wires.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 77.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

3. Any prominence or rising part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides.

Dryden.

LE'DGER.* *n. s.* In the sense of an *account-book*, this orthography is settled by long custom. In any other sense it is perfectly obsolete, so that no advantage can arise from altering the spelling. As a further confirmation of *ledger*, we have *ledge* derived from the same Dutch word which is the original of *ledger*, namely, *leggen*, to lie. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 297. See LEGER.

LEDHO'RSE. *n. s.* [*led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.

LEE.† *n. s.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse; commonly *lees*.

My cloaths, my sex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by Skinner from *l'eau*, French, the water, Dr. Johnson. — We have here a vestige of the old Iceland. word *lae*, *laa*, the sea. This seems to give us the true origin of the English *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from *l'eau*. Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting *shelter*: [*lee*, Goth. "locus tempestatibus subductus." Ihre.] But a *lee shore* is that, towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Jamieson, in V. LE.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Ralegh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers. *Ralegh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore.

King Charles.

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvas play.

Dryden.

To LEE.* *v. n.* [leogan, Sax.] To utter a falsehood; to lie. Chaucer uses *lee* for a *lie*. "Thou *lees*" is thou *tellest a lie*, in our northern dialect.]

LEECH.† *n. s.* [læc, Saxon; *lek*, *lekeis* Gothick. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use this word.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cowleech*.

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach.

Spenser, F. Q.

Physick is their bane.
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art.

Dryden.

Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A skilful *leach*,
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear.

Wiseman.

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Roscommon.*

To LEECH.† *v. a.* [læcnian, Sax. *leikinon*, Gothick.] To treat with medicament; to heal.

Fully avised him to *leche*.
Chaucer's Dream, ver. 852.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *n. s.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it.
Davies.

LEECH-WAY.* *n. s.* [from the Gothick *leik*, flesh, and also a corpse.] The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exmore Dialect. That is, the way of all flesh. See also LICH.

LEEF.† *adj.* [leof, Saxon, dear, loved; *lieve*, *leve*, Dutch, the same. See also LIEF.]

1. Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear.

Mine owne dere brother, and my *lefist* lord.
Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

Whilome all these were low and *liefe*,
And loved their flocks to feed;
They never stroven to be chiefe,
And simple was their weede. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

My little flock that was to me most *lief*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

For love of that is to thee most *leef*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. Willing: as, "*leef* or *loth*;" common in Gower.

All were they *liefe* or loth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LEEF.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; willingly; readily. "I would as *leef* not go." Common, as a vulgar expression, in many parts of England. See also LEVER.

LEEK. *n. s.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erse, *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou Fluellen? — Yes.
— Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakspeare.*

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear.
Gay.

We use acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlick, or *leek*-pottage.
Floyer on Humours.

LE'ENY.* *adj.* See LEANY.

LEER.† *n. s.* [hleape, Sax. frons, facies, gena.]

1. Complexion: hue; face.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

2. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them askance. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A labour'd cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*.
Pope.

I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his geer,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

4. Formerly, the cheek; agreeably to the Saxon usage of it.

No, ladie, quoth the earle with a lowde voyce, and the teares trilling down his *leeres*, say not so.
Holingshed, Hist. of Irel. fol. 114. b.

LEER.* *adj.* [zelæp, Sax. vacuus.]

1. Empty. This expression, in colloquial language, is yet spoken, in some places, of the stomach: a *leer* stomach. In Wiltshire, a *leer* waggon is an empty waggon: in the Exmore dialect, the word is *leery*.

2. Empty; frivolous; foolish; without understanding.

The author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him in as good equipage as you would wish.
B. Jonson, Induct. Barth. Fair.

Laugh on, sir; I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if th' house
And your *leer* drunkards let me.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense. *Butler, Charact. Rem.*

To LEER.† *v. n.* [from the noun; so *leer*, Dan. to smile; *loeren*, Dutch, to look askance.] To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

O yes! O yes! if any maid
Whom *leering* Cupid has betray'd
To frowns of spite, to eyes of scorn,
And would in madness now see torn
The boy in pieces; let her come
Hither, and lay on him her doom. *Lily's Galathea.*

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

To LEER.* *v. a.* To draw on with smiles; to beguile with leering.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.
Dryden.

LE'ERINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *leering*.] With a kind of arch smile, or sneer.

He *leeringly* produces a passage, wherein I maintain that the convocations were heretofore frequently inhibited.
Bp. Nicholson to Dr. Kennet, Ep. Corr. i. 236.

LEES. *n. s.* pl. [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. But see LEE.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine.
B. Jonson.

Those *lees* that trouble it, refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To LEESE.† *v. a.* [leoran, Sax. to lose; *lesen*, Dutch.]

1. To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*.
Tusser.

Peradventure we may find grass to save the horses and mules alive, that we *leese* not all the beasts. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 5.

No cause nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleaseth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace.
B. Jonson.

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees.
Donne.

2. To hurt; to destroy. [*læsus*, Lat. from *lædo*, to hurt.]

A nyght theef cometh not, but that he stele, sle, and *leese*. *Wicliffe, St. John*, x. 10.

LEET.† *n. s.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leõe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirshing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court. Cowel. [The word is probably from the Goth. and Icel. *leita*, to enquire.]

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she brought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

LEET-ALE.* *n. s.* A feast or merry-making at the time of the leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 329.

LEET.* *adj.* Our northern word for *light*; and thus *leetsome* for *lightsome*.

LE'EWARD.† *adj.* [lee and peapõ, Saxon.] Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. See LEE.

The classicæ were called long ships, the onerariæ round because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they sailed full before the wind.
Arbuthnot.

Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Lest he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and mann'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFE.* See LEEF, and LEVER.

LEFT. participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left*;
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shaksp.*

Had such a river as this been *left* to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at instructing than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it.
Addison, Spect.

LEFT. *adj.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Sinistrous: not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the *right*, we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *right* to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryd.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the *right* and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right*.
Dryden.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as *right*. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED.† *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.]

1. Using the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left-hand most. *Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the left-side is very monstrous. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. [A Latinism.]

That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

They are close hypocrites, and walk in a *left-handed* policy. *Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift*, p. 58.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *left-handed.*] Habitual use of the left-hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne, Poems*, p. 153.

LEFT-HANDINESS.* *n. s.* [from *left hand.*] Awkward manner.

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes, and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEG.† *n. s.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Icelandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet denied,
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supplied. *Dryd.*

Purging comfits, and ants' eggs,
Had almost brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. An act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back: usually, but not always, with the verb to make. Hence, in our old dictionaries. "to make a leg;" and all the examples, given by Dr. Johnson under the present meaning, are accompanied with this verb. There are now examples without it.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*

He was a quarter of an hour in his *legs*, and reverences, to the company. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

Nor enjoin them a *leg*, a cringe, or a bow. *Bp. Barker, Repr. of Rehearsal Transp.* p. 508.

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. *To stand on his own* LEGS. To support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have *stood upon their own legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange.*

When he thought you gone
To augment the number of the bless'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers' portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryd.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LE'GACY-HUNTER.* *n. s.* A word of contempt for persons, who by flattery or presents endeavour to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy.

The *legacy-hunters*, the hæredipetæ, were a more common character among the ancients than with us. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

I am, Mr. Rambler, a *legacy-hunter*; and, as every man is willing to think well of the tribe in which his name is registered, you will forgive my vanity, if I remind you that the *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in antient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta!" *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 197.

LE'GAL.† *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale, Hist. of the Com. Law.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal* and determinate owner. *Blackstone.*

3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milton, P. L.*

LEGA'LITY. *n. s.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.

To LE'GALIZE.† *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal.*] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalise* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can impower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

A market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensions. *Burke, Lett. to T. Burgh, Esq.*

LE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *legal.*] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Bp. Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *n. s.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *n. s.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassadour.

The *legates* from the Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassadour from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *n. s.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden, Juv.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

LE'GATESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *legate.*] Office of a legate. *Sherwood.*

He put them in a box called "the box of the ambassage and *legateship*." *Notstock, Confutation of the Alcoran*, (1652,) p. 27.

LE'GATINE.† *adj.* [from *legate.* Some write this word, improperly, *legantine.* Even Milton has so used it: "A kind of *legantine* power." Animadv. on the Rem. Defence. "Matters of embassies, and *legantine* affairs." Howell, Pref. to Finet's Philoxenis.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a premunire. *Shakspeare.*

LEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

To LEGE.* *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To allege; to assert.

To reson faste, and *ledge* auctoritie. *Chaucer, Court of Love*, v. 1065.

Not only he *legeth* his mercy to bind his reason, but also his wysdome. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 15.

2. To lighten; to ease. [*alleger*, French.] Written also *alege*, or *allege*. In both senses obsolete.

To *leggin* her of her doloure. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5016.

LE'GEND. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which breed them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of

a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can shew the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*

To LE'GEND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To detail as in a legend.

Nor ladie's wanton love nor wandering knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 1.

LE'GENDARY.* *adj.* [from *legend.*] Fabulous; romantick; partaking of the nature of a legend.

Those *legendary* writers — ascribe it to them that brought the reliques of St. Andrew. *Bp. Lloyd, Hist. Ch. Gov. in Brit.* (1684,) p. 29.

Much more creditable authors than a thousand of their *legendary* writers. *Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 260.

Legendary stories of nurses and old women. *Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People*, p. 41.

LE'GENDARY.* *n. s.*

1. A book of old histories. *Cockeram.*
2. A relater of legends.

Mendacious and counterfeit miracles related by the *legendaries* of their church. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 245.

Going with his nurse's sons into the field to fetch home the cows, saith his famous *legendary*, Abunazar, the angel Gabriel came unto him. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 18.

The *legendaries* own, that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. *Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. and Papists*, i. 59.

LE'GER. *n. s.* [from *legger*, Dutch, to lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassadour; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent: a leger-book; a book that lies in the compting-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassadour,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*. *Shaksp.*

I've given him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leigers* for her sweet. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

If *legier* ambassadours or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endear
Thy praise too much? thou art Heaven's *leiger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGER-BOOK.* *n. s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. See LEDGER.

Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases, and that for their own private use. *H. Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref.* p. 42.

An entry in the *leger-book* of the chapter. *Blackstone.*

LEGERDEMA'IN.† *n. s.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French. Dr. Johnson. — It was, of old, *leger, legier du maine*, or *de maine:* as in Huloet's dictionary; in The Pope Confuted, fol. 35. 1580: "A trimme and skilfull shift of *leiger de mayne;*" and in Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 348: "Conveyed unto another by *leger du main.*"] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light was at *legerdemaine*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *n. s.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not now in use.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To LEGGE.* *v. a.* [lecȝan, Saxon.] To lay. See *To* LAY.

Not eftsoone *legginge* the foundaments of penaunce fro deede workis, [present version, not *laying* again the foundation, &c.] *Wicliffe, Heb.* vi. 1.

Ther durste no wight hond upon him *legge*. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale.*

LE'GGED.† *adj.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; furnished with legs: as, baker-*legged*, bandy-*legged*.

And all to leave what with his toil he won
To that unfeather'd two-*legg'd* thing, a son. *Dryden.*

LEGIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *legible.*] Capability of being read.

LE'GIBLE. *n. s.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value and significancy upon his face. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *legible.*] State or quality of being legible. *Ash.*

LE'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible.*] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *n. s.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*. *Addison.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakspeare.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY.† *adj.* [from *legion*; Fr. *legionnaire.*]

1. Relating to a legion. *Sherwood.*

It [the Gospel] was most probably first introduced among the *legionary* soldiers; for we find St. Alban, the first British martyr, to have been of that body. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. History.*

2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of errour. *Brown.*

LE'GIONARY.* *n. s.* One of a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The *legionaries*, stood thick in order, empaled with light armed; the horse on either wing. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

To LE'GISLATE.* *v. n.* To make laws for any community.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them; but he gave them such laws as they were then capable of receiving. *Bp. Watson, Charge in* 1805.

LEGISLA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Let me intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of divine *legislation*, or this way of delivering the Will of God, by the writings of the Holy Scripture. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littelton on the Conversion of St. Paul.*

LE'GISLATIVE. *adj.* [from *legislator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legislative* phrenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

LE'GISLATOR.† *n. s.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislateur*, French. The earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, of this word, is from South. It appears in the list of hard words, requiring explanation, in Sylvester's Du Bartas, 1621, p. 665.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a *legislator:* the thing spoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *legislator.*] Power of making laws.

There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislatorship*. *Ld. Halifax.*

LEGISLA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from *legislator.*] A female lawgiver.

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholsome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty. *Shaftesbury, Moral.* P. iv. § 2.

LE'GISLATURE. *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be made. *Hale, Com. Law.*

In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power, but the word magis-

trate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration.

Swift, Sentim. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

LE'GIST.* *n. s.* [*lex, legis*, Lat. the law; *legiste*, old French. Our old lexicography gives *legister*, as an obsolete word for *lawyer*. Bullokar and Cockeram. Chaucer uses it. Test. of Love.] One skilled in law.

Far be it from my sharp satirick muse
Those grave and reverent *legists* to abuse,
That aid Astræa.

Marston, Scourg. of Vill. (1599,) ii. 7.

The decretists and *legists* derided their ignorance.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxf.

LEGI'TIMACY. *n. s.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good.

Ayliffe.

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

LEGI'TIMATE.† *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, Fr.]

1. Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund.

Shakspeare.

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a *legitimate* work, the *legitimate* production of such an author.

3. Lawful: as, a *legitimate* course of proceeding.

To LEGI'TIMATE.† *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

None of your holy fathers as yet have been able to *legitimate* the child.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 150.

Legitimate him that was a bastard.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. To make lawful.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice, to make sin itself, the ever alien and vassal sin, a free citizen of the commonwealth, pretending only these or these plausible reasons!

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. ii. 2.

It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY.† *adv.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfully.

Those who were born of harlots, were not bound by the law to nourish or relieve their parents, as they were who were *legitimately* born.

Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test. p. 25.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great.

Dryden.

LEGI'TIMATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *legitimate*.] Legality; lawfulness.

The fathers of Constantinople, in their letter to pope Damasus and the occidental bishops, approved and commended Flavianus to them, highly asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

LEGITIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*legitimation*, Fr.; from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land:
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father.

Shakspeare, K. John.

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

He legitimated the duke's natural children by Katherine Swinford, whom he had lately married; he got their *legitimation* confirmed by parliament; and heaped upon them honours and preferments.

Lowth, Life of Wykeham, p. 284.

LE'GUME. } *n. s.* [*legume*, Fr.; *legu-*
LEGU'MEN. } *men*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as, oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'IGER.* } See LEGER and LEGER-
LEIGER-BOOK. } BOOK.

LE'ISURABLE.† *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

A French gentleman, there consul-general for his nation, stayed me to take a *leisurable* view of that kingdom. *Blount, Voy. to the Levant*, p. 108.

He publickly declared himself ready and desirous to assist any person single, and particularly invited such to come at their *leisurable* hours.

Fell, Life of Hammond. § 2.

LE'ISURABLY.† *adv.* [from *leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

Here men must follow the shore; wind about *leisurably*; and insinuate their useful alterations by soft and unperceivable degrees.

Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 66.

LE'ISURE. *n. s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; a vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours.

Shakspeare.

They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The leisure of their answer. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reserve so a fair bride:
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His honour call'd his eyes another way.

Dryden, Ovid.

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen;
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

LE'ISURE.* *adj.* Convenient; free from business or hurry. We now say, *leisure* hours, *leisure* time.

Here pause, my Gothic lyre, a little while:
The *leisure* hour is all that thou can'st claim.

Beattie.

LE'ISURELY. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious.

Shakspeare.

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten intire arches. *Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we past,
Their numerous gross might charge us one by one.

Dryden.

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LE'MAN.† *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *lief*, Dutch, or leof, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*. Dr. Johnson.—Junius is right; that is, the word comes from the Saxon, leof; and, as *man* in the Saxon language, signifies both man and woman, *leman* was used both for male and female sweethearts. Barret terms a *leman* "a married man's concubine," Alv. 1580. Shakspeare, a married woman's gallant; "Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*." Merr. Wives of Windsor.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress.

[He] said, he wholde
Her *lemman* be, whether she wolde or n'olde.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

Unto his *lemman* Dalida he [Sampson] told,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay:
And falsely to his fomen him she sold.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take.

Spenser, F. Q.

A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

LEME.* *n. s.* [leoma, Saxon; *liome*, Icel. splendour; *lauhmon*, Goth. lightning.] A ray; a beam; a flash: as, "a *leam* or flame of fire, a *leam* of lightning." Huloet. See also GLEAM.

Fire with red *lemes*. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

Thereby the incomprehensible majestie of God, as it were by a bright *leme* of a torch or candle, is declared to the blinde inhabitants of this world. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 2.

To LEME.* *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To shine; to blaze. Both the verb and substantive are obsolete.

LE'MMA.† *n. s.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, Fr.] A proposition previously assumed.

I shall premise the following *lemma:* If with a view to demonstrate any proposition, a certain point is proposed, by virtue of which certain other points are attained; and such supposed point be itself afterwards destroyed or rejected by a contrary supposition; in that case, all the other points, attained thereby and consequent thereupon, must also be destroyed and rejected, so as from thence forward to be no more supposed or applied in the demonstration. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 12.

LE'MON. *n. s.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONA'DE. *n. s.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

LE'MURES. *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

To LEND.† *v. a.* preterite, and part. pass. *lent.* [lænan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch; *laena*, Su. Goth. *leiwhan*, M. Goth. See LOAN.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent;*
Much more to be thus opposite with Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may *lend.* *Dryden to the D. of Ormond.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Painting and poesy are two sisters so like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poesy, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden, Pers.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Cephisa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *A. Philips.*

LE'NDABLE.* *adj.* [from *lend.*] That may be lent. *Sherwood.*

LE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the *lender;* if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the *lender:* he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers doors
To call in money. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

LE'NDING.* *n. s.* [from *lend.*]

1. What is lent on condition of repayment.

Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand nobles,
In name of *lendings* for your highness' soldiers. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. What is supplied in general.

Off, off, you *lendings:* Come, unbutton here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

LENDS.* *n. s.* pl. [lenðenu, Saxon; *lenden*, Germ.] Loins. Obsolete.

A girdle skyn aboute his *leendis*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* iii. 4.

A barme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her *lenders*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

LENGTH.† *n. s.* [lenȝeð, the third person singular from the Sax. verb lenȝian. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in heighth near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden, Ovid.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast. *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden, Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Addison, Spect.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the *length* into that wherein now we stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written *at the length.*] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

To LENGTH.* *v. a.* [lenȝian, Saxon.] To extend; to make longer. Obsolete.

Was never man such favour could off at all ladies fynde,
To cause them *lengthe* or shorte the day which they to hym assynde. *Huloet in V. Ladies of Destinie.*

[He] knows full well life doth but *length* his pain. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.* Sax. lenȝian.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,
And the low sun had *lengthen'd* every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shakspeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*
I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*
It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.
One may as well make a yard, whose parts *lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*
Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHENING.* *n. s.* [from *lengthen.*] Continuation; protraction.
Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Dan.* iv. 27.

LE'NGTHFUL.* *adj.* [*length* and *full.*] Of great measure in length.
The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong,
The horses fly, the chariot smokes along.
Pope, Iliad.

LE'NGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wise.*] According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [*leniens*, Latin.]
1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating.
In this one passion man can strength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand. *Pope.*
2. With *of.*
Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton, S. A.*
3. Laxative; emollient.
Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LE'NIENT. *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive application.
I dressed it with *lenients.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. n.* [*lenifier*, old French; *lenio*, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.
Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*
All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NIMENT.* *n. s.* [*lenimentum*, Latin.] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

LE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr.; *lenio*, Latin.] Assuasive; emollient.
Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive.* *Bacon.*
There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fæces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE.† *n. s.*
1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.
An apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies — alternatives, corroboratives, *lenitives.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 279.
2. A palliative.
There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply before it would be brought to decretory rigours.
South, Serm.

LE'NITY. *n. s.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.
Henry gives consent,
Of meer compassion, and of *lenity*,
To ease your country. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Lenity must gain
The mighty men, and please the discontent.
Daniel.
Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*
These jealousies
Have but one root, the old imprison'd king,
Whose *lenity* first pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

LE'NNOCK.* *adj.* Slender; pliable. Lancashire Gloss.

LENS. *n. s.* From resemblance to the seed of a lental.
A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually a *lens;* such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newt. Opticks.*
According to the difference of the *lenses*, I used various distances. *Newton, Opticks.*

LENT. part. pass. from *lend.*
By Jove, the stranger and the poor are sent,
And what to those we give, to Jove is *lent.*
Pope, Odys.

LENT.* *n. s.* [from *lend.*] A supply, to be repaid or returned.
Upon the *lent* of Mr. Pocock's copy, he declared, that had it not been for his faar of oppressing his amanuensis, he would, upon sight thereof, have begun his work again.
Twells, Life of Dr. E. Pocock.

LENT.† *n. s.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.; from the Goth. *hlana*, to grow warm, as the air in the spring does. Serenius.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ashwednesday to Easter.
Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent.* *Camden.*

LENT.* *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Slow; mild. Not in use.
We must now increase
Our fire to "ignis ardens," we are past
"Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,"
And all those *lenter* heats. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent.*] Such as is used in lent; sparing.
My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salad cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

LENTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.
The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LE'NTIFORM. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo.*] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTI'GO. n. s. [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *n. s.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, Fr.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*
The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles.*
2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11.

LE'NTISCK.† } *n. s.* [*lentiscus*, Latin; *len-*
LENTI'SCUS. } *tisque.* French.] *Lentisck* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*
Lentisck is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
The weepings of the *lentiscus* and cypress.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 28.

LE'NTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict.*

LE'NTNER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners.*
Walton, Angler.

LE'NTOR. n. s. [*lentor*, Latin; *lenteur*, French.]
1. Tenacity; viscosity.
Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*
2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.
The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
3. [In physick.] That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.
In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrestrious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation.
Brown.

L'ENVOY.* See the fourth sense of ENVOY.

LE'O. *n. s.* [Latin, the lion.] The fifth sign of the zodiack.
By *Leo*, and the Virgin, and the Scales.
Milton, P. L.

LE'OD.† *n. s.* *Leod* signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*
Thus *leid*, in old Cornish, a tribe. Chaucer uses *leos*, from the Greek λαὸς, for people.
Leos people in English is to say.
Second Nonnes Tales.

LE'OF. *n. s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leoftstan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'ONINE.† *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
So was he ful of *leonin* corage.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.
That which in their physiognomy is *leonine*; for, we read, some men had lionly looks.
Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.
2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhimes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum.* *Dr. Johnson.*

Leo was not the inventor of *Leonine* verses, but *Leontius.* Menagiana, tom. ii. p. 214.

If he delighteth in odd-contrived fancies, he may please himself with antistrophes, rebusses, *leonine* verses, &c. to be found in Sieur des Accords. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 127.

Leonine verses are properly the Roman hexameters or pentameters rhymed. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 2.

LE'OPARD. *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew, Museum.*

LEOPARDS-BANE,* *n. s.* The name of an herb.

LE'PER. *n. s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome *leper*; look on me. *Shakspeare.*

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Lev.* xiii. 45.

LE'PEROUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy: infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed hebenon in a viol,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

LE'PID.* *adj.* [*lepidus*, Latin.] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Cockeram.*

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick do lie very near upon the confines of jocularity, and are not easily discerned from those sallies of wit, wherein the *lepid* way doth consist. *Barrow*, i. 14.

LE'PORINE. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'PROSY.† *n. s.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, Fr. Formerly our word was *lepry*; as in Huloet's old dictionary.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop
Be general *leprosy.* *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It is a plague of *leprosy.* *Lev.* xiii. 3.

Between the malice of my enemies and other men's mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leprosy* of disloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LE'PROUS.† *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was *leprous* as snow. *Exod.* iv. 6.

The silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LE'PROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *leprous.*] In an infectious degree.

Do but imagine
Now the disease has left you, how *leprously*
That office would have cling'd unto your forehead.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

LE'PROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *leprous.*] State of being leprous. *Sherwood.*

LERE.† *n. s.* [læpe, Sax; *leere*, Dutch.]

1. A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. This sense is still retained in Sotland.

The kid, pitying his heaviness,
Asked the cause of his great distress;
And also who, and whence, that he were.
Tho' he, that had well ycon'd his *lere*,
Thus medled his talk with many a teare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. Skill; scholarship. In this sense *lare*, or *lair*, is used in the north of England.

He was invulnerable made by magick *leare.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 4.

To LERE.* *v. a.* [læpan, Saxon, to teach; *leren*, Germ. to teach and to learn; *laerd*, Icel. learned.]

1. To learn. So used in the north of England. "Lewed or *lered*:" ignorant or *learned.* Piers Pl. Crede.

As children *lered* their antiphonere.
Chaucer, Prioress Tale.

He of Tityrus his songs did *lere.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. To teach.

I then did *lear*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.
Fairfax, Tasso.

LERE.* *adj.* Empty. See LEAR.

LE'RRY. [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

LESS.† A negative or privative termination. [læf, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*, deprived of a father; *pennyless*, wanting money. *Dr. Johnson.*

The imperative leſ of the Sax. verb leſan, to dismiss, has given to our language such adjectives as *hopeless*, *restless*, *deathless*, *motionless*, &c. i. e. *dismiss* hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 173.

LESS.* *conj.* [leſ, Sax. imper. of leſan, to dismiss. Mr. H. Tooke.] Unless.

To tell you true, 'tis too good for you,
Less you had grace to follow it.
B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

You should not ask, *less* you knew how to give.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

And the mute silence hist along,
Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Milton, Il Pens.

LESS. *adj.* [læf, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater* or to *so great*; not so much; not equal.

Mary, the Mother of James the *less.*
St. Mar. xv. 40.

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.
Ld. Halifax.

LESS. *n. s.* Not so much; opposed to *more*, or to *as much.*

They gathered some more, some *less.*
Exod. xvi. 17.

Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more.
1 *Sam.*

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,
Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

LESS. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryd.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The *less* they themselves want from others, they will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Smalridge.*

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd,
Were she *less* beautiful, or *less* belov'd.
Pope, Statius.

To LESS.* *v. a.* To make less. Obsolete.

What he will make lesse, he *lesseth.*
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

LESSE'E. *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN.† *v. a.* [from *less.*]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.

Up to yon hill;
Your legs are young: I'll tread these flats. Consider
When you above perceive me like a crow,
That it is place that *lessens*, and sets off.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *lessen* their own greatness.
Denham.

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy, Serm.*

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Addison, Spect.*

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton, P. L.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

LE'SSER.† *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom. *Dr. Johnson.*

Little has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser*. Use leaves us at liberty to employ either. The sound will direct us when to prefer the one to the other. As Addison's "Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites," is clearly better than a *less* Muse. But, in general, it may be a good rule, to join *less* with a singular noun, and *lesser* with a plural; as, when we say, a *less* difficulty, and *lesser* difficulties. The reason is, that few singular nouns terminate in *s*, and most plural nouns do. *Worser*, the second comparative of *bad*, has not the same authority to plead as *lesser*, and is not, I think, of equal use. Our grammarians do not enough attend to the influence which the ear has in modelling a language. *Bp. Hurd.*

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light?
Spenser, F. Q.

It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds. *Shakspeare.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs.
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *less*.]

Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LE'SSES. *n. s. pl.* [*laissées*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON.† *n. s.* [*leçon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Gothick, *laiseins*; from *laisgan*, to teach.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men.
Spenser, F. Q.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself.
Ecclus. ix. 1.

3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON.† *v. a.* [Goth. *laisgan*, to teach.] To teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *lesson* me. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*
Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do.
Shakspeare.

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be *lessoned* no farther than from our Saviour's owne mouth.
Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 71.

Children should be seasoned betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice.
L'Estrange, Fab.

LE'SSOR. *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please must cease.
Denham.

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LEST.† *conj.* [from the adjective *least*. Dr. Johnson.—*Lest* (i. e. *lesed*) is nothing else but the participle past of the Sax. lejan, to dismiss; and with the article *that*, (either expressed or understood,) means no more than *hoc dimisso*, or *quo dimisso*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 224.]

1. This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, *lest* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deut.* xxv.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terrour hide. *Milton, P. L.*

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *lest* it might be abused by the barbarous nations.
Addison on Italy.

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton, P. L.*

LE'STERCOCK. *n. s.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To LET.† *v. a.* [lætan, Sax. *letan*, Goth. to permit.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora?
Dryden, Span. Friar.

We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury.
Newton, Opticks.

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines. *Judges.*
Here *let* me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.
Thomson.

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Rise; *let* us go. *St. Mark.*
Let us seek out some desolate shade. *Shaksp.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause.
Milton, Sonnet.

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassinates. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow,
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn
Pope.

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

But one submissive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryd.*

The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest, and lie still. *Exodus.*

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*; but formerly was also unaccompanied.

Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *letts*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 17.

They did me too much injury,
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.
If it were so, I might have *let alone*
The insulting hand of Douglas over you.
Shakspeare.

The publick outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Let me *alone* to accuse him afterwards.
Dryden, Sp. Friar.

This is of no use, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*

Nestor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard. *Addison.*

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers, Serm.*

10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles*, viii. 11.

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man. *Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. *Joshua.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught. *St. Luke*, vi. 4.

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Gen.* xxiv. 14.

The beginning of strife is as when one *letteth out* water. *Prov.* xvii. 14.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you *out*. *Hudibras.*

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting down* the springs of life. *Dryden.*

From this point of the story, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

You must *let* it *down*, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any state or course.

Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney.*

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker.*

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Addison, Spect.*

14. *To* LET *be*. To leave off; to discontinue.

Son, said he then, *let be* thy bitter scorn,
And leave the rudeness of that antique age. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Dotard, said he, *let be* thy deep advice. *Spenser, F. Q.*

15. *To* LET *be*. To let go; to let alone.

Eftsoones he gan to rage, and inly frett,
Crying, *Let be* that lady debonnaire,
Thou recreaunt knight! *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let be; let us see, whether Elias will come to save him. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 49.

On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives; *let be*, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dryden, Theod. and Honoria.*

16. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakspeare.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret castle. *Shakspeare.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened several veins at a time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

17. *To* LET *blood*, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

18. *To* LET *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakspeare.*

Rosetes presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd? *Milton, S. A.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let in* grief, if the cause be innocent. *Bp. Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,
Let'st in thine own to make it rise and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

19. If a noun follows, for let *in*, let *into* is required.

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South, Serm.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions, that *let* you *into* the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*. *Addison.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addison, Freeholder.*

20. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other men's minds the more easily. *Locke.*

As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their springs and reservoirs among their works. *Addison on Italy.*

21. *To* LET *off*. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

22. *To* LET *out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET.† *v. a.* [lettan, Sax. to hinder; *letten*, Dutch; probably from the Goth. *latjan*, to delay.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity! *Spenser, F. Q.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works? go you unto your burdens. *Exod.* v. 4.

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thess.*

I will work, and who will *let* it? *Isa.* xliii. 11.

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. *To* LET, when it signifies *to permit*, or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, "multa me *impedierunt*," many things have *letted* me. *Introduct. to Grammar.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been consul:
We had had no stop, no *let*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.*

To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little*, *small*; as, *rivulet*, a *small* stream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETCH.* *n. s.*

1. A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through, for the purpose of making washing lye. Ray, N. and E. Country Words, and Moore's Suffolk Words.

2. A long narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. Brockett, North C. Words.

LE'THAL.* *adj.* [*lethalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Cockeram.*

Vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day. *Cupid's Whirligig*, (1616).

Could not your heavenly charms, your tuneful voice,
Have sooth'd the rage of rueful fate, and stay'd
The *lethal* blow?—Ah me, if heavenly charms,
If softest melody could sooth the rage
Of rueful fate, our Phœbe had not died. *W. Richardson.*

LETHA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *lethal*, Latin, *lethaliter*.] Mortality. *Bailey.*

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetish.
Atkins, Voyage, p. 104.

LETHA'RGICAL.* *adj.* [*lethargicus*, Lat.] Sleepy by disease; lethargick.

LETHA'RGICALLY.* *adv.* [from *lethargical*.] In a morbid sleepiness.
Mr. Muzzy was not only unwieldy, but so *lethargically* stupid, that he fell asleep even in musical assemblies. *Ld. Corke.*

LETHA'RGICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lethargical*.] Morbid sleepiness.
That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.
More on the Seven Churches, ch. 9.

LETHA'RGICK. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr.; from *lethargy*.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.
Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* sleep. *Denham, Sophy.*
A legarthy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick case, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

LETHA'RGICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *lethargick*.] Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.
A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY. *n. s.* [λησθαργία; *lethargie*, French.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.
The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakspeare.*
Though his eye is open as the morning's,
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*
Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,
He sleeps like death. *Denham, Sophy.*
Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*
A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

To LE'THARGY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay asleep; to entrance.
His motion weakens, or his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

LE'THE.† *n. s.* [λήθη, Greek, forgotten; *léthé*, French.]
1. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
The conquering wine hath steept our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Death. [*lethum*, Lat. In this sense, it was probably spoken as a word of only one syllable; in the former it consists of two.] Obsolete.
Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart,
Here didst thou fall: and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

LETHE'AN.* *adj.* [from *lethe*.] Oblivious; causing oblivion.
I did not think Suffolk waters had such a *lethean* quality in them, as to cause such an "amnestia" in him of his friends here upon the Thames.
Howell, Lett. iii. 6.

Ovid makes mention of a certain oblivious or *leathean* love, to whom the ancient Romans dedicated a temple. *Ferrand, Love-Mel.* p. 315.
They ferry over this *lethean* sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment,
And wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach
The tempting stream, with one small drop to lose
In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe.
Milton, P. L.

LE'THEED.* *adj.* [from *lethe*.] Oblivious; lethean.
Epicurean cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Even till a *letheed* dulness.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

LETHI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*lethifer*, Latin.] Deadly; bringing death. *Bailey.*
Those that are really *lethiferous*, are but excrescencies of sin.
Dr. Robinson's Endoxa, (1658,) p. 151.
Their very words conveyed with a *lethiferous* air, were feared as bullets.
Mem. of Sir Edm. Bury Godfrey, p. 40.

LE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter*.
4. *A* LETTER *go*. A spendthrift; a squanderer.
A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter-go*
Of money. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

LE'TTER.† *n. s.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Latin.]
1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.
A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke*, xxiii. 38.
Thou whoreson Zed! thou unnecessary *letter!*
Shakspeare.
2. A written message; an epistle.
They use to write it on the top of *letters*.
Shakspeare.
I have a *letter* from her
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shaksp.*
When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*
The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers.
L'Estrange, Fab.
The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those *letters* are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*
Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best *letter* writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint.
Swift.
3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.
Touching translations of Holy Scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker.*
In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*
Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expression.
South, Serm.
What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the *letter* of the law? *Dryden, Pers.*
4. *Letters* without the singular: learning.
The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned?
St. John, vii. 15.
5. *Letters* without the singular, used with the adjective *patent*: a written instrument, containing a royal grant. [*literæ patentes*, Lat.]
The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. *Blackstone.*
Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath
By his attornies-general to sue. *Shakp. Rich. II.*
6. Any thing to be read.
Good laws are at best but a dead *letter*.
Addison, Freeholder
7. Type with which books are printed.
The iron ladles that *letter* founders use to the casting of printing *letters*, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp with letters.
I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

LE'TTERED.† *adj.* [from *letter*.] This is a very old word in our language; though Dr. Johnson has given no other example of it than that from Jeremy Collier. It is used by Chaucer; and is found in Huloet's dictionary with the definition of *learned*, "literatus," Lat.]
1. Literate; educated to learning; learned.
Your prelates ben not so wise,
Ne halfe so *lettrid* as am I.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 7691.
A martial man, not sweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of sourness.
Collier on Pride.
2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.
When stung with idle anxieties, or teazed with fruitless impertinence, or yawning over insipid diversions, then we perceive the blessing of a *lettered* recess.
Young, Conject. on Orig. Composition.

LE'TTERFOUNDER.* *n. s.* [*letter* and *founder*.] One who casts types for printing. See the seventh sense of LETTER.

LE'TTERLESS.* *adj.* [*letter* and *less*.] Ignorant; illiterate. Not in use.
A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise, than a mastiff can in his contest with a lion.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, (1653,) p. 125.

LE'TTERPRESS.* *n. s.* [*letter* and *press*.] Print; what is given in types from a written copy.
If his merits are to be determined by judges who estimate the value of a book from its bulk, or its frontispiece, every rival must acquire an easy superiority, who with persuasive eloquence promises four extraordinary pages of *letterpress*, or three beautiful prints curiously coloured from nature. *Goldsmith, Ess.* i.

LE'TTERS *Patent.** See the fifth sense of LETTER.

LE'TTUCE. *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.]

The species are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Silesia *lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purseline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreshing rosemarine.
Spenser, Muiopot.

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are *lettuce*, purslane, endive. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LE'VANT.† *adj.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as fierce
Forth rush the *Levant*, and the Ponent winds,
Euris and Zephyr. *Milton, P. L.*

The *levant* winds, which blow directly out.
Sir H. Sheere, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.

LE'VANT.† *n. s.*

1. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
2. A wind so called; now termed a *levanter*.

They are called *levants* both from their course, as blowing from the east where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises: for they are generally at their height when the sun comes to the meridian, and duller as the sun declines.
Sir H. Sheere, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.

The fiercer *levants* dull apace, after you are once out of the Streight. *Ibid. p.* 35.

LEVA'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *levant*.]

1. A strong easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean.
2. A colloquial expression, applied to one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LEVA'NTINE.* *adj.* [from *levant*; Fr. *levantine*.] Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called.

We read of Antioch,—and the churches of the Colossians and Laodicea—their perishing by an earthquake, of God's forsaking the *levantine* churches, of the sea's sudden breaking of its sandy girdle. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 355.

LEVA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part.
Wiseman, Surgery.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *n. s.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LEUCOPHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatic and dropsical. *Quincy.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVE.* *adj.* [leof, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; dear. Written also *leef*, *lefe*, and *lief*. See LEVER.

To LEVE.* *v. a.* [gelyfan, and lefan, Sax. to believe.] The old form of our present word *believe*.

She *leveth* all that ever he saith.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

Another man *leveth* that he may ete alle thingis.
Wichffe, Rom. xiv. 2.

LE'VEE.† n. s. [French.]

1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Would'st thou be first minister of state;
To have thy *levees* crowded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court?
Dryden, Juv.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and couchees pass'd without resort.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Such as are troubled with the disease of *levee*-hunting, and are forced to seek their bread every morning at the chamber-doors of great men.
Addison, Spect. No. 547.

LE'VEL. *adj.* [læfel, Sax.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton, P. L.*

The garden, seated on the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden, Boccace.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is addressed, our pow'r collected,
And every thing lies *level* to our wish.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep.
Milton, P. L.

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities; as he *levels* the walks.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in *levell'd* west was set.
Milton, P. L.

He will thy foes with silent shame confound,
And their proud structures *level* with the ground.
Sandys.

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore dissever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Ralegh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains;
And not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryd.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superiour with its inferiour faculties. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly aim. *Milton, P. L.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tower;
Bid 'em for shame *level* their cannon lower.
Dryden.

Iron globes which *on* the victor host
Levell'd with such impetuous fury smote.
Milton, P. L.

The construction I believe is not, globes *levell'd on* the host, but globes *levell'd* smote *on* the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were *levelled* to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit to proportion.

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *levell'd* use of human kind. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL.† *v. n.*

1. To aim at: to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we also *level*. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, *level* at my affection.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Against the glow worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown.
Shakspeare.

5. To efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to *level*.
6. To square with; to accord.

With such accommodation and besort,
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shakspeare, Oth.*

LE'VEL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Those bred in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys, Travels.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*

The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the *level* of subjection, as
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the *level*; I am resolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them.
Atterbury to Pope.

Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a *level*, and observes proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addison, Spect.*

I suppose, by the style of old friends, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

I stood i'the *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the sight passes.

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind.
Pope.

LE'VELLER.† *n. s.* [from *level.*]

1. One who makes any thing even; one who measures or lays by a level.
Sherwood.

2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

The presbyterian must not hold himself secure, while the independent sits at stern; nor the independent free from fear so long as the *leveller*, with the plausive promises of a pleasing parity, suggests to the commons of England (as if it were the year of jubilee) the enjoyment of a lawless and indisputable liberty.
K. Charles, cited in the Princely Pelican, ch. 9.

You are an everlasting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit.
Collier on Pride.

Is diversion grown a *leveller*, like death?
Young, Centaur, Lett. 2.

1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN. *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr. Commonly, though less properly, written *leaven*; see LEAVEN.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

The pestilential *levains* conveyed in goods.
Arbuthnot.

LE'VER. *n. s.* [*levier*, Fr.]

The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence come the name *lever*. *Harris.*

Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being down? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight: which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

Some hoisting *levers*, some the wheels prepare.
Dryden.

LE'VER.* *adj.* the comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. [leor, leorne, Saxon.] More agreeable; more pleasing.

Now chese, and take which you is *lever*.
Gower, Conf. Am.

It were me *lever* than twenty pound worth lond.
Chaucer, Frank. Prol.

LE'VER.* *adv.* Rather "To *have lever*, malo." Prompt. Parv. to prefer. As we now say, I *had rather*.

Yet had I *lever* spenden all the good
Which that I have, and (elles were I wood,)
Than that ye should fallen in swiche mescheſe.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,
Than to be false in love. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 6.

LE'VERET. *n. s.* [*lievret*, Fr.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow. *Waller.*

LE'VET. *n. s.* [from *lever*, French] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade,
Wore a sowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROCK. *n. s.* [lapepc, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. See LAVEROCK.

The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as the *leverock*. *Walton, Angler.*

LE'VIABLE. *adj.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LEVI'ATHAN. n. s. [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile; but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send our precepts to the *leviathan*,
To come ashore. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Canst thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*

More to embroil the deep; *leviathan*,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport
Tempest the loosen'd brine. *Thomson, Winter.*

To LE'VIGATE.† *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]

1. To polish; to smooth; to plane. Cockeram. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson. This is the primary sense of the word.

New objects with a gentle and grateful touch warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion; but when use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easy, that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt, or very faintly; so that the pleasure ceaseth.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 9.

The case of the vessel having been curiously *levigated*, ("ex lignis lævigatis et quadratis.")
Biblioth, Bibl. i. 335.

2. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
3. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or smooth.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LE'VIGATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Figuratively, made smooth; lightened.

His labours being *levigate* and made more tolerable. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 11. b.

LEVIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *levigate.*]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

Into water thy earth turn first of all,
Then of thy water make air by *levigation*,
And air make fire; then master I will thee call
Of all our secrets.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652,) p. 133.

LE'VIN.* *n. s.* [from hlihtan, Saxon; to glister, to shine.] Lightning. Not now in use.

Wild thonder dint and firy *leven*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

The lightsome *levin*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 40.

LEVITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*levitas, levitatis*, Lat.] Act or quality of rendering light, or buoyant.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*; namely, a communication (not found in other kinds of animals) between the air-vessels of the lungs and the cavities of the body: so that by the intromission of air from one to the other, (at the will, as it should seem, of the animal,) its body can be occasionally puffed out, and its tendency to descend in the air, or its specifick gravity made less. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 12. § 6.

LE'VITE. *n. s.* [*levita*, Latin, from *Levi.*]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the *Levites* among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. A priest: used in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *levite.*]

1. Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

2. Priestly.

Austin — sent to Rome Laurence and Peter, two of his associates, to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.

LEVI'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *levitical.*] After the manner of the Levites.

These pure conceited men quarrelled at the name of the holy seventh day, called, as of old, Sunday, which they would have named Sabbath; and thereafter would have it observed *levitically*, so strict as not to gather sticks.
Franklyn, Annals of K. James I. p. 31.

What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *levitically* bequeathed, must descend upon the ministers of the Gospel equally.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.

LE'VITY. *n. s.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality by which any body has less weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity.
Ralegh.

This bubble, by reason of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.
They every day broached some new thing; which restless *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*
Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-power'd
By thy request. *Milton, S. A.*
4. Idle pleasure; vanity.
He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.
Our graver business frowns at this *levity*. *Shaks.*
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of *levity* and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]
1. To raise; to bring together; applied to men.
He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To raise: applied to war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.
They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*
3. To raise: applied to money.
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*
Instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his county such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*

LE'VY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raising money or men.
They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addison, State of the War.*
2. War raised.
Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LEW.* *adj.* [*lauw*, German; *liew*, Dutch; *hloa*, to be warm, Icelandick; hlıpan, hleopan, Saxon, the same, of which Mr. Tooke considers *lew* as the participle past, hlıp, hleop.]
1. Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm. *Lew-warm* is still an expression in several parts of England. See also LUKEWARM.
Thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot. *Wicliffe, Revel.* iii.
2. Pale; wan; of a decayed hue. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LEWD.† *adj.* [læpeðe, læþ, lepð, Saxon; as, læpeðe man, a layman; probably from leoð, the people. This is the primitive sense of the word. It next included the idea of ignorance; which Dr. Jamieson attributes to the influence of the clergy on the general sentiments of society, the unlearned being in old time treated by them in a very contemptuous manner. Next, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order, the term was applied by them to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life; whence, Dr. Jamieson adds, the modern sense of our *lewd*. The sense, however, to which Dr. Jamieson alludes by the word *modern*, is of great age in our language; for Chaucer uses it in the sense of *lustful*, as well as *ignorant*.]
1. Lay; not clerical; gross; ignorant. Obsolete.
It was foundun that they weren men unlettrid, and *lewide* men. *Wicliffe, Acts*, iv.
For *lewyd* men this book I writ.
Bishop Grosthead.
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they.
Davies.
2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.
If some be admitted in to the ministry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*
Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Lustful; libidinous.
Swiche old *lewed* words used he.
Chaucer, March. Tale.
He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust.
Dryden.

LE'WDLY.† *adv.* [from *lewd*.]
1. Foolishly; ignorantly; in a state of ignorance.
All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares
In ydlesse. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ii. 31.
Employing his labours *lewdly*, he maketh a vain god of the same clay. *Wisdom*, xv. 8.
Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very *lewdly* given in his common conversation, extreme wilful and positive, and would at any time rather argue to death than allow himself to be once in an errour. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.
2. Wickedly; naughtily.
A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerously against your state.
Shakspeare.
3. Libidinously; lustfully.
He lov'd fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd.
Spenser.
So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deserve no comments here.
Dryden.

LE'WDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lewd*.]
1. Foolishness; grossness; want of shame.
Lewdness blotteth good deserts with blame.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 38.
2. Wickedness; propensity to wickedness.
In stead of teares, the starres like weeping eies
Drop down their exhalations from the skies;
And Tithon's bride new rising from her bed,
Beholds their *leaudness* with a blushing red.
Mir. for Mag. p. 730.
If it were a matter of wrong or wicked *lewdness*, O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you. *Acts*, xviii. 14.
3. Lustful licentiousness.
Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach.
Dryden, Juv.
Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdnesses* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER. *n. s.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.
Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.

LE'WIS D'OR. n. s. See LOUIS D'OR.

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω, Gr. *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.
Commentators and *lexicographers*, acquainted with the Syriack language, have given these hints in their writings on Scripture.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

LEXICO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω, Greek.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
I shall only make some few reflections upon etymology and syntax, supposing orthography to belong to *lexicography*.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680,) p. 59.

LE'XICON. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.
Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n. s.* See LAY, and LEA.
Ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibson's Camden.*

LIABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *liable*.] The state of being liable. This is used in conversation oftener than the old word *liableness*. Of neither has Dr. Johnson taken notice. The present is certainly very modern.

LI'ABLE.† *adj.* [*liable*, from the old Fr. *lia*, whence *lier*, attacher: See Lacombe: And that from the Latin, *ligo*, to bind; so that *liable* is quasi *ligabilis*.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject: with *to*.
But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable to* fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton, S. A.*
The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable to* many censures. *Dryden, Juv.*
This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable to* many defects. *Swift.*

LI'ABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *liable*.] State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity.
Abusing the *liableness* of women to self-love and vanity, they are continually striking fire out of their fancies upon this tinder.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 162.
That state or condition must be the better, and in conformity to right reason more eligible, in which there is no *liableness* to the wrath and anger of God. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 485.
There is an inlet for ambition, though not for lust; a *liableness* to the filthiness of the spirit, though not of the flesh. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.
How difficult a thing it is, especially in matter of reforming, to pare off the excess, and not to cut to the quick; to stay at the right point, and not over-do; because of the *liableness*, in such cases, in declining one extreme, to fall into another.
Puller, Moderation of the Ch. of Eng. p. 432.

LI'AR. *n. s.* [from *lie*. This word would analogically be *lier*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience

of distinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,
Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart.
Pope, Odyss.

LI'ARD.† *adj.* [old Fr. *liart*, gris pommelé; Lacombe: Ital. *leardo*, gray or whitish horse-hair.] Gray: It was common, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, to call a gray horse from the colour, *liard*, as a bay one *bayard*. In Scotland *liard*, or *liart*, denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* auld man; auld *liart* beard, i. e. old gray-beard.

This carter thakketh his horse upon the croupe—
That was wel twight, min owen *liard* boy.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale.

To LIB.* *v. a.* [*lubben*, Dutch.] To castrate. Still a northern word.

The bellowing bullock *lib*, and goat.
Chapman, Hesiod, (1618.)

LIBA'TION. *n. s.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men.
Stilling fleet on Rom. Idolatry.

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground.
Dryden, Æn.

LI'BBARD. *n. s.* [*libaert*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* stern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw.
Milton, P. L.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libbard's* skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LI'BBARDS-BANE.* *n. s.* A poisonous plant.

Night-shade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

LI'BEL.† *n. s.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Every fidler sings *libels* openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians, "Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?" This is not a fashion for Christians, whose tongues must be ranged within the compass as of truth, so of charity and silent obedience.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition *against*.

Sweet scrauls to fly about the streets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling against* the senate?
Shakspeare.

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, *libels* now *'gainst* each great man.
Donne.

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'BELLER.† *n. s.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. "The satirist and *libeller* differ as much as the magistrate and the murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the *libeller* on none but who are conspicuously commendable." Tatler, No. 92.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden, Juv.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners.
Tatler.

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men.
Swift.

LI'BELLING.* *n. s.* [from *libel*.] Act of defaming or abusing.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning machinator pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. He raiseth a mighty cry of free grace, and intitles the *libellings* of divine goodness by the specious name of *Vindiciæ gratiæ*.
Glanville, Serm. x. p. 380.

Libelling is not the crime of an illiterate people.
Burke, Speech on Libels.

LI'BELLOUS. *adj.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL.† *adj.* [*liberalis*, Lat.; *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse virginall
Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberall*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 20.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,
They're set here for examples.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Needs must the power
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton, P. L.*

The *liberal* are secure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own.
Granville.

4. It has *of* before the thing, and *to* before the person.

There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon, Ess.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons very *liberal of* all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

5. Gross; licentious; free to excess.

Thou art too wild, too rude, and bold of voice;
Parts, that become thee happily enough,
And in such eyes as ours appear not faults;
But where thou art not known, why, there they shew
Something too *liberal*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Is he not a profane and very *liberal* counsellor?
Shakspeare, Othello.

I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear
My sister made a may-game, might I not?
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person, whose least anger would
Consume a legion of such wretched people.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

LIBERA'LITY. *n. s.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, French.] Munificence: bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay.
Denham.

To LI'BERALISE.* *v. a.* [from *liberal*.] To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open.

He [Mr. Grenville] was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt, except in persons very happily born, to open and to *liberalize* the mind exactly in the same proportion.
Burke, Speech on American Taxation, (1774.)

LI'BERALLY.† *adv.* [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James*, i. 5.

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

3. Freely; copiously.

They invited their father to drink *liberally*.
Patrick on Gen. xix. 32.

4. Licentiously.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene, Com. of Tu Quoque.

To LI'BERATE.* *v. a.* [*libero*, Lat.] To free; to set free. Upon this word Mr. Mason has rashly observed, that "though this verb, and its derivative noun *liberation*, are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are *too modern to be found in any dictionary*; nor had he met with either, to the best of his recollection, in any writer whom he would produce for an authority." The verb and substantive, however, are both of nearly two hundred

years of age in our language; and may be seen in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

By what means a man may *liberate* himself from those fears. *Johnson, in Taylor's Sermons.*

LIBERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*liberatio*, Lat.] The act of setting free; deliverance.

Cockeram, and Coles.

This mode of analysing requires perfect *liberation* from all prejudged system.

Pownall on Antiq. p. 155.

LI'BERATOR.* *n. s.* [*liberator*, Lat.] A deliverer.

The exploits of the judges and kings given to the people of God for *liberators*.

Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 155.

LI'BERTINAGE.* *n. s.* [*libertinage*, Fr.]

1. Sensuality; dissoluteness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

2. Licentiousness of opinion.

Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the christian faith. *Warburton, Serm.* xiii. note.

LI'BERTINE. *n. s.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove,
Free and unquestion'd. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex.

Richardson, Clarissa.

2. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of couzenage,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakspeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals?

Swift, Proj. for Advan. of Religion.

LI'BERTINISM.† *n. s.* [from *libertine*.]

1. Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

Modest heathens would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* iv. 2.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Privilege or state of a freedman.

Dignified with the title of free-man, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it.

Hammond, Works, iv. 486.

LI'BERTY. *n. s.* [*liberté*. French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakspeare.*

O *liberty!* thou goddess, heavenly bright!
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorr'st
The son, who, on the quiet state of man,
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational *liberty*; yet know withal,
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.

Milton, P. L.

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he sees himself at *liberty* to chuse his condition.

License they mean, when they cry *liberty*.

Milton, Sonnet.

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINIST.* *n. s.* [from *libidinous*.] One devoted to lewdness or lust.

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed, that all men were most foul *libidinists*, yea, that there was not a chaste person in all the world.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639,) p. 350.

LIBI'DINOUS.† *adj.* [*libidinosus*, Latin; *libidineux*, Fr.] Lewd; lustful.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o'er me.

Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.

For his *libidinous* courses he was slain by his sister's husband.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 253.

Thou didst cover,
With a maid's habit, a *libidinous* lover.

Fanshaw, Pastor Fido.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the Gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless.

Bentley.

LIBI'DINOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

Simon Magus, and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously*; and used all manner of incentives and allurements to venery.

Bp. Lavingdon, Moravians Compared, p. 104.

LIBI'DINOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdness; lustfulness.

They exercise all kinds of lewdness and *libidinousness*.

Dr. James, Manuduct. unto Divinity, (1625,) p. 104.

*LI'BRA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance.

From eastern point
Of *Libra* to the fleecy star. *Milton, P. L.*

LI'BRAL. *adj.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

1. One who has the care of a library. This word is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others.

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian*.

Spence, Life of Magliabecchi.

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian*.

Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

LIBRA'RIANSHIP.* *n. s.* The office of a librarian.

LI'BRARY.† *n. s.* [*librairie*, Fr.]

1. A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they gan his *library* to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An antient book, hight Briton's monuments.

Spenser, F. Q.

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. A book-room.

Magliabecchi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards.

Spence.

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, Fr.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Their pinions still
In loose *librations* stretch'd, to trust the void
Trembling refuse. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. [In astronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon

maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,
And clammy dews that loathsome *lice* beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way.
Dryden, Virg.

LI'CEBANE. *n. s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENCE.† See LICENSE.

LI'CENSABLE.* *adj.* [from *To licence*.]

1. That may be permitted by a legal grant.

I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it because it is not *licensable*.
Downfall of Temporizing Poets, (1641,) p. 5.

2. Dismissible. Not in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

LI'CENSE.† *n. s.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, Fr.] And our own word is perhaps more frequently written *licence* than *license*.

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

They baul for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty.
Milton, Sonnet.

The privilege that antient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licence* by too just a name.
Roscommon.

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence*; though man, in that state, have an uncontroulable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate. *Judith*, xi. 14.

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE.† *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

There must be *licensing* dancers, that no gesture, motion, or deportment, be taught our youth, but what by their allowance shall be thought honest! — The lutes, the violins, the guitars, — must not be suffered to prattle as they do, but must be *licensed* what they may say.
Milton, Areopagitica.

Wit's titans brav'd the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* blasphemies.
Pope.

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts.
Wotton.

LI'CENSER.† *n. s.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission; commonly a tool of power.

It will ask more than the work of twenty *licensers* to examine all the lutes, the violins, and the guitars, in every house. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

It seems probable that these eight verses were suppressed by Thomas Norton, Sackville's supposed assistant in the play, who was not only an active, and I believe a sensible puritan, but a *licencer* of the publication of books under the commission of the bishop of London.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 370.

LICE'NTIATE.† *n. s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses license. Not in use.

The *licentiates* somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. A term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licences from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.

The college of physicians, in July 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiates*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. *Johnson, Life of Garth.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICENTIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *licentiate*.] The act of permitting. Not in use.

There is a tacit *licentiation* or permission of errour. *J. Freeman, Serm.* (1643,) p. 35.

LICE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages' pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swoln encrease,
To all *licentious* lust, and gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need.
Spenser, F. Q.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate?
Shakspeare.

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course.
Roscommon.

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat *licentiously*, will pardon themselves. *Camden, Rem.*

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ralegh.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH.* *adj.* [lic, Sax. similis.] Like; resembling; equal. Obsolete.

Anon he let two cofres make
Of one semblance, and of one make,
So *lich*, that no lif thilke throwe,
That one may fro that other knowe.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

[He] rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labour *lich*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 29.

LICH. *n. s.* [lice, Sax.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve, magna, parens! Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LI'CHEN.* *n. s.* [*lichen*, Fr.] Liverwort.
Miller.

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the border of the lake. *Gray's Letters.*

LI'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel death.

LI'CIT.* *adj.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful.

A just and *licit* thing.
Port Royal, Gr. Primitives, p. 150.

LI'CITLY.* *adv.* [from *licit*.] Lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.
Throckmorton's Considerations, p. 38.

LI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *licit*.] Lawfulness.

To LICK. *v. a.* [liccian, Saxon, *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs.
Temple.

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into shape and frame. *Hudibras.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.
Dryden.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.
Addison.

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; but let them not *lick*
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass.
Numb. xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself;
Think how posterity will treat thy name.
Pope, Hor.

LICK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wash; what is smeared over. Not in use.

My face, which you behold so flaming red, is done over with ladies' *licks*.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 283.

To LICK.* *v. a.* [*laegga*, Su. Goth. to strike.] To beat. Common, as a colloquial expression, in many parts of England.

LICK.† *n. s.* [from the preceding verb, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed.] A blow; rough usage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *kick* across the face. *Dryden.*

LI'CKER.* *n. s.* [from *lick*; Fr. *licheur*.] One who licks or laps up.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

LI'CKERISH.† } *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton,
LI'CKEROUS. } Saxon. This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*. Dr. Johnson. — An old form of writing it is

also *licorous*, and *licorish*; as, in Huloet's old dictionary, and by Cornwallis in his Notes on Seneca, 1601. See also LICKERISHNESS. The etymology also may rather be referred to the Su. Goth. *licker*, or *lecker*, delicatus, mollis.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

The *liquorous* palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfaction to a *liquorish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gust.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know,
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
But *lickerous*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he proferr'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This sense I doubt.

Some burst with the plenty and abundance they have, and would sell paradise out of hand for a *lickerous* morsel.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 36.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton, Comus.*

LI'CKERISHNESS.† } *n. s.* [from *lickerish*,
LI'CKEROUSNESS. } and *lickerous*.] Nice-
LICOROUSNESS. } ness of palate; daintiness of taste. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

As earnestlie to desyre delycate thinges, is a poynte of *lycorishnesse*; so to refuse thinges usuall and profitable, is madnesse.

Woolton, Christian Manual, (1576,) sign. H. iii. b.

LI'CKERISHLY.* } *adv.* [from *lickerish*.]
LI'COROUSLY. } Daintily; deliciously. *Gloss. Urry's Chaucer.*

LI'CORICE. *n. s.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain and Germany The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain, and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

LI'CTOR. n. s. [Latin.] A beadle that attends the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton, P. R.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor axe, nor tribune. *Dryden, Juv.*

LID. *n. s.* [hlið, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the *lid* of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears still ope we keep. *Davies.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx:
That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's *lids*
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shaksp.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. s.* [lyge, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

— Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou speak'st. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his errour; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to *give* the *lie*, is a formulary phrase.

That *lie* shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously *give* the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lie*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To LIE.† *v. n.* [leogan, Sax. *liegen*, Dutch; *liuga*, Su. Goth. "consent. reliquis dialect. Celto-Scythicis." Serenius. Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar, observes, under the letter *y*, that "we usually difference to *lye*, or feign, from to *lie along*, by the use of the *y*:" a distinction, which has very commonly been made, and which, though not here adopted by Dr. Johnson, seems, as Mr. Nares has remarked, an useful one.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say he lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If a soul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job*, xxxiv. 6.

2. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and paper *lie*? *Swift.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain* or *lien*. [lezan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely shower
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shaksp.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

3. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own house. *Isa.* xiv. 18.

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen.* xlvii. 30.

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *St. Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryd.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or reposited.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.* iv. 7.

9. To be placed or situated with respect to something else.

Deserts, where there *lay* no way. *Wisdom.*

I fly
To those happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton, Comus.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addison, Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakspeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakspeare.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long; I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life? *L'Estrange, Fab.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange, Fab.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson, Serm.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection. — It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakspeare.*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntsmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men? *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stilling fleet on Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god, in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* LIE *at*. To importune; to teaze.

23. *To* LIE *by*. To rest; to remain still.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

24. *To* LIE *down*. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid. *Isa.* xi. 6.

The needy shall *lie down* in safety. *Isa.* xiv. 30.

25. *To* LIE *down*. To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust. *Job*, xx. 11.

26. *To* LIE *in*. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie in* and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately *in*;
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* LIE *under*. To be subject to; to be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie under* a great disadvantage. *Smalridge, Serm.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to *lie under* necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* LIE *upon*. To become the matter of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls *lies upon* them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley, Serm.*

29. *To* LIE *with*. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,
For by this ring she *lay with* me. *Shakspeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or steadiness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

LIEF.† *adj.* [leof, Saxon; written by our old authors, *leef*, and *lefe*. See LEEF, and LEVER. *Lief*, however, follows the form of the Goth. *liubs*, and the Germ. *lief*, which signify *beloved*.] Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liefest* lord she thus beguiled had,
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly: now used only in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

LIEFTE'NANT.* See LIEUTENANT.

LIEGE. *adj.* [*lige*, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Lat.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidently risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenser on Ireland.*

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

LIEGE. *n. s.* Sovereign; superiour lord; scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakspeare.*

The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakspeare.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in consternation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject: not in use.

This *liegeman* gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he gan himself unfold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
— Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakspeare.*

LI'EGER. *n. s.* [more proper *legier*, or *ledger*.] A resident ambassadour.

His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham, Sophy.*

LI'EN, the participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Gen.* xxvi. 10.

LIENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases. *Grew, Museum.*

LI'ENTERY. *n. s.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, smooth, and ἔντερον, *intestinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *n. s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city. *Jos.* viii. 14.

LIEU. n. s. [French.] Place; room: it is only used with *in: in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best beseemeth him. *Hooker.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade.

Addison, Freeholder.

LIEVE. *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my lines.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed your three fingers so oft. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis.

Felton on the Classicks.

LIEUTE'NANT.† *n. s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr. Often pronounced, and formerly written, *lieftenant*. "Mr. Secretary used *lieftenant* Spencer exceeding honourably." Sidney State-Pap. vol. ii. p. 207, under the year 1600. Again, ibid. p. 257. the same spelling. And so in other old books.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Exhibiting himselfe into the handes of Christes vicar or *lieutenaunt*.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) N. iv. b.

Whither away so fast?
— No farther than the tower,
We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes.

Shakspeare.

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips, Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* generals, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there.

Spenser on Ireland.

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship.

Wotton.

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the sword men.

Clarendon.

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*

Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* slight for me? *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

Though we should graunt him the *lieutenantship* he pretendeth to have.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 405.

LIFE.† *n. s.* plural *lives*. [lif, lȳf, Saxon; lifian, to live; *lif*, Su. Goth.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state*.

On thy *life* no more.
— My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy foes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She shews a body rather than a *life*,
A statue than a breather. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body.

Locke.

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities:
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life's* perverse meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to *death*.

Then avarice gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire.

Spenser, F. Q.

Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*

Nor love thy *life* nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heaven.

Milton, P. L.

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his *life* I'm sure was in the right.

Cowley.

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*.

Mrs. Barker.

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred.

Dryden, Virg.

7. Continuance of our present state: as, half his *life* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*.

Locke.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.

Addison on Italy.

8. The living form: opposed to *copies*.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life*.

Bacon, Ess.

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together.

Collier of the Entertainment of Books.

9. Exact resemblance: with *to* before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn *to* the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,
Where ev'ry figure *to* the *life* express'd
The godhead's power. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

He saw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to* the *life*, and ev'ry leader known.

Dryden, Æn.

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton, P. L.*

All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.

Pope.

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I see *lives* the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animal, animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

17. Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. s.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child? *Shakspeare.*

His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation,
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

LI'FEBLOOD.* *adj.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital; essential.

To set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *lifeblood* laws, statutes, and acts of parliament. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

LIFEEVERLA'STING. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *adj.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire.
Spenser.

He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton, P. L.*

LI'FEGUARD.† *n. s.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's person.

Such a noble and useful courage, as will render you a *lifeguard* to your prince, a wall and bulwark to your country, and make your famous artillery-ground a sanctuary to your city.
Scott, Serm. before the Artill. Comp. (1680).

LI'FELESS.† *adj.* [lıplear, Saxon.]

1. Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib!
Milton, P. L.

Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton, P. L.*

The power which produces their motions, springs from something without themselves: if this power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless!* idol void and vain. *Pope.*

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakspeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood.
Dryden.

LI'FELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *adj.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Ipthema the fair.
Pope, Odyss.

LI'FESTRING. *n. s.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *n. s.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of *life*.

Jordain talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addison on Medals.*

LIFEWE'ARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakspeare.*

To LIFT.† *v. a.* I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*, or *lift*. [*lyffta*, Swedish; *loffter*, Danish; *levo*, Latin, to lift or hold up; hence a *lever*, that which lifts up: but perhaps our word may be referred to the Sax. lyft, the air. See also LOFT, and ALOFT.]

1 To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter*. [*hliftus*, Gothick, a thief. See also the neuter verb, and the substantive LIFTER.]

So weary bees in little cells repose,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows.
Dryden.

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

His heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord.
2 Chron.

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lift* the soul to heaven. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

6. To raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man!
Addison, Cato.

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.

Lifted up with pride. *Tim.* iii. 6.

Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew at one time. *2 Sam.* xxiii. 8.

Arise, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*

To LIFT.† *v. n.*

1. To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be past. *Tusser.*

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

2. To practise theft.

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or legier-du-main! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

LIFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes the speed. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. The act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs.
L'Estrange.

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand:
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*.
Swift.

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing; as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, He has got a great *lift*.

5. [In Scottish.] The sky; for in a starry night they say, How clear the *lift* is!

6. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LI'FTER.† *n. s.* [from *lift*.]

1. One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Psal.* iii. 3.

2. One that lifts with a lever. *Huloet.*

3. A thief. See the third sense of the verb active LIFT.

Broker or pander, cheater or *lifter*.
Holland's Leaguer, (1633).

LI'FTING.* *n. s.* [from *lift*.] The act of lifting; assistance.

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my publick acknowledgements for the great helps, and *liftings*, I had out of his incomparable piece, while I was penning this treatise.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 5.

To LIG.† *v. n.* [Goth. *ligan*, Sax. licgan, ligan, Germ. *ligen*, Dan. *ligge*, Dutch, *liggen*.] To lie. Still used in our northern counties.

What hounds *liggen* on the floor adoun.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait
For to entrap in thy tender state.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbs would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost,
Till that his lady's sight he mote attaine.
Spenser, F. Q.

LI'GAMENT. *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground.
Sandys.

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break.
Denham.

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison, Spect.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *n. s.* [from *ligament.*]
LIGAME'NTOUS. } Composing a ligament.

The urachos or *ligamental* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.
2. The state of being bound.

This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped by which they should come. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 24.

There is a peculiar religion attends friendship; there is, according to the etymology of the word, a *ligation* and solemn tie, the rescinding whereof may be truly called a schism. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 46.

Sleep, if perfect and sound, is the *ligation* of all the senses. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 101.

The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LI'GATURE. *n. s.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*: but do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LIGHT.† *n. s.* [leohꞇ. Sax. from leohꞇan, to light, viz. the third person singular, leohð. Mr. H. Tooke. But it is the Goth. *liuhath*, or *liuhats*, whence also the Germ. *lioht*, Dutch, *licht*, and the Sax. lihꞇ, leohꞇ. Serenius notices the Icel. *light*, *likt*; and deduces it from *hloa*, to shine.]

1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*.

God called the *light* day; and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*.

My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

If it be true
That *light* is in the soul,
She all in every part; why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore.
Milton, S. A.

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the poor. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light.
Milton, P. L.

5. Life.

Infants that never saw *light*. *Job.*

Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few men's natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon, Nat. His.*

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton, P. L.*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*

If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan.* v. 11.

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion. *Addison, Spectator.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*;
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write? *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bringing vice to *light*,
Such as a king might read, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavoured throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of Scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke, Ess. on St. Paul's Epistles.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That *light* we see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakspeare.*

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts*, xvi. 29.

I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts*, xiii. 47.

Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heaven,
To give light on the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glanville.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt because they stand so thick i' the sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He still must mourn
The sun, and moon, and every starry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT.† *adj.* [lihꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not *heavy*.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gaine. *Tusser.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon, Ess.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

What is *lightere* to seye to the syk man in palesye, sinnes be forghivn to thee; or to seye, rise, take thy bed and walke? *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, ii.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He so *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenscr.*

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope, Odyss.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numb.* xxi. 5.

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakspeare.*

These *light* vain persons still are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, great listeners after news. *Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakspeare.*

I have spent some evenings among the men of wit of that profession [the clergy] with an inexpressible delight. Their habitual care of their character gives such a chastisement to their fancy, that all which they utter in company is as much above what you meet with in other conversation, as the charms of a modest are superior to those of a *light* woman. *Tatler*, No. 270.

14. [From *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away. *Gen.* xliv. 3.

The horses ran up and down with their tails and mains on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks' teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set *light* by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT.† *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. s.*] pret. and part. *lighted*, *light*, and *lit*. "This verb in the past time and participle is pronounced short, *light* or *lit*: but the regular form is preferable, and prevails most in writing." Lowth, Eng. Gram. See LIT.

1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville.*

The same candle that refreshes when it is first *light*, smells and offends when it is going out. *South, Serm.* vii. 298.

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryd.*

Be witness, gods, and strike Jocaster dead,
If an immodest thought or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls,
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.

The sun was set, and vesper to supply
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryd.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.

No sun was *lighted up* the world to view. *Dryden, Ovid.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.

Land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*lickt*, chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance: it has *on* before the thing found.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted on* a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did *on* a lady *light*,
That was right fair and fresh as morning rose. *Spenser.*

Haply, your eye shall *light upon* some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakspeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring wings to make them more rough; so this people did *light upon* two ringleaders. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Of late years, the royal oak did *light upon* count Rhodophil. *Howel, Voc. For.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough *lighted on*, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He sought by arguments to sooth her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights on* one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If heaven allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth *light upon* this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whosoever first *lit* on a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which have escaped a wiser. *Watts on the Mind*

2. To fall in any particular direction: with *on*.

The wounded steed curvets: and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with *on*.

He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke *upon* his shield so heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved *on* whomsoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker.*

They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat. *Rev.* vii. 16.

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton, P. L.*

A curse *lights upon* him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [alıχtan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage.

When Naman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings*, v. 21.

I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakspeare.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flowers, with lustre fresh and gay,

She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away.
Davies.

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

LIGHT-A'RMED.* *adj.* [*light* and *armed.*] Not heavily armed.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clans,
Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow,
Swarm populous. *Milton, P. L.*

LIGHT-BE'ARER.* *n. s.* [*light* and *bearer.*] A torch-bearer.

The masquers were twelve nymphs, &c. attended by so many of the Oceaniæ, which were their *light-bearers.* *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

LI'GHTBRAIN.* *n. s.* [*light* and *brain.*] A trifling, empty-headed person.

Being, as some were, *light-braines*, runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) L l. iii.

To LI'GHTEN.† *v. n.* [lihtan, Saxon; hit liht, it lightens.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars,
As doth the lion. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it *lightens.*
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part.
St. Luke, xvii. 24.

2. To shine like lightning.

3. Figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terrour. Of this usage of *lighten* Dr. Johnson takes no notice. 'ΗΣΤΡΑΠΤΕΝ, *ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν* 'Ελλάδα.

Now then, my lords, upon these fraile and weak foundations they come to build the sentence of their proscription: and here they lay out all their tragical eloquence; they thunder, they *lighten*, they storm and rage!
Apol. or Def. of the P. of Orange, (1581,) sign. N.4.b.

4. To fall; to light. [from *light.*]

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as we do put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN.† *v. a.* [lihtan, lýhtan, Sax.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shaks.*
Thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will *lighten* my darkness. *2 Sam.* xxii. 29.
Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord.
Common Prayer.
O light, which mak'st the light which makes the day,
Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*
A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To dart like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light, adj.*]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jon.* i. 7.

4. To make less heavy.

Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel, by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton, P. R.

Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shaks.*

The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER.† *n. s.* [from *light*, to make *light.* Dr. Johnson. — It is probably from the Saxon, liht, a vessel, a ship; whence lihtman, a shipman: Lihtmen of Lundene, Chron. Saxon; shipmen of London. Dr. Johnson defines the word merely as "a heavy boat into which ships are *lightened* or unloaded."]

1. A large open vessel, usually managed with oars; a kind of barge: common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship; and usually to carry ballast.

They have cockboats for passengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright.
Pope.

2. [from *light.*] One who communicates light; as, a lamp-*lighter.*

'Tis sweet to view from half past five to six,
Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks,
Touch'd by the lamp-*lighter's* Promethean art,
Start into light, and make the *lighter* start!
Rejected Addresses.

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen.* *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LI'GHTFOOT.† *adj.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Spenser.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*
Why, you think I can run like *light-foot* Ralph.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

LI'GHTFOOT. *n. s.* Venison. A cant word.

LIGHTFO'OTED.* *adj.* [from *lightfoot.*] Nimble in running.

Wood-nymphs mixt with her *light-footed* Fauns.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 11.

To say nothing how excellent he is at the swimming any water, and how he can tread the very air, he is so high-mettled and *light-footed!*
More, Ant. against Idolatry, Pref.

LIGHTHE'ADED.† *adj.* [*light* and *head.*]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed, had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed.* *Walpole.*

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay: merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*light* and *house.*] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the risque of such vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse.* *Arbuthnot.*

Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses* on the top of them. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.
Sidney.

LI'GHTLESS.† *adj.* [from *light.*] Wanting light; dark.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

LI'GHTLY.† *adj.* [from *light.*]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *B. Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course; commonly.

At many seasons in the yere, *lyghtly* every thyrde daye. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.* 7.

If they write or speak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages.
Bp. Taylor, Guide.

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursuance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reasonable occasion, to neglect it.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

With such solace the travel and weariness of pilgrims is *lightly* and merrily borne out.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of W. Thorpe.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly.*
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

6. Not chastely.

If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept.
Swift, Story of an injured Lady.

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

I beheld the mountains, and lo, they trembled; and all the hills moved *lightly.* *Jerem.* iv. 24.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden Torismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;

Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore.
Dryden.

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Matrimony — is not by any to be taken in hand unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly. *Common Prayer.*

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded.*
Eccl. xix. 4.

LI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *light.*]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight: the contrary to *heaviness.*

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and *lightness.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love.
Spenser, F. Q.

Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*, dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so importunate manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greatest gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shaks.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness!* *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LI'GHTNING. *n. s.* [from *lighten, lightening, lightning.*]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbroek.*

Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmoneus, suffering cruel pains, I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound
Of mimick thunder, and the glittering blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays.
Dryden, Æn.

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. [from to *lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call'd
A *lightning* before death. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind message from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Addison, Spect.*

LIGHTS. *n. s.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light.*]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opake.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is affected and qualified. *Ralegh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run,
Through Taurus and the *lightsome* realms of love.
Dryden.

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *lightsome.*]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksomeness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing.
Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *n. s.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.

The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *lign-aloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the water.
Numb. xxiv. 6.

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn; now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LI'GNOUS.* *adj.* [*lignosus*, Latin.] Of a woody substance.

By trees then is meant a *lignous* woody plant, &c.
Evelyn, b. i. ch. 2. § 9.

LIGNUMVI'TÆ. n. s. [Latin.] Guiacum: a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.* xxviii. 19.

LIKE.* A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, from the Saxon form of lic; as godlic, mæbenlic, heofenlic, eorðhlic, i. e. *godlike, maidenlike, heavenlike, earthlike;* softened into the termination of *ly*, and denoting resemblance, viz. *godly, maidenly, heavenly, earthly;* and the like.

LIKE.† *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch; *lik*, Su. Goth.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness?
Ezek. xxxi. 2.

His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same!
Dryden, Æn.

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an universal art than a distinct logick.
Baker on Learning.

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

3. [For *likely.*] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jer.* xxxviii. 9.

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed.
Baker on Learning.

LIKE. *n. s.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like*, for the *like thing* or *like person.*]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like.*
Bacon, War with Spain.

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like.* *Daniel, Civ. War.*

His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton, P. L.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like.* *Swift.*

2. Used with *had;* near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common, but not just: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was.*

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, *had like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Ralegh.*

LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as: it is not always easy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psal.* ciii. 13.

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be my confusion, when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself? *Philips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the *like* lie murther'd on the shore.
Waller.

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men.
1 *Sam.* iv. 9.

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.

I like the work well, ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied.
Shakspeare.

To LIKE.† *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *liiken*, Dutch; *lika*, Su. Goth.]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Knolles.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *liked*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love.
Shakspeare.

Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut.*

The musick *likes* you not.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

There let them learn, as *likes* them to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [From the adjective *like*.] To liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

To LIKE.† *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with: with *of* before the thing approved. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken in thinking it disused. Brockett, N. C. Words.

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife.
Deut.

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *likely*.]
LI'KELINESS. }

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?
— That with no man here he is offended.
Shakspeare.

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Ralegh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope.
Shakspeare.

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against.
South.

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour.
Addison on the Chr. Religion.

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions came on. *Atterbury.*

LI'KELY.† *adj.* [from like.]

1. That may be liked; that may please.

These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would have you served with the best.
Shakspeare. Hen. IV.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints and middle spirits hold
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.
Milton, P. L.

2. Probable; that may in reason be thought or believed; that may be thought more reasonably than the contrary: as, a *likely* story, that is, a credible story.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous. *Johnson, Life of Otway.*

LI'KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know.
Glanville, Scepsis.

To LI'KEN.† *v. a.* [from *like*. The Su. Goth. *likna* is the same.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a singing man of Windsor. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such height
Of God-like power? *Milton, P. L.*

LI'KENESS.† *n. s.* [from *like*. Sax. licneſſe.]

1. Representation; parable; comparison.

He seide to them, sothely ye schal seye to me this *likenesse*, leche, heale thyself.
Wicliffe, St. Luke, iv.

2. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*

A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen.
Dryden.

3. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shakspeare.*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy.
L'Estrange.

4. One who resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE.† *adv.* [*like* and *wise*.] "In very ancient style, all the words that are now compounded with *wise* were uncompounded, and had the preposition. They said 'in like *wise*' and 'in other *wise*.' But about the time that our present version of the Scriptures was made, the old usage was wearing out. The phrase 'in like *wise*' occurs [in this version] but once; (St. Matt. xxi. 24.) which Dr. Johnson has printed *likewise*, as if one word: whereas the compound term like-*wise* occurs frequently. We find, in several places, 'on this *wise*, in any *wise*, in no *wise*.' The two first phrases are now obsolete, and the third seems to be in the state which Dr. Johnson calls obsolescent." Campbell, Philosoph. of Rhetorick, i. 380.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which, if ye tell me, I in *like wise* will tell you by what authority I do these things.
St. Matt. xxi. 24.

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon, Ess.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

LI'KING. *adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your sort? *Dan.* i. 10.

LI'KING.† *n. s.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job*, xxxix. 4.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden, Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the labouring moon,
By charms of heart was hurried down;
Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; desire. [licunz, will, Sax.]

Your *liking* is that I should tel a tale. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in: with *to*. [licunz, pleasure, Saxon.]

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH.† *n. s.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

The *lilac* hangs to view
Its bursting gems in clusters blue. *T. Warton, Ode* 10.

To LILL.* *v. a.*

1. To put out: used of the tongue. See *To* LOLL.

Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To assuage pain. [*lallare*, Lat. to lull.] A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

LI'LLIED. *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lillied* banks. *Milton, Arcades.*

To LILT.* *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. Lancashire, according to Mr. Pegge. The Scotch use *lilt* in the sense of "singing cheerfully;" and "to *lilt* and dance" is "to dance with great vivacity." See Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. *To* LILT. [*lulla*, Su. Goth. to sing.] Thus to sing, by not using words of meaning, but tuneful syllables only. Brockett's N. C. Words. To jerk, to rise in the gait or song. Craven Dialect.

LI'LY.† *n. s.* [*lilium*, Latin; lilia, lilize, Saxon. The etymology warrants *lily*; but, as Mr. Nares has observed, the analogy of our language not only allows us to double a letter, in order to shorten a preceding vowel, but even requires that we should do it; and indeed it was written *lilly* anciently. The Su. Goth. word is also *lillia*.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lilly*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield;
It must by sure comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*

For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LI'LY-DAFFODIL. *n. s.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.

LI'LYHANDED.* *adj.* [*lily* and *hand*.] Having hands white as the lily.

The *lilly-handed* Liagore
Did feele his pulse. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LI'LY-HYACINTH. *n. s.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.] It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth: the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LI'LY *of the Valley*, or *May lily*. *n. s.* [*lilium convallium*.] The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'LYLIVERED.† *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LI'MATURE. *n. s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB.† *n. s.* [lim, Saxon; *lem*, Danish; "*limr*, Icel. membrum; *lima*, articulatim dissecare." Serenius. Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. limpian, to belong to.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong-knit *limbs*. *Shakspeare.*

Now am I come each *limb* to survey,
If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton, S. A.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK. *n. s.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whose countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton, P. L.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Howell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* rise,
It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

To LI'MBECK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strain as through a still. An uncommon, and not a good expression. Feltham somewhere also uses it.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchumie. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

A steer of five years' age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope, Iliad.*

LI'MBER.† *adj.* [*lemper*, Danish, to bend to any one's will; *lempa*, Su. to give way, to yield. Junius and Serenius.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakspeare.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues: so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride. *Milton, P. L.*

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheism.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the œsophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. s.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBERS.* *n. s.* pl. [*limar*, plur. of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees.] In the rustick language of Berkshire, thills or shafts; in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition; and in naval language, *limber-holes* are little square apertures cut in the timbers of the ship to convey the bilge water to the pump. See LIMMER.

LI'MBLESS.* *adj.* [limbleas, Sax.] Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs.

Lop these legs that bore me
To barbarous violence; with this hand cut off

This instrument of wrong, till nought were left me
But this poor bleeding *limbless* trunk.
Massinger, Renegado.

LI'MBMEAL.* *adv.* [*limb* and *meal.*] Piecemeal; in pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limbmeal.*
Shakspeare, Cymb.

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality. *Butler, Char. Rem.*

LI'MBO.† } LI'MBUS. } *n. s.* ["Eo quod sit *limbus* inferorum;" Du Cange; that is, as if the *frontier* or *margin* of the other world.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.

I do clearly reject, and esteem as fables, all the *limbos* of the fathers.
Bp. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith, (1584,) § 25.

No, he is in tartar *limbo,* worse than hell,
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him.
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
Shakspeare.

O what a sympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shaksp.*

According to the common doctrine of their church, [the church of Rome,] the souls of pious men were held in a *limbus,* remote from God, in the borders of hell.
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, p. 179.

All these up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any place of misery and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;
And in the self-same *limbo* put
The knight and squire, where he was shut.
Hudibras.

Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo.* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

LIME.† *n. s.* [lım, ȝelıman, Saxon, to glue; *lijm,* Teut. glue.]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime,*
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You must lay *lime,* to tangle her desires,
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Shakspeare.

Jollier of this state
Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,
Like nets or *lime*-twigs, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*

By this means
I knew the foul enchanter though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very *lime*-twigs of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton, Comus.*

A thrush was taken with a bush of *lime*-twigs.
L'Estrange.

Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.
Dryden.

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts
Like nets, or *lime*-twigs, for rich widows' hearts.
Pope.

2. An essential ingredient in mortar and some other cements; so called because of its use in cement. [lıme, Sax. calx.] It is one of the alcaline earths, lately shewn to be a metallick oxide. See the Journal of Science, &c. No. 20, p. 286.

There are so many species of *lime* stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

They were now, like sand without *lime,* ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime,* or place the stones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

LIME *Tree,* or LINDEN. *n. s.* [lınδ, Saxon, *tilia,* Lat.]

1. The linden tree.

The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes testiculated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue sound many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.*

For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

2. A species of lemon. [*lime,* French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime,*
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson, Summer.*

To LIME.† *v. a.* [ȝelıman, Sax.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

With attendance, and with besinesse,
Ben we *ylimed* both more and lesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Oh bosom, black as death!
Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakspeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth every bush,
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd,* was caught, and kill'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To smear with lime.

Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,
And place a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

Those twigs in time will come to be *limed,* and then you are all lost if you do but touch them.
L'Estrange.

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming.* *Child.*

All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land.
Mortimer.

LI'MEBURNER.* *n. s.* [*lime* and *burn.*] One who burns stones to lime. *Huloet.*

LI'MEHOUND.* *n. s.* [called also *lym, limer,* or *limmer.* See LYM, and LIMMER. See also Cotgrave, "*limier,* a bloodhound." Holme, in his old Academy of Armory, deduces our word *limer* from the *leam* or string with which this kind of dog was led. And so in the Gentleman's Recreation: "The string wherewith we lead a grey-hound is called a leace; and that for a hound, a *lyme,*" p. 16.] A limer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Kersey.*

But Talus, that could like a *limehound* wind her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out, whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 25.

All the *limehounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

LI'MEKILN. *n. s.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime kiln.* *Shaksp. M. Wives of Winds.*

They were found in a *lime kiln,* and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *n. s.* [*lime* and *stone.*] The stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and *lime stone,* if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

LI'ME-TWIG.† See the first sense of LIME.

LI'METWIGGED.* *adj.* [from *lime* and *twig.*] Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigg'd* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, W. Barbary, (1671,) Pref.

LIME-WATER. *n. s.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.
Hill, Materia Medica.

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *lime water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'MIT. *n. s.* [*limite,* French; *limitor,* Latin.] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy. *Exod.* xliii. 12.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground.
Dryden.

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter,* French, from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. *Psal.* lxxviii. 41.

Thanks I must you con, that you
Are thieves profest; for there is boundless theft
In *limited* professions. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

LIMITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

LI'MITARY. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Placed at

the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton, P. L.*

LIMITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Latin.]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof. *Hooker.*

Am I yourself,
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour, who would look for him amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

3. Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. A certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their function.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since friers left their *limitations*.
Bp. Gilping, Serm. before K. Edward VI. p. 25.

LI'MITEDLY.* *adv.* [from *limited*.] With limitation.

Some person or number of persons were vested with a sovereign authority, subordinate to our Lord, to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely according to pleasure, or *limitedly* according to certain rules.
Barrow, Unity of the Church.

LI'MITER.* *n. s.* [from *limit*.]

1. One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes.

Calling the same god "Jovem terminalem," that is, Jupiter the *limiter* or the bounder of all things. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 176.

It appeareth, that the sun is not that infinite *limiter*, which giveth several gifts, and setteth several bounds, unto all other things. *Ibid.* p. 180.

A law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A friar who had a licence to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. Obsolete.

Almost every fryer *limitour* caryeth it written in his bosome. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 69.

I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

LI'MITLESS.* *adj.* [*limit* and *less*.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Thou wilt crown
With *limitless* renown.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscur'd.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, H. 4. b.

Ye never aime
A *limitless* desire to what may maime
The settled quiet of a peaceful state.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 4.

LI'MMER.† *n. s.*

1. [*limier*, French.] A lime-hound. See LIME-HOUND. "A *limmer* is a mungrel dog, half a cur, and half a hound or spaniel." Huloet. And thus Ainsworth calls this dog a mongrel. Mr. Tyrwhitt has admitted this word into his Glossary to Chaucer from the preceding one subjoined to Urry's edition of the old poet, and defines it "a blood-hound," with a reference, in proof of the assertion, to both words in the following lines; in which, however, the second usage of *limer* means not the hound, but the lad or servant that led this kind of dog, which was accustomed to be so brought into the field.

There overtoke I a grete rout
Of hunters and of foresters,
And many relaies and *limers*,
That hied 'hem to the forest fast,
And I with 'hem; so at the last
I askid one lad, a *lymere*,
Say felowe, who shal huntin here?
Dreme of Chaucer, 360.

A *lymer*, or *leamer*, so called from the *leam* or line wherewith he is led, is a middle-sized hound between a harier and a greyhound both for kind, and frame of body, being active, light, and nimble. *Holme, Academy of Armory.*

2. [*limar*, plural of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees. See LIMBERS.] A thill or shaft. "*Limmers*, a pair of shafts." North. Grose.

3. [*limonier*, Fr.] A thill-horse; a "*limmer*." *Sherwood.*

To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face.
Shakspeare.

Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

LI'MNER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

LI'MOUS. *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy fæculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

LIMP. *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *Walton, Angler.*

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

To LIMP.† *v. n.* [limp-healt, lame, Sax. lempen, limpen, to halt in one's gait. Lye.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* sire.
Shakspeare.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth *limp* behind the substance. *Shaksp.*

When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden, Hor.*

The *limping* smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there put in his word.
Dryden.

Can syllogism set things right?
No: majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

LIMP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Halt; the act of limping; a colloquial expression; as, he has a *limp* in his walking.

LI'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *limp*.] One who limps in his walking. *Sherwood.*

LI'MPET. *n. s.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsw.*

LI'MPID. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain.
Thomson, Summer.

LI'MPIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.

LI'MPINGLY.† *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner. *Sherwood.*

LI'MPITUDE.* *n. s.* [*limpitudo*, Latin.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockeram.*

LI'MY. *adj.* [from *lime*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* snares the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew, Museum.*

LIN.* *n. s.* [*llyn*, Welsh, a lake.] A mere or pool, from which rivers spring. Drayton.

Recount her rivers from their *lins*.
Drayton, Polyolb. Song 9.

To LIN.* *v. n.* [*linna*, Icel. to cease; ablinnan, Sax. the same.] To yield; to cease; to give over. It is still a northern word.

Unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*.
Spenser, F. Q.

For couer fire, and it will never *linne*
Till it breake forth; in like case, shame and sinne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 365.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a gallop. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

LINCH.* *n. s.* A ledge; a rectangular projection; whence the term *linch-pin*, a pin with a linch. The derivations of the word *linchpin*, by our etymologists, it will be seen are now inadmissible. Jennings's West Country Words. Mr. Jennings, however, offers no etymology

for *linch*; and I am still of opinion that the Saxon word, which I have produced under *linchpin*, is correct. Formerly, in agreement with my etymology, the word was *linspin*. See Cowell's Law Dict. in V. LINIO.

LI'NCHPIN.† *n. s.* [quasi *links-pin*, Skinner. — Su. Goth. *lunta*, paxillus axis. Dr. Jamieson. — It is the Sax. lynr, axis.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

LI'NCOLN *Green.** *n. s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belay'd with silver lace.
Spencer, F. Q.

She's in a frock of *Lincolne green*,
Which colour likes her sight. *Drayton, Pastorals.*

LI'NCTURE.* *n. s.* [*lincturus*, Lat. from *lingo*.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegms, or *linctures*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 380.

LI'NCTUS. *n. s.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LIND.† } *n. s.* [linð, Saxon.] The lime
LI'NDEN. } tree. See LIME.

As light as leafe on *linde*. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*
Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryd.*
Two neighbouring trees, with walls encompass'd round,
One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE.† *n. s.* [*linea*, Latin; *lin*, Su. Goth.]

1. Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate no more towards the sun: so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets. *Bentley.*

2. A slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings:
O see the then sole hope, and in design
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller.*

A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws streight in length, above fifty or sixty feet.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

3. A thread extended to direct any operations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryd.*

4. The string that sustains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize.
Waller.

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple *line* of life; here's a small trifle of wives. *Shaks.*

Here, while his scanting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

6. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations: but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*! *Pope.*

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse.

In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Broome.*

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well.
Garth.

9. Rank of soldiers.

They pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines*.
Addison.

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*.
Dryden, Æn.

11. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shaks.*

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton, P. L.*

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.

It were the greatest folly in the world to perplex one's self with that, which perchance will never come to pass: but if it should, then God, who sent it, will dispose it to the best; most certainly to his glory; which would satisfy us in our respects to him; and, unless it be our fault, as certainly to our good; which, if we be not strangely unreasonable, must satisfy in reference to ourselves and private interests. Besides all this, in the very dispensation God will not fail to give such allays, which, like the cool gales under the *line*, will make the greatest heats of suffering very supportable.
Hammond, in Fell's Life of him, § 2.

When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins.
Creech.

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. [*lin*, old French.]

He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet-like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shaks.*

He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In every branch truly demonstrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage, haughty, parsimonious, and unpopular; others were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roscommon.*

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*.
Dryden.

The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroick kings. *Philips.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read your *lines*. Dr. Johnson. — Used also now in the singular; as, I send you a *line*.

17. Lint or flax. [*linum*, Latin; linet, Saxon.]

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in *lyne*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

To LINE. *v. a.* [supposed by Junius from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle.*

2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd*. *Swift.*

3. To guard within.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers, they were totally dispersed.
Clarendon.

4. To strengthen by inner works.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant.
Shakspeare.

5. To cover with something soft.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shakspeare.

6. To double; to strengthen with help.

Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakspeare.*

My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men, yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*

7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *n. s.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
From which I sprung from me are hidden yet.
Spenser.

Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David.
St. Luke, ii. 4.

The Tirsan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

Men of mighty fame,
And from the immortal gods their *lineage* came.
Dryden.

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace.
Addison.

This care was infused by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David.
Atterbury.

LI'NEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs.
Wotton, Architecture.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke.*

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own.
Shakspeare, K. John.

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *n. s.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

Noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father.
Shakspeare.

Six wings he wore to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton, P. L.*

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine.
Milton, P. R.

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'NEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* striæ, tending towards several centres, so as to compose flat stellar figures.
Woodward on Fossils.

LINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, Latin, from *linea.*] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN.† *n. s.* [*linum*, Latin; linen, linnin, Saxon; linen peapp, linen warp. Lye.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs.
Dryden, Æn.

LI'NEN. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.
Shakspeare.

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?
Shakspeare.

LINENDRA'PER.† *n. s.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

Dealt with the *linen-drapers.*
B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

Charles Cambrick, *linendraper* in the city of Westminster, was indicted for speaking obscenely to the lady Penelope Touchwood. *Tatler*, No. 259.

LI'NENER.* } *n. s.* [from *linen.*] A linen
LI'NEN-MAN. } draper.

If she love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

I have in a table
With curious punctuality set down
To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier
May vail to a country gentleman, and, by
Gradation, to his merchant, mercer, draper,
His *linen-man* and taylor.
Massinger, Emp. of the East.

LING.† The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*; sometimes a quality; as, first*ling*, in which sense Skinner deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong. *Johnson.*

When Skinner and Johnson, after puzzling about the derivation of this termination, referred it to the old Teut. *langen*, or Germ. *klien*, they never adverted, that it was immediately derived from the Saxon ling, a common termination, used in the same manner, as in the old English and Scottish. See Somner and Lye. *G. Chalmers.*

LING. *n. s.* [*ling*, Icelandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet Bacon seems to distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and sedges. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.
Tusser.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *lings.*
Abbot, Descr. of the World.

LI'NGEL.* See LINGLE.

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from leng, Saxon, *long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love.
Dryden.

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high.
Milton, P. R.

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a *lingering* act.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays.
Dryden.

Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have power, he should not sue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons.
Shakspeare.

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

She *lingers* my desires. *Shakspeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shaks.*

LI'NGERER.† *n. s.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers. *Barret.*

Lingerers, persons who do not indeed employ their time criminally, but are such pretty innocents, who, as the poet says, "Waste away, in gentle inactivity, the day!" *Guardian*, No. 131.

LI'NGERING.* *n. s.* [from *linger.*] Tardiness.

Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy *lingering.* *Milton, P. L.*

LI'NGERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LI'NGET.† *n. s.* [from *languet; lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use.
Camden.

Seville has at present more business, as being nearer the source of riches, the port of Cadiz, where the *lingots* of America are landed.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain. L. 44.

LI'NGLE.* *n. s.* [*ligneul*, Fr. Cotgrave; *lingula*, Lat.] Shoemaker's thread.
Cockeram.

His aule and *lingell* in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong.
Drayton, Shep. Garl. (1593.)

LI'NGO. n. s. [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas.
Congreve, Way of the World.

LINGUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL.† *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

Ph and *Bh*, (or *F* and *V*,) are labiodental; *T* and *D* are gingival; *Th* and *Dh* are *linguadental.*
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 71.

LI'NGUIST. *n. s.* [from *lingua.*] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison, Spect.*

LI'NGWORT. *n. s.* An herb.

LI'NGY.* *adj.* This word has very opposite senses applied to it, as a northern expression; by Grose, in the sense of *limber*; which is repeated in the Craven Glossary with the additions of *tall* and *flexible*; but by Mr. Brockett, in the

senses of *active, strong, able to bear fatigue.*

LI'NIMENT. *n. s.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'NING. *n. s.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud,
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?
Milton, Comus.

The fold in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shaksp.*

LINK. *n. s.* [*gelencke*, Germ.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see
A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shakspeare.

I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton, P. L.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. Addison has used *link* for *chain.*

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [from λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonefire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Howell.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his *link*. *Dryd.*

One that bore a *link*
On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like linstock, to the horse's touch-hole.
Hudibras.

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lampblack.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat.
Shakspeare..

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph.
Milton, P. L.

Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out.
Milton, L'All.

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *link'd* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To join; to connect.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke.
Pope.

So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.
Pope.

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker.*

Be advised for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest.
Spenser, F. Q.

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye.
Daniel, Civ. Wars.

5. To connect; as concomitant.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd.*
Milton, P. L.

God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson,*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker.*

Tell me which part it does necessitate?
I'll chuse the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project!
Dryden.

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

To LINK.* *v. n.* To be connected: with *in.*

All the productions of the earth *link in* with each other. *Burke on Scarcity.*

LI'NKBOY. } *n. s.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy
LI'NKMAN. } that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy!* *More.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench she came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love!
Gay, Trivia.

LI'NNET.† *n. s.* [linetpize, Saxon; believed to be from linet, flax, on the seed of which the bird feeds; *linotte*, French; *linaria*, Latin.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their sight. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

LI'NSEED.† *n. s.* [linpæb, Saxon; *semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'NSEY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen.*] Linsey-woolsey; stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

No matter for the stuff, whether *linsey* or woolsey. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.*

Here is a very great trade in worsted stockings, some *linsies*, and a coarse kind of cloth. *Pennant.*

LI'NSEY-WOO'LSEY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen* and *wool.*] Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; light or coarse stuff: hence what is mean, vile, unsuitable.

He gave them coates of *linsey-wulsey*; for, said he, that is good and warme for winter, and good and light for summer.

Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm. (1576,) sign. C.8.b.

Barefooted and barelegged, only clothed in *linsey-woolsey.*

Homilies, Serm. P. II. for Whitsunday.

If among the covetous there is *linsey woolsey*, as far as will make for their profit, so far, and no longer, they love God.

Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 15.

LI'NSEY-WOO'LSEY.† *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

Luther himselfe being accompted a very papist, and the Lutheran an asse in a rochet, a *linsey wolsey* bishop.

Stapleton, Fort of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 102. b.

This sense may seem to have a ground from the like prohibition of *linsy-woolsy* garments, and the sowing of a field with mingled seed.

Gregory, Notes on Script. ch. 19.

That *linsie-woolsie* intermixture of comick mirth with tragick seriousness.

Phillips, Theatr. Poet. Pref.

A lawless *linsey-woolsie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linsey-woolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad.*

LI'NSTOCK. *n. s.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *stock.*] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

The nimble gunner
With *lynstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry size,
The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires.
Dryden.

LINT.† *n. s.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welsh and Erse. Dr. Johnson. —It is the Sax. linet.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

LI'NTEL. *n. s.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hysop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side posts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

Silver the *lintals* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door.
Pope, Odyss.

LI'ON. *n. s.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

Be *lion*-mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*.
Peacham on Drawing.

They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd.
Milton, P. L.

See *lion*-hearted Richard,
Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd
Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

2. A sign in the zodiack.

The *lion* for the honours of his skin,
The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threatened stars. *Creech, Manilius.*

LI'ONESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*
Lay couching head on ground, which catlike watch
When that the sleeping man should stir.
Shakspeare.

The furious *lioness*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze.
Dryden.

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

LI'ONLEAF. *n. s.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant, *Miller.*

LI'ONLIKE.* } *adj.* [from *lion*.] Resem-
LI'ONLY. } bling a lion.

The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike,
And made us both encounter *lion-like*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 600.

King Richard's surname was Cœur-de-Lion, for his *lion-like* courage. *Camden, Rem.*

Such *lion-like* terrour is in that mild face, when it looks upon wickedness.
Bp. Hall, Contempt. B. 3.

Coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. ii.

LI'ON'S-MOUTH.
LI'ON'S-PAW.
LI'ON'S-TAIL.
LI'ON'S-TOOTH. } *n. s.* [from *lion*.] The name of an herb.

LIP. *n. s.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth disguise.
Sandys, Paraph. on Job.

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers.
Wiseman, Surgery.

3. *To make a lip.* To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician. *Shakspeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kissing.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp.*

LIP-DEVO'TION.* *n. s.* [*lip* and *devotion*.] Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. *South, Serm.* vi. 386.

LIP-GOOD.* *adj.* [*lip* and *good*.] Good in talk without practice.

Men are deceiv'd, who think there can be thrall
Beneath a virtuous prince. Wish'd liberty
Ne'er lovelier looks than under such a crown:
But when his grace is meerly but *lip-good*,
And that no longer than he airs himself
Abroad in publick, there to seem to shun
The strokes and stripes of flatterers, which within
Are lechery unto him, and so feed
His brutish sense with their afflicting sound,
As dead to virtue, he permits himself
Be carried like a pitcher by the ears
To every act of vice: This is a case
Deserves our fear, and doth presage the nigh
And close approach of blood and tyranny.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

LIP-LA'BOUR.† *n. s.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Christ calleth your Latyne howres idlenesse, hypocresye, moche bablynge, and *lyppe-laboure*.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 24. b.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *lip-labour*.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.

LIP-LABO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [from *lip-labour*.] Uttering words without sentiments; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 86.

LIPO'THYMOUS. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surprised with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials.
Harvey on the Plague.

LIPO'THYMY. *n. s.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

In *lypothymies* or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LI'PPED. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *n. s.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleardedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes*. *Bacon.*

LIP-WI'SDOM. *n. s.* [*lip* and *wisdom*.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] That may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*.
Woodward on Fossils.

LIQUEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*liquefactio*, Latin; *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] That may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits: the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison on Italy.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *n. s.* [*liquescentia*, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *adj.* [*liquescens*, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUE'UR. *n. s.* [French.] A most affected and contemptible expression, much used of late for what is in fact a dram, a draught of some spirituous and

high-flavoured liquid, by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase.

Know what conserves they choose to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple.
Shenstone, To the Virtuosi.

LI'QUID. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Dr. Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugared nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden, Æn.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line.
Pope, Hor.

4. Apparent; manifest.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LI'QUID. *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids.* *Philips.*

To LI'QUIDATE.† *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I believe you would be brought in considerable debtor. *L.d. Chesterfield.*

LIQUIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To liquidate.*] Act of lessening debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness.* *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *n. s.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envied them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes.
Milton, S. A.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South, Serm.*

2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored.* *Bacon.*

LI'QUORICE.* *n. s.* See LICORICE.

LI'QUORISH.* *adj.* See LICKEROUS.

LIRICONFA'NCY. *n. s.* A flower.

LI'RIPOOP.* *n. s.* [*liripion, liripipion*, Fr. "Chaperon des docteurs de Sorbonne, longue robe de docteur, suivant Rabelais." Roquefort. *Leri-ephippium*, a contraction of *cleri-ephippium*, the tippet or hood of a clergyman. Littleton.] The hood of a graduate.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

In this letter the good primate doth not trouble his clergy with recommending a single virtue, or reproving a single vice; but he charges them, with great solemnity, not to wear short *liripoops* of silk, nor gowns open before, nor swords, nor daggers, nor embroidered girdles.
Henry, Hist. of Gr. Brit. vol. 6. (*regn. H. VII.*)

LI'SBON.* *n. s.* [from *Lisbon* in Portugal.]

1. A kind of white wine.
2. A kind of soft sugar.

LISH.* *adj.* Stout; active; strong; nimble. A northern word. Grose, Crav. Dial. and Brockett.

LISNE. *n. s.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To LISP.† *v. n.* [plıꝑ, Saxon; *lispen*, Belg. from the Gr. λίσπη γλῶσσα, Aristoph. in Ranis, a lisping, stuttering tongue; Casaubon and Upton: from *blæsus*, Lat. stammering, lisping; Wachter.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

To LISP.* *v. a.* To utter with a lisp; to express imperfectly, or with hesitation.

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr. *Crashaw.*

LISP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature.
Tatler.

LI'SPER.† *n. s.* [from *lisp.*] One who lisps.
Huloet.

LI'SPINGLY.* *adv.* [from *lisping.*] With a lisp; imperfectly.

Shew him that *T* is close; but this lets breath; and with often trial he will hit on it, though at first it may be *lispingly* or imperfectly.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 144.

LI'SSOM.* *adj.* [probably from leꝑan, Sax. to loose; lıꝑe, relaxation.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free. Pegge, without any etymology, confines this word to the north of England, where it is rather *leetsome*, that is *lightsome;* as in Cheshire and part of Yorkshire, where *lissom* means active, agile. See Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss. and Craven Dialect. *Lissom*, however, is common, in several parts of England, in the former meanings.

LIST.† *n. s.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperour of all the *list.*
Bacon.

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors.
Brown.

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north.
Prior.

2. [*lice*, French.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
The rest at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
In measur'd *lists* to toss the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too.
Pope, Iliad.

3. [lıꝑt, Sax. the verge or border of any thing.] Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies*

4. [lỳꝑtan, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice; pleasure. See LUST.

Alas, she has no speech!
—Too much;
I find it still when I have *list* to sleep.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgement.
King Charles.

He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow. *Dryden.*

5. [lıꝑt, Saxon, the same.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list.*
Shakspeare.

Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filtre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *list* the cobler's temple ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament.
Hooker.

To LIST.† *v. n.* [lỳꝑtan, Saxon.]

1. To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all.
Spenser, F. Q.

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list.* *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgement they bemere fancies. *Whitgift.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list.* *Shaksp.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their advantage when, and how, they *list.*
Daniel.

When they *list*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Used as an impersonal verb; *it pleased.* Frequent in our old writers.

When *him list* the prouder looks subdew,
He would them gazing blind, or turn to other hew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name
Who dares not hazard life for future fame.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like.
Clarendon.

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,
These in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. [From *list*; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another.
Wotton, Life of Buckingham.

5. [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

I, this sound I better know;
List! I would I could hear mo. *B. Jonson.*

LI'STED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
Betokening peace from God, and cov'nant new.
Milton, P. L.

As the show'ry arch
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*

To LI'STEN.† *v. a.* [hlýrtan, and lýrtan, Sax.] To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shaksp.*

One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen.
Shakspeare.

He, that no more must say, is *listened* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakspeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while.
Milton, Comus.

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Listen, O isles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa.* xlix.

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard.
Dryden.

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Addison.*

LI'STENER. *n. s.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens: a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listeners* after news. *Howel.*

Listeners never hear well of themselves.
L'Estrange.

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*

LI'STFUL.* *adj.* [from *list*, in the sense of *listen*.] Attentive.

Thereto they both did franckly condescend
And to his doome with *listful* cares did both attend *Spenser, F. Q.* v. i. 25.

LI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *list*.]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,
Before you trust in earth your future hope,
Or else expect a *listless*, lazy crop. *Dryden, Virg.*

Lazy lolling sort
Of ever *listless* loiterers, that attend
No cause, no trust. *Pope.*

I was *listless*, and desponding.
Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

2. Careless; heedless: with *of*.

The sick for air before the portal gasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *listless of* their gain.
Dryden.

LI'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time.
Locke on Education.

LI'STLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow. *Bp. Taylor.*

This habit, [sloth,] rooted in the child, grows up and adheres to the man, producing a general *listlessness* and aversion from labour.
Bp. Berkeley, Word to the Wise.

LIT, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* signifies *to happen*, or *to set on fire*, or *guide with light*.

Believe thyself, thy eyes,
That first inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Those stars that still must guide me to my joy.
Southerne.

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison, Spect.*

LI'TANY.† *n. s.* [*litanie*, French; λιτανέια, Greek, from λίτομαι, to pray.] A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

LITE.* *adj.* [lýt, Sax.] Little. Still so used in the north of England.

Our Lord Jesu Crist quiteth every good deed, be it never so *lite*. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor *lite*.
Fairfax, Tass. B. 11.

LITE.* *n. s.* A little; a small portion. This also is a northern phrase.

Of their array, whoso list heare more,
I shal rehearse, so as I can, a *lite*.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.

Through all the writings of the antient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the latter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

LI'TERAL. *n. s.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LI'TERALISM.* *n. s.* [from *literal*.] What accords with the letter or exact word.

If none of these considerations, with all their weight and gravity, can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious *literalism*, let some one or other entreat him but to read on.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. ii. 18.

LI'TERALIST.* *n. s.* [from *literal*.] One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's words; or, if he persist to be otherwis opinioned, let him well advise, lest thinking to gripe fast the Gospel, he be found instead with the canon law in his fist.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. ii. 20.

I shall substitute the sense of Mr. Mede, which the coarsest *literalist* cannot evade.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 192.

LITERA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, B. i. ch. 14.

LI'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness.
Dryden.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY.† *adj.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; appertaining to literature; regarding learning. *Literary* history is an account of the state of learning, and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters. It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political oftener than *literary*.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakspeare.

The former of these appears with too much distinction in the *literary* as well as fashionable world, to make it necessary I should enlarge upon this subject. *Mason, Life of Gray.*

Soon after his [Dr. Johnson's] return to London, which was in February, 1764, was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the *literary* club. Sir Joshua Reynolds had the merit of being the first proposer of it, to which Johnson acceded; and the original members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Chamier, and Sir John Hawkins. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

LI'TERATE.* *adj.* [*literatus*, Latin.] Learned. *Cockeram.*

This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy; to figure virtue in so fresh and lively colours, that our imagination may be so taken with the beauty of virtue, as it may invite our minds to make love to her in solitude.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. 1. (1648,) p. 348.

In *literate* nations, though the pronunciation, and sometimes the words of common speech, may differ, as now in England, compared with the south of Scotland, yet there is a written diction, which pervades all dialects, and is understood in every province: But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one part, never gets the rest, as he cannot get it but by change of residence. *Johnson, Journ. Western Isles.*

LITERA'TI. *n. s.* [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

LI'TERATOR.* *n. s.* [*literator*, Lat.] A petty schoolmaster.

In this age of light, they teach the people, that preceptors ought to be in the place of gallants. They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, (for some time a growing nuisance amongst you,) a set of pert petulant *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper but severe unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant parts of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks, and danglers at toilets.
Burke, Lett. to a Member of the Fr. Nat. Assembly.

LI'TERATURE. *n. s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness.
Addison, Freeholder.

LITH.* *n. s.* [liđ, Sax. *lithus*, Gothick.] A joint; a limb. Obsolete.

Chaunteclere, loken in every *lith*.
Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.

LI'THARGE. *n. s.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Lat.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*.
Boyle.

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver.
Boyle.

LITHE.† *adj.* [liđe, Saxon; from liđ, a joint. See LITH.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.

To makin *lithe* that erst was hard.
Chaucer, House of Fame, B. 1.

The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton, P. L.*

To LITHE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. Chaucer so uses it, Troil. and Cress. iv. 754. Obsolete; except that, in some parts of the north of England, it is applied to their way of mixing oatmeal with milk.
2. [*lyda*, Su. Goth.] To listen; to attend. "*Lyth* ye, that is, hark ye." Yorkshire Gloss. And so *lithe* in Cumberland.

LI'THENESS. *n. s.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness; flexibility.

LI'THER.† *adj.* [from *lithe*.]

1. Soft; pliant.

Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despight shall 'scape mortality. *Shaksp.*

2. [lyđꝛ, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer also uses it in the sense of wicked; but its more general acceptation is that of slothful, lazy, idle, indisposed to do any thing: which the Saxon word warrants. It is used in the north of England.

Not *lyther* in businesse, fervente in spirite.
Woolton, Chr. Manual, (1576,) K. vi.

Winter making men *lither* and idle.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

Lazy, *lither*, idle, slothful, careless, negligent.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

LI'THERLY.* *adv.* [from *lither*.] Slowly; lazily. *Barret, and Cockeram.*

LI'THERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lither*.] Idleness; laziness; lack of spirit to do any thing. *Barret, Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LITHO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [λίθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LI'THOMANCY. *n. s.* [λίθος and μάντια.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *adj.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LI'THY.* *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Pliable; bending easily. *Huloet.*

LI'TIGANT. *n. s.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange*, Fab.

LI'TIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To LI'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process; to bring into litigation.

What scruples, lest some future birth
Should *litigate* a span of earth. *Shenstone.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

LITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker.

No fences parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.
Dryden, Georg.

LITI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

Dr. Smalridge, who succeeded him [Atterbury] both at Carlisle and Christchurch, is said to have lamented his hard fate, in being forced to carry water after him, to extinguish the flames which his *litigiousness* had every where occasioned.
Stackhouse.

LI'TTEN.* *n. s.* [liċċun, Saxon, a burying ground; from liċ, a corpse, *lik*, Su. Goth. and *tun*, Icel. *tuna*, Su. Goth. a field, an enclosed place.] A place where the dead are reposited: the church-*litten* is yet an expression in several parts of England.

LI'TTER. *n. s.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;
Weakness possesseth me. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
The drowsy frighted steeds,
That draw the *litter* of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus.
Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,
In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden, Æn.*
Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.
To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks.
Shakspeare.
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds.
Evelyn.
Their *litter* is not toss'd by sows unclean.
Dryden, Virg.

3. A brood of young.
I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions that crawl about the world.
South.
A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*
Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance,
And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.
Fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd.
Dryden, Juv.

5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about.
Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.
Then was this island,
Save for the son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human shape. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
My father named me Autolycus, being *littered* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Hakewill on Providence.*
We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or sluttishly scattered about.
They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.
A thatched barn, a *littered* stable, or an ample cowhouse.
Bp. Williams, Discov. of Mist. (1668,) p. 277.
He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor.
Dryden.

4. To supply cattle with bedding.
Tell them how they *litter* their jades and exercise merchandize.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1698,) P. ii. p. 80.

To LI'TTER.* *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding.
The inn,
Where he and his horse *litter'd*.
Habington, Castara, p. 111.

LI'TTLE.† *adj.* comp. *less*, and *lesser*; superl. *least*. [*leitils*, Goth. *litil*, Icel. lỹtel, Sax. "consent. reliquis dialect. Septentrionalibus." Serenius.]

1. Small in extent.
The coast of Dan went out too *little* for them.
Josh. xix.

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.
He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature.
St. Luke, xix. 3.
His son being then very *little*, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*
One would have all things *little*; hence has try'd
Turkey poults, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd.
King.

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.
When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes?
1 *Sam.* xv. 17.
He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*
All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is so in itself.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

4. Not much; not many.
He must be loosed a *little* season. *Revelations.*
A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*
And now in *little* space
The confines met. *Milton.*
By sad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find.
Milton.
A *little* learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope.

5. Some not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.
I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention.
Locke.

LI'TTLE.† *n. s.*

1. A small space.
Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd.
Dryden.

2. A small part; a small proportion.
He that despiseth little things, shall perish by *little* and *little*. *Ecclus.*
The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.
By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*
I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I would have given such and such things.
2 *Sam.* xii. 8.
They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality.
Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.
Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive.
Dryden, Homer.
There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.
As if 'twere *little* from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exil'd race.
Dryden, Æn.
I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.
These are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

5. Representation in a small compass; miniature: formerly common. Obsolete.
Give me leave to present you with her picture drawn in *little*, and in water colours; sullied indeed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real and consonant sorrow; but drawn with a faithful hand, and taken from the life.
Bp. Taylor, Ded. of Fun. Ser. to Ld. Carbery, (1650.)

LI'TTLE. *adv.*

1. In a small degree.
The received definition of names should be changed as *little* as possible. *Watts, Logick.*

2. In a small quantity.
The poor sleep *little*. *Otway.*

3. In some degree, but not great.
Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent. *Arbuthnot, on Aliments.*

4. Not much.
The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov.* x. 20.
Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to endure him with conversative qualities of youth; as dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*
That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.
All trying, by a love of *littleness*,
To make abridgements, and to draw to less;
Ev'n that nothing which at first we were.
Donne.
We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness* and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air.
Burnet, Theory.

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.
The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts.
Addison on Italy.

3. Want of dignity.
The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much, as if it was always displayed.
Collier of Envy.

LI'TTORAL. *adj.* [*littoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LITU'RGICAL.* } *adj.* [*liturgique*, Fr. See
LITU'RGICK. } LITURGY.] Belonging to a formulary of publick devotions.
Which lesson, if it had been well pressed by those that take on them to be somewhat gifted above their brethren, and observed better by their zealous followers, we should have had little need then of such *liturgical* deprecations.
Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 228.
A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.
Thus our *liturgical* version translates rightly, "The king shall rejoice."
Mason, on Church Musick, p. 188.
The rest of the *liturgic* hymns were supposed to be contaminated by their long and antient connection with the Roman missal.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 166.

LI'TURGY.† *n. s.* [*liturgie*, French; λειτουργία, Greek, from λεῖτος, publick, and ἔργον, work.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little, to be read in the church. *Hooker.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

To LIVE.† *v. n.* [Gothick, *liban*; Icel. *lifa*; Sax. lıban, lıfan, lıfian; Germ. and Dutch, *leven*.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb,
When *living* day should kiss it? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To save the *living* and revenge the dead,
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led.
Dryden.

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest! *Ecclus.* xli. 1.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Addison, Spect.*

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal custom. *Shakspeare.*

See the minutes how they run;
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shaksp.*

The way to *live* long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

Now three-and-thirty rolling years are fled
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Brown.*

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I *live* in pleasure, when I *live* to thee.
Doddridge, in Orton's Life of him.

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgements, if a man do, he shall *live* in them. *Lev.* xviii. 5.

He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should *live* together with him. 1 *Thess.* v. 10.

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, *live* upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,
And what collected night involves the skies!
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea,
Much less against the tempest force their way.
Dryden.

How a vessel, formed according to the description given of the structure of the ark, could *live*, as the seaman's phrase is, in such a tempest of waters. *Biblioth. Biblica, Oxf.* i. 230.

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.
Watts.

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit; followed by *with*.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,
For thy delight each May morning.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then *live with* me, and be my love. *Shakspeare.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's self; to be supported.

A most notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. 1 *Cor.* ix. 13.

His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who *live* by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of *living* stone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds.
Dryden.

Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night.
Dryden.

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour.
Dryden.

LIVE.† *adj.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exodus.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, upon casting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

By thee the various vegetative tribes
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the *live* ether, and imbibe the dew.
Thomson, Spring.

3. Vivid; spoken of colour.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round;
Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

LIVE.* *n. s.* Life. Obsolete. See ALIVE.

LI'VELESS.† *adv.* [from *life*.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeless*.

Description cannot suit itself in words,
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
In life so *liveless* as it shews itself. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

A *liveless*, cadaverous, noisome soul.
Hammond, Works, fv. 562.

LI'VELIHOOD.† *n. s.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode*. Dr. Johnson.—In the first sense, which is all that Dr. Johnson notices, this may be the case; but, in the second, it is from *lively*, and *head*, or *hood*, i. e. quality, character. See HOOD.]

1. Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;
Full little weenest thou what sorrows are,
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood*.
Spenser, F. Q.

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own estate. *Clarendon.*

He brings disgrace upon his character to submit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Addison, Spect.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest *livelihood*: the skilful or industrious find their account in it.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Living form; appearance of life. Spenser writes it *lively-head*.

If in that picture dead
Such life ye read, and virtue in vaine shew:
What mote ye weene, if the trew *lively-head*
Of that most glorious visage ye did vew.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

The tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

LI'VELILY.* *adv.* See LIVELY.

LI'VELINESS.† *n. s.* [from *lively*.]

1. Appearance of life.

What hinders while we are living, and among the living, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness, and most agreeable by their *liveliness* to those with whom we live.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 70.

That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Give me that wit, whom praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves: he is to be nourished with ambition, pricked forward with honour, checked with reprehension, and never to be suspected of sloth: though he be given to play, it is a sign of spirit and *liveliness*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Extravagant young fellows, that have *liveliness* and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing.
Locke on Education.

LI'VELODE.† *n. s.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life. Kelham places *livelode* among his old French words.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature
As well of wordly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor strife.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Temporal goods they had, more than them needed reasonablie to their necessary *livelode*.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of W. Thorpe.

LI'VELONG. *adj.* [*live* and *long*.]
1. Tedious; long in passing.
Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms; and there have sate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation
To see great Pompey pass. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The obscure bird clamour'd the *livelong* night.
Shakspeare.
Young and old come forth to play,
On a sun-shine holiday,
Till the *livelong* daylight fail. *Milton, L'All.*
Seek for pleasure to destroy
The sorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*
How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*
2. Lasting; durable. Not used.
Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument.
Milton, Ess. on Shakspeare.

LI'VELY.† *adj.* [*live* and *like*. Sax. lıfliċ.]
1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.
But wherefore comes old Manoah in such haste,
With youthful steps? much *livelier* than ere while
He seems; supposing here to find his son,
Or of him bringing to us some glad news?
Milton, S. A.
2. Gay; airy.
Dulness delighted, ey'd the *lively* dunce,
Remembering she herself was pertness once.
Pope.
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*
3. Representing life.
Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.
4. Strong; energetick.
His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*
The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively*, than those of natural bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*
Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury.*

LI'VELILY.† } *adv.*
LI'VELY. }
1. Briskly; vigorously.
They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*
2. With strong resemblance of life.
That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices.
Dryden, Pref. to his St. of Innocence.
In which time of remission of the higher powers, the lower may advance, and more *livelily* display themselves. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 115.
This sacrament of the eucharist so *livelily* resembles, and so happily falls in with it, that it is indeed itself a supper, and is called a supper.
South, Serm. ii. 276.

LI'VER. *n. s.* [from *live*.]
1. One who lives.
Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*
2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.
If any loose *liver* have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon.
Spenser on Ireland.
The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian *livers* over the whole world.
Hammond.
Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly *livers*, at one view represented.
Atterbury.

LI'VER. *n. s.* [lıfer, Saxon.] One of the entrails.
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
Shakspeare.
Reason and respect
Makes *livers* pale, and lustihood dejected. *Shaksp.*

LI'VERCOLOUR. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red.
The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour*.
Woodward.

LI'VERED.* *adj.* Having a liver; as, "white-*livered*." Sherwood. "Lily-*livered*." Shakspeare. Both these expressions were used to denote faint-hearted, cowardly, mean, dastardly, unmanly.

LI'VERGROWN. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver.
I enquired what other casualties was most like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest.
Graunt.

LI'VERWORT. *n. s.* [*liver* and *wort*; *lichen*.] A plant.
That sort of *liverwort* which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is short, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller.*

LI'VERY.† *n. s.* [from *livrer*, French.]
1. The act of giving possession. *Livery* and *seisen* is *delivery* and *possession*.
She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As of her owne by *liverey* and seisin.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 37.
You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shaksp.*
2. Release from wardship.
Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgement. *King Charles.*
3. The writ by which possession is obtained.
4. The state of being kept at a certain rate.
What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as, to keep horses at *livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food. So in great houses, the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. So it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse-meat. *Spenser on Ireland.*
5. The clothes given to servants; from the scarfs or ribbands, of chosen colours, given by the ladies of old to knights. "To such [knights] as were victorious, prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented by the hands of the ladies — with ribbands, or scarfs, of chosen colours, called *liveries*. Those *liveries* are the ladies' favours spoken of in romance; and appear to have been the origin of the ribbands, which still distinguish so many orders of knighthood." Brydson's Summary View of Heraldry. From the old cavaliers wearing the *livery* of their mistresses, the custom of people of quality making their servants wear a *livery*, to denote *service*, is supposed to be derived. *Livery*, in former days, thus seems also to have been used for a cockade.
My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears.
Sidney.
Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of Scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*
I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That see I by our faces. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden, Fl. and Leaf.*
On others int'rest her gay *livery* flings,
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise.
Pope, Dunciad.
If your dinner miscarries, you were teized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*
6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.
Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shaks.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their limber fans,
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green.
Milton, P. L.
Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Milton, P. L.
It is very proper and humane to put ourselves, as it were, in their *livery* after their decease, and wear a habit unsuitable to prosperity, while those we loved and honoured are mouldering in the grave. *Tatler*, No. 184.
7. [In London.] The collective body of liverymen.

To LI'VERY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clothe in a livery; to dress in a garment betokening any thing.
His rudeness —
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.
A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her.
Milton, Comus.
Our youth, all *liveried* o'er with foreign gold,
Before her danc'd. *Pope, Epil. to Sat.*
The pair arrive; the *liveried* servants wait;
Their lord receives them at the pompous gate.
Parnell, Hermit.

LI'VERYMAN. *n. s.* [*livery* and *man*.]
1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of a company.

LIVES. *n. s.* [the plural of *life.*]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,
In a farm house or field, to have three *lives.*
Donne.

LI'VID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, Fr.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryd.*

LIVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid.*] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LI'VIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *livid.*] The state of being livid. *Scott.*

LI'VING. *participial adj.*

1. Vigorous; active: as, a *living* faith.

2. Being in motion; having some natural energy, or principle of action: as, the *living* green, the *living* springs.

LI'VING. *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living.* *St. Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other, in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin for her *living.* *Shakspeare.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living.* *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their *living.* *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *living.*] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LI'VRE, *n. s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIATE. } *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French;
LIXI'VIATED. } from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium.

In these the salt and *lixiviated* serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown.*

Lixiviate salts to which pot-ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salt, produced from the ashes of vegetables; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants. *Boyle.*

LI'ZARD. *n. s.* [*lisarde*, French; *lacertus*, Lat.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewise that they were eaten in Arabia and Judæa, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.
Shakspeare.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

LI'ZARDTAIL. *n. s.* A plant.

LI'ZARDSTONE. *n. s.* [*lizard* and *stone.*] A kind of stone.

LL.D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO.† *interject.* [la, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—The imperative of *look.* So the common people say corruptly, "*lo'* you there now; *la'* you there." Where we now employ sometimes *lo*, with discrimination, our old English writers used indifferently *lo*, *loke*, *loketh*, for this imperative. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 478.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recal the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakspeare.*

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife.
Shakspeare.

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou didst utter,
I am yours for ever.
— Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shakspeare.*

For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth.
Roscommon.

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blast our bold design. *Dryden, Albion.*

LOACH. *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel: he has two fins at his side, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel. *Walton, Angler.*

LOAD. *n. s.* [hlaƀ, Saxon; hlaƀan, to load.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Fair plant with fruit surcharg'd,
Deigns none to ease thy *load*, and taste thy sweet?
Milton, P. L.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And sought his wonted shelter.
Dryden, Nun's Tale.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are born,
And realms commanded which these trees adorn.
Pope.

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.

Jove lighten'd of its *load*
The enormous mass, the labour of a God. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.

Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Chevy Chase.*

Far heavier *load* thyself expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton, P. L.*

And Mnestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm.
Dryden.

4. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.
L'Estrange.

The thundering god,
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his *load.*
Dryden.

To LOAD. *v. a.* preterite, *loaded*; par. *loaden* or *laden.* [hlaƀan, Sax.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, *laden* with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shaksp.*

Your carriages were heavy *loaden*; they are a burden to the beast. *Isa.* xlvi. 1.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others.
Locke.

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire.
Wiseman.

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison, Cato.*

LOAD. *n. s.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from læƀan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

LO'ADER.† *n. s.* [from *load.*] One who loads.

Every vice is a *loader*, but that's a ten.
Dryden, Arg. to Juv. Sat. 6.

LO'ADMANAGE.* *n. s.* [laðman, Saxon, a pilot or guide; and *age*, the French termination of nouns: it would have been more English, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, to say *lodemanship*; as, *seamanship*, *horsemanship*, &c.] In the statute 3 Geo. I. c. 13. *loadmanage* is repeatedly used in the sense of *pilotage*. Chaucer describes his shipman's *lodemanage*, which the Glossary to Urry's edition of the poet calls "the skill or art of navigation."

LO'ADSMAN.† *n. s.* [*lode* and *man*; from *to lead*; Saxon, laðman; Su. Goth. *lootsman*. See LOADSTAR.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Asking them anon,
If they were brokin, or aught wo-begon,
Or had nede of *lodesmen*.
Chaucer, Leg. of Hyp. and Medea.

Lodismen and maryneris, in all things redy.
March, Sec. Tale, or Hist. of Beryn.

LO'ADSTAR. *n. s.* [more properly, as it is in Maundeville, *lodestar*, from læðan, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air!
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
Shakspeare.

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and *lodestar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

LO'ADSTONE. *n. s.* [properly *lodestone* or *leadingstone*. See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

LOAF.† *n. s.* [from hlaf or laf, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — So the M. Goth. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*; Su. Goth. *lef*, as noticed by Serenius: to which Dr. Jamieson adds the Germ. *leib*; Iceland. *hleif*, *lef*; Fenn. *leipa*; Lappon. *leab*; Fris. *leef*, *leaf*; low Latin, *leibo*; Latin, *libum*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that *loaf* is the past participle of the Saxon hlifian, to raise; and means merely *raised*; as the M. Goth. *hlaibs* is the same participle of *hleibjan*, to raise or lift up. Dr. Jamieson refers the word to the Germ. *leib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*; bread being almost universally considered as "the staff of life;" but at the same time admits the ingenuity of Mr. Tooke's theory as far as it applies to *loaf*, viz. "After the bread has been wetted, by which it becomes *dough*; then comes the *leaven*, which in the Saxon is termed hæf and hæfen; by which it becomes *loaf*." Div. of Purl. ii. 157. — Lye considers the Goth *hleibjan*, which strictly means *to sustain*, as derived from *hlaibs*, bread. And Leigh speaks of the Saxon *laef*, to sustain. See LORD.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

— Easy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive we know. *Shakspeare.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mortimer.*

LOAM.† *n. s.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from λίμνη, a fen. Junius.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

The purest treasure
Is spotless reputation: that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shaks.*

Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

We wash a wall of *loam*; we labour in vain.
Hooker on Justification, § 19.

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

LO'AMY.† *adj.* [from *loam*.]

1. Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded.
Evelyn, Kal.

2. Smeared with loam.

Fetters of gold are but fetters; and the peasant that from his *loamy* cottage is carried prisoner to a stately castle, though for his homely stall he hath the exchange of a princely building, yet he changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 195.

LOAN.† *n. s.* [hlæn, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *laen*; vox usitatissima. Serenius. Icel. the same. M. Goth. *laun*, merces, remuneratio; *leiguan*, to lend; whence *laena*, Su. Goth. *leenen*, Dutch, and lænan, Saxon, to lend; of which last Mr. H. Tooke pronounces *loan* to be the past participle.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and *loans*. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan*.
Dryden.

To LOAN.* *v. a.* [lænan, Saxon.] To lend. Not now in use. "*Loned*, mutuus, *lent*." Huloet.

He delivers up his people to their enemies, sometimes by way of location, loan, or letting; sometimes again by vendition, sale, or utter alienation: By way of location, or *loaning* them out: so we shall read in the Book of Judges; He did often let out his people to the oppressor for their sins.
Langley, Serm. (1644,) p. 20.

LO'ANING.* *n. s.* See LONE, LONNIN.

LOATH.† *adj.* [lað, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Almost all the citations given by Dr. Johnson, have *loth*; yet *loath* is certainly preferable for the sake of preserving the analogy between it and *to loathe*, unless it be thought better to write that word *lothe*. The original Saxon lað leaves this matter uncertain. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 298.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of princess worthy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When he heard her answers *loth*, he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart distrain.
Spenser, F. Q.

To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whose soft side she first did issue make,
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flowery banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton, P. L.*

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his staff does trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back.
Dryden.

I know you shy to be oblig'd:
And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

To LOATHE.† *v. a.* [laðian, Saxon; to detest.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing*. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness.
Spenser.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*. *Waller.*

For thee the lion *loathes* the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood.
Dryden.

Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.
Cowley.

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers.*

3. To see food with dislike.

Loathing is a symptom known to attend disorders of the stomach; the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE.† *v. n.*

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing a corrupted passage from Spenser, viz. "And *loathing* paddocks," where the true reading is, "And *loathed* paddocks," i. e. detested paddocks, not paddocks creating disgust. See the edition of Spenser's Works in 1805, vol. i. p. 199.

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall *loathe* to drink of the water. *Exodus.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

LO'ATHER.† *n. s.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths. *Sherwood.*

LO'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHING.* *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion to.

A *loathing* and detestation of the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can give no reason,
More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain *loathing*,
I bear Antonio. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In nuptial cinders this revives the fire,
And turns their mutual *loathings* to desire.
Congreve, Juv. Sat. 11.

LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath.*] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *loathly.*] What excites hatred or abhorrence.

The lesson [of matters historical] is as it were the mirrour of man's life, expressing actually (and as it were at the eyen) the beautie of virtue, and the deformitie and *loathlynesse* of vice.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 206. b.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 188.

LO'ATHLY.† *adj.* [laðlic, Saxon.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

Thou art so *lothly*, and so old also.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* birds of nature.
Shakspeare.

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord shall bestow
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly* must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow. *Shaks. Cymb.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste.
Spenser.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton, P. L.*

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaks.*

LO'ATHSOMELY.* *adv.* [from *loathsome.*] So as to excite hatred or disgust.

What need I tell you how *loathsomely* deformed these fashions of the world make us to appear in the sight of God? *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

Neither disdaineth he to enter into the poorest cottage, though he even creep into it, and though it smell never so *lothsomely*.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 14.

LO'ATHSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *loathsome.*] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The *loathsomeness* of them [rags] offends me more than the stripes I have received.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Take her skin from her face, and thou shall see all *loathsomeness* under it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 566.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. *Bacon.*

LOB.† *n. s.* [perhaps of the same origin as *looby.* See LOOBY.]

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a clown.

Find Esau such a lout or *lob*.
Interlude of Jacob and Esau, (1568.)

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon.
Shakspeare.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobs*.
Bp. Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith, (1661,) p. 12.

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers or sturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's pound*. *Hudibras.*

If he can once compass him, and get him in *lobs-pound*, he'll make nothing of him, but speak a few hard words to him, and perhaps bind him over to his good behaviour for a thousand years!
Addison, Drummer.

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton, Angler.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks, —
——— And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

LO'BBY. *n. s.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your back stairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

LO'BCOCK.* *n. s.* [from *lob.*] A word of contempt for a sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. It is still a northern word. *Sherwood.*

Now next, my gallant youths, farewell;
My lads that oft have cheer'd my heart!
My grief of mind no tongue can tell,
To think that I from you must part:
I now must leave you all, alas,
And live with some old *lobcock* ass!
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577).

LOBE. *n. s.* [*lobe* French; λοβὸς.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass for their eternal meal.
Dryden.

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

LO'BLOLLY.* *n. s.* A kind of seafaring dish. Chambers. An odd mixture of spoon-meat. Exmore dialect. On board the ships of war, water-gruel is called *loblolly*, and the surgeon's servant or mate the *loblolly*-boy. Grose.

The first was a feast held every week at several houses; which they called a *loblolly*-feast, &c. which is as our water-gruel in England; at which feast each did strive to excell another in the difference of making it.
Lett. from the Summer Islands to Prynne, in his Discov. of New Lights, (1645,) p. 3.

LO'BSTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. loppertre, lopystre; and thus Barrett gives as our word *lopster*. Alv. 1580.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw-fish. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It happeneth often that the *lobster* hath the great claw of one side longer than the other.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

LO'BULE.* *n. s.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

LO'CAL. *adj.* [*local*, French; *locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world, and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped supposing that circumstance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton, P. L.*

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved?
Digby on Bodies.

LOCA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension; and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned.
Glanville.

Fond Fancy's eye,
That inly gives *locality* and form
To what she prizes best. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 3.

These factions — weakened and distracted the *locality* of patriotism.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

LO'CALLY.† *adv.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Being ascended into heaven he is *locally* there.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) E. iii. b.

O Saviour, whiles thou now sittest gloriously in heaven, thou dost no less impart thyself unto us, than if thou stoodst visibly by us, than if we stood *locally* by thee. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Whether things in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville.*

To LO'CATE.* *v. a.* [*loco, locatus,* Lat.] To place.

Under this roof the biographer of Johnson, and the pleasant tourist to Corsica and the Hebrides, passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has *located* some of the liveliest scenes, and most brilliant passages, in his entertaining anecdotes of his friend Samuel Johnson.
Cumberland, Memoirs of himself.

LOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*location,* old Fr.; *locatio,* Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

Any determinate *location* or position of the body.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location.* *Locke.*

LOCH.† *n. s.* [Gael. *loch;* Irish, *lough;* Welsh, *llugh;* Sax. luh: Lat. *lacus.*] A lake. Scottish. See LOUGH.

A lake or *loch* that has no fresh water running into it, will turn into a stinking puddle.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

LOCH.* *n. s.* [*loch,* French; but the word is originally Arabick.]

1. A liquid confection; a soft medicine, between a syrop and an electuary: called *lochet* in our old lexicography; and also *lohock,* or *lohoch,* as it is also in French. See LOHOCK.
2. In the plural, *loches,* the evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bed. λοχεῖα, Greek.]

LOCK.† *n. s.* [loc, Saxon, the lock of a door; also an enclosure; and a tuft of hair. Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *lukan,* and Sax. lucan, to shut up, to close; and so Mr. H. Tooke calls it the past participle of the latter. But Serenius also cites the West. Goth. *loecka,* to shut.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We have *locks* to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.
Shakspeare.

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks,* in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *lock* another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock.* *Grew, Museum.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton on Education.*

4. Any enclosure.

Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock.*
Dryden, Æn.

To destroy any sluice or *lock* on a navigable river, is made felony, to be punished with transportation for seven years. *Blackstone.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks,* some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks,* long growing and unbound,
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys, Trav.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.
Grew.

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles.
Addison, Cato.

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well conspir'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison, Spect.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* every door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shaksp.*

We do *lock*
Our former sample in our strong barr'd gates.
Shakspeare.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast.
Denham.

The frighted dame
The log in secret *lock'd.* *Dryden, Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of those within is infringed, and all their acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden, Æn.*

One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle.
Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden, Æn.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, must not the landholders receive one third less? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope, Hor.*

3. To close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.
Gay.

To LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted did it *lock* and close,
That when it *locked* none might through it pass.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface; as much of their surface touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat.
Robinson Crusoe.

LO'CKET. *n. s.* [*loquet,* French.] A small *lock*; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras.*

LO'CKRAM.† *n. s.* [*lock,* Su. Goth. locks clipped off wool; and *ramr,* thick. Serenius.] A sort of coarse cloth.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

LO'CKRON. *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.

LO'CKSMITH.* *n. s.* [*lock* and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make and mend locks.

We may likewise see, in Plato's forenamed instances of his smiths and his wrights, how many several arts there be: — some goldsmiths, some braziers, some farriers, some *locksmiths.*
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 193.

LO'CKY.* *adj.* [from *lock.*] Having locks or tufts. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

LOCOMO'TION.† *n. s.* [*locus* and *motus,* Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal *locomotion,* is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Many in the set *locomotions* and movements of their days have measured the circuit of it, [the earth.] *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 33.

An excursion to London, upon the footing that *locomotion* then was, when an hundred miles were a journey of three days, was a matter of some importance. *Graves, Recollec. of Shenstone.*

LO'COMOTIVE. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo,* Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

In the night too, oft he kicks,
Or shews his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for some adhere to rocks.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LOCOMOTI'VITY.* *n. s.* [from *locomotive.*] Power of changing place.

The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity.* *Bryan.*

LO'CUST. *n. s.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts* which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark that *locusts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*. Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy coasts. *Exodus.*

Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers, such hath likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

LO'CUST-TREE. *n. s.*

The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapsular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance. *Miller.*

LOCU'TION.* *n. s.* [*locutio*, Lat. *locution*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.

Under the shadowe of fygurate *locution* in his gloyre of the electe persons. *Bale on the Revel.* P. ii. (1550.)

They found shifts as well in the one as the other; tropes, hyperbolical *locutions*, figures of eloquence, and such like toyes. *Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith*, fol. 67. b.

He confesses it to be a way of *locution* made use of by very good authors. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 129.

LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king stiled him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in a great state. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night.

Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear,
The desperate savage rush'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breast,
That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison, Ov.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
And by whose pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again displac'd. *Shakspeare.*

I can give no reason,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Rush in at once. *Addison, Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Shakspeare.*

We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs, and they, shall *lodge* the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakspeare.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie. *Shakspeare.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air
To testify his hidden residence. *Milton, Comus.*

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shakspeare.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

My lords
And soldiers, stay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakspeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people! *Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LODGE.† *n. s.* [*logis*, French; *lodge*, Dan. a hut, a shed; *log*, Celt. a place.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his desert, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shakspeare.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shakspeare.*

Thus at their shady *lodge* arriv'd, both stood,
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd
The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* descends upon a lowspirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater: as, the porter's *lodge*.

LO'DGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *lodge*; French, *logeable*.] Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassadour's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable*. *Sir J. Finett, Philox.* (1656,) p. 164.

The house is old-fashioned and irregular, but *lodgeable* and commodious. *Smollett, Humph. Clinker.*

LO'DGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *lodgement* and inosculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravasated matter. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*

LO'DGER. *n. s.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or *lodgers*. *Graunt.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that a *lodger* she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and four-pence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty D—! be fair;
Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. s.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addison, Guardian.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight;
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray on Creation.*

LOE.† *n. s.* See LOWE.

To LOFFE.* *v. n.* To laugh. See *To* LAUGH.

The whole quire hold their hips, and *loffe*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

LOFT.† *n. s.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift*. Dr. Johnson. — *Loft*, Goth. cubile in supremâ contignatione: *loefta*, Su. evehere, sursum tollere. Serenius. — The past participle of hlipan, Sax. to raise, to elevate. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A floor.
   Eutychus fell down from the third *loft*. *Acts.*
   There is a traverse placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*
2. The highest floor.
   To lull him in his slumber soft,
   A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
   And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
   Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenser, F. Q.*
3. Rooms on high.
   Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
   And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder.
   Milton, Vac. Ex.
   A weasel once made shift to slink
   In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*
4. *On* LOFT. See ALOFT.

LO'FTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.
2. Proudly; haughtily.
   They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 8.
3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
   My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
   And lift itself unto the highest skies.
   Spenser, F. Q.

LO'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.
2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.
   Three poets in three distant ages born;
   The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
   The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; haughtiness.
   Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.
   Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.
   Milton, P. L.
   See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
   See nodding forests on the mountains dance.
   Pope, Messiah.
2. Elevated in condition or character.
   Thus saith the high and *lofty* One. *Isaiah.*
3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.
   He knew
   Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhime.
   Milton, Lycidas.
4. Proud; haughty.
   The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled. *Isaiah.*
   Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
   But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer. *Shakspeare.*
   Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
   A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate.
   Dryden, Kn. Tale.

LOG.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. Skinner derives it from lyzzan, Saxon, to lie; Junius from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin, *lignum*, is the true original. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Sax. lecgan, *ponere*, to lay. Lag, (*a* broad, and retaining the sound of the g,) *log*, from the Saxon, corresponds with *post* from the Latin. We say, indifferently, "to stand like a *post*," or "to stand like a *log*," in our way. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 167.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.
   Would the lightning had
   Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile.
   Shakspeare.
   The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*
   Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
   An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
   And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
   And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryd.*
2. A piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.
   Log is a machine used to measure the ship's head way, or the rate of her velocity as she advances through the sea. It is composed by a reel and line, to which is fixed a small piece of wood forming the quadrant of a circle.
   Hawkesworth, Voyages.
3. A Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin.
   Calmet.
   A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Leviticus.*

LOG-BOARD.* *n. s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

LOG-BOOK.* *n. s.* A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.

LOG-LINE.* *n. s.* See the second sense of LOG.

To LOG.* *v. n.* In the language of the vulgar, to move to and fro. Used in Cornwall and Devon. *Polwhele.*

LOGARI'THMICAL.* } *adj.* [Fr. *logarithmique*.] Relating to logarithms.
LOGARI'THMICK. }
   Mr. Walter Warner made an inverted *logarithmical* table, whereas Brigg's table fills his margin with numbers, increasing by units, and over against them sets their logarithms, which because of incommensurability must needs be either abundant or deficient.
   Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 579.

LO'GARITHMS. *n. s.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος, and ἀριθμος.]

Logarithms which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier Lord Merchison, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proporportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The additions and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS.† *n. s.* pl.

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kettle-pins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling.
Hanmer.

This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those, who play, throw *loggats* at it; and he, that is nearest the stake, wins. I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. *Steevens.*

It is probably from the word *log:* the game was so called from the *loggets* or wooden pins made use of in the play.
Whalley.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *n. s.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and *head;* or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickscul.
   Where hast been, Hal? —
   With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourscore hogsheads. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
   Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other people's fires? *L'Estrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle; to
To go to LOGGERHEADS. } fight without weapons.
   A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *loggerheads* which should be his master.
   L'Estrange.

LO'GGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.
   You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

LO'GICK, *n. s.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.] The art of reasoning. One of the seven sciences.
   Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts, Logick.*
   Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
   And practise rhetorick in your common talk.
   Shakspeare.
   By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*
   Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
   There stript fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.
   The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties.
   Hooker.
   Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy.
   Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mir.
   We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*
2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head.
Addison, Spectator.

LO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logick.
How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.
If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgement as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*
If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*
Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope, Dunciad.*
A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*
The Arabian physicians were subtile men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs.
For your sake
Am I this patient *logman*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LO'GOGRIPHE.* *n. s.* [λόγος, discourse, and γρῖφος, an enigma, from γρίπος, a net, Gr.] A sort of riddle.
Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul, —
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes
Of *logogriphes*, and curious palindromes, —
Thou then hadst had some colour for thy flames
On such my serious follies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

LO'GOMACHY.† *n. s.* [λογομαχία, Gr. *logomachie*, Fr.] A contention in words; a contention about words.
Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howell.*
The contentions of the eastern and western churches about this subject, are but a mere *logomachy*, or strife about words.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 403.
I shall not enter into a mere *logomachy*, or strife about sounds and phrases.
Trapp, Popery truly stated, P. ii. § 1.

LO'GWOOD. *n. s.*
Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill, Mat. Med.*
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. s.*
Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*
Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LOIN.† *n. s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was originally *lend*; *lends* being the *loins*. See LENDS. Callander derives the Sax. and Germ. *lendenu*, and *lenden*, from *leinga* "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid *loin*,
Replete with many a brilliant spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Ld. Dorset.*
2. Loins; the reins.
My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*!
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of heaven! yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High. *Milton, P. L.*
A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton, P. L.*

To LO'ITER.† *v. n.* [*leuteren*, *loteren*, Teut. to linger; *lata*, Gothick, tardy, slow.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.
Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shaksp.*
Whence this long delay?
You loiter while the spoils are thrown away.
Dryden.
If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity.
Rogers.

To LO'ITER.* *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.
Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*
What have we found
In life's austerer hours, delectable
As the long day so *loiter'd*.
Hurdis, Village Curate.

LO'ITERER. *n. s.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.
Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye.
Tusser, Husb.
The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*. *Hayward.*
Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd
To search if thou wert come. *Otway.*
Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle *loiterers*, and truants. *More.*
Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.
Pope.

To LOLL.† *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the Reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius, with great probability, cites the Iceland. *lolla*, to be slowly moved, *loll*, a slow step, as the origin of our word.]
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.
So hangs and *lolls*, and weeps upon me: so shakes and pulls me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Close by a softly murmuring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*
To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron steds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.
Dryden.
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,
And leaves his business to be done by fate.
Dryden.
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*
A lazy *lolling* sort
Of ever listless loiterers. *Pope, Dunciad.*
2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.
The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.
Dryden.
With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd
And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste.
Dryden.

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. Used of the tongue exerted.
All authors to their own defects are blind,
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden, Pers.*
By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden, Virg.*

LO'LLARD.* } *n. s.* [*lollaerd*, Teut. *lol-*
LO'LLER. } *lardus*, low Latin. Some contend, that this word was derived from Walter *Lolhard*, a German, who began to dogmatize at the beginning of the fourteenth century; others, from the Germ. *loben*, to praise, and *herr*, Lord, because the lollards travelled about from place to place, singing holy hymns; Chaucer, from *lolium*, cockle or tares, as if these persons were the tares sown in Christ's vineyard; and others from the old Germ. *lullen* or *lollen*, to sing, and the termination *hard*, with which many of the high Dutch words end; from the manner, as already stated, of their singing hymns, or, as some think, from their custom also of chanting requiems to the souls of the dead. Du Cange believes the word to be of German origin; and agrees with Killian's *lollaerd*, (mussitator,) a mumbler of prayers, *lollen*, signifying also to mumble, to hum.] A name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholick religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wicliffe. See LOLLARDY.
I smell a *loller* in the wind, quoth he: —
He shal no gospel glosen here ne teche: —
He wolde sowen som difficultee,
Or springen cocle in our clene corne:
And therfore, hoste, I warne thee beforne.
Chaucer, Shipm. Prol.
They are of him [the pope] cursed with book, bell, and candle, out of his heaven, as Pasquin calleth, and this natural life, as *lollards* and heretikes not worthy the benefite of temporall quiet.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 59.

In his lectures he [H. Crompe] called the heretikes *lollards*. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Wicliffe.*

Dr. Wiclif dying at Lutterworth Dec. 31, 1384, his followers were soon after distinguished, or rather reproached, by the nickname of *lollards*. *Lewis, Life of Bp. Pecock*, p. 10.

LO'LLARDY.* *n. s.* [from *lollard.*] The doctrine of lollards; a name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy.

Beware that thou be not oppressed
With antichriste's *lollardie*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

The spirit of popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to *lollardy*. *Young on Idolat. Corruptions*, ii. 331.

To LO'LLOP.* *v. n.* To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and in a general sense to idle. A low word, formed from *loll*, and used in many places. See Craven Dial. Brockett, and Moore.

LOMBA'RDICK.* *adj.* [from the *Lombards.*] Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

Writing in Italy was uniform until the irruption of the Goths, when it was disfigured by the taste of that barbarous people. In 569, the Lombards having possessed themselves of all that part of the empire, except Rome and Ravenna, introduced another form of writing, which is termed *Lombardic*. As the popes used the *Lombardic* manner in their bulls, the appellation of Roman was sometimes given to it in the eleventh century. Though the dominion of the Lombards continued no longer than about two hundred and six years, the name of their writing was still current beyond the Alps, from the seventh century to the beginning of the thirteenth, and then ceased.

As to the *Lombardic* character, we have not a book that I know of, written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in Mabillon de Re diplomatica; nor did I ever see any in any other place. In Sir J. Cotton's (I perceive by your catalogue) there be several. — Several of our MSS. are said by Dr. Langbain to be written in *Lombardic* letters; but they are the common text or square hand, about 400 years old, vastly different from Mabillon, as I suppose yours are also. *H. Wanley to Dr. Smith*, (1697,) *Aubrey's Anec.* i. 85.

LOMP. *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LO'NDONER.* *n. s.* [from *London.*] A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

What was the speech amongst the *Londoners*
Concerning the French journey.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The felicity of Queen Elizabeth may be much imputed to the rare temper and moderation of men's minds in those days; for the pulse of the common people, and *Londoners*, did beat nothing so high as it did afterwards, when they grew pampered with so long peace and plenty. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 12.

Some *Londoners*, whom they extolled to the skies for their wit, I knew, passed in town for silly fellows. *Addison, Freehold.* No. 22.

LO'NDONISM.* *n. s.* A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London.

The subject is, to shew, that the humble and accepted dialect of London, the *Londonisms*, as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves, however they may appear to us not born within the sound of Bow-bell. *Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.*

LONE.† *adj.* [contracted from *alone.*]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life displays. *Savage.*

Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No *lone* house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

3. Formerly denoting single; unmarried; or in widowhood.

Moreover this Glycerie is a *lone* woman. *Kyffin, Trans. of Terence*, (1588).

A hundred mark is a long loan for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. *Title to a Collect. of Records*, (1642).

LONE.* } *n. s.* Our northern words for
LO'NNIN. } a *lane.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. s.* [from *lonely.*]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears' head. *Shaksveare.*

LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone.*]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakspeare.*

Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and *lonely* traveller? *Milton, Com.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryd, Æn.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS.† *n. s.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company.

One that doth wear away himself in *loneness*. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

Those that would make *loneness* acceptable, by advising men, as through a prospective, to behold the greatness of structures and bravery of courts, through the humility of a cottage. *Sir R. Tempest on Solitariness*, p. 95.

I can love both fair and brown, —
Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne, Poems*, p. 7.

If of court-life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness*. *Ibid.* p. 131.

LO'NESOME.† *adj.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal.

They dance as they were wood,
Around an huge black goat, in *lonesome* wood,
By shady night, far from or house or town. *More, Pre-exist. of the Soul.* st. 49.

You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear!
How horrid will these lonesome seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LO'NESOMELY.* *adv.* [from *lonesome.*] In a dismal or solitary manner.

LO'NESOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *lonesome.*] State or quality of being lonesome.

The darkness and *lonesomeness* of the night, is no improper similitude; 'tis a pretty emblem of our mortality. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 96.

LONG.† *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. lenzian, extendere, producere. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374. — Mr. Tooke has omitted to notice the M. Goth. *lagg*, *logg*, of which the first *g* is pronounced like our *n*; and from which *long* should seem to be immediately derived.]

1. Not short; used of time.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts*, xx.

He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *St. Luke*, xxiii.

2. Not short; used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not *long*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*

We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam.* ii. 20.

These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with sinous trace. *Milton, P. L.*

The fig-tree spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and *long*. *Milton, P. L.*

A ponderous mace,
Full twenty cubits *long*, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclus.* xii. 5.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exodus*, xx. 12.

They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience tried. *Milton, P. L.*

Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton, P. L.*

Long and ceaseless hiss. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecclus.* xiv. 12.

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief mastery to dissect,
With *long* and tedious havock, fabled knights. *Milton, P. L.*

Reduce, my muse, the wandering song,
A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a *long* succession must ensue. *Milton, P. L.*

9. [From the verb, *To long.*] Longing; desirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

By every circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and casts out
Many a *long* look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In musick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

11. Affectedly deliberate: rather an expression of contempt.

There is nothing to be done, according to them, in the common way; and let the matter in hand

be what it will, it must be carried with an air of importance, and transacted, if we may so speak, with an ostentatious secrecy. These are your persons with *long* heads, who would fain make the world believe their thoughts and ideas very much superiour to their neighbours! *Tatler*, No. 191.

LONG.† *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barres of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. *Exod.* xix. 13.

The martial Ancus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*

One of these advantages, which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*

So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng.
Dryden, Æn.

The muse resumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys.
Dryden.

No man has complained that you have discoursed too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*

Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dower I bought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought.
Dryden.

It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*

Heaven restores
To thy fond wish the *long*-expected shores.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative, for most time.

When she could no *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes. *Exod.* ii. 3.

Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago!
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips, Briton.*

6. [For *along; au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

He fed me all my life *long* to this day.
Gen. xlviii. 15

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

7. Owing to; in consequence of: an abbreviation of *along;* not from the Sax. ȝelanȝ, a fault, as Dr Johnson has hastily asserted, but from ȝe-lanȝ, *long of;* not meaning by the fault, by the failure, as he has further mistated it; and not a substantive, as he makes it. See the seventh sense of ALONG.

But if it is alonge on me,
That ye unavanced be,
Or els if it be *longe* on you,
The soth shall be preved nowe.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Mistress, all this coil, is *long* of you. *Shakspeare.*

If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glanville.*

LONG.* *n. s.*

1. A character of musick, usually equal to two breves.

2. As Dr. Johnson has placed, what I have made the seventh sense of the adverb, as a noun substantive; it seems necessary here to refer the reader to what I have there proved.

To LONG.† *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to ask. Skinner. — Icel. "*langa*, epter," to desire; *langen*, desire. Serenius. — So the Saxon, lanȝian æfteꝛ, to long after, to desire greatly: Uꝛ nu lanȝian mæȝ æfteꝛ ꝛþýlcum ðaȝum. Nobis nunc desiderare licet tales dies. Oros. 2. 5. Lye, edit. Manning. It is a secondary meaning of lanȝian to draw out, to protract.] To desire earnestly; to wish, with eagerness continued: with *for* or *after* before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better state.
Shakspeare.

And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deut.* xxviii. 32.

If earst he wished, now he *longed* sore.
Fairfax.

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles, Hist.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addison, Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato.
Addison.

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and *I long'd for* death.
A. Philips.

To LONG.* *v. n.* [*langen*, German.] To belong. This word is often written, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *belong*.

The clothes, and the remenant all,
That to the sacrifice *longen* shall.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Commandements that *longen* to God.
Lib. Festiv. fol. 23. b.

But he me first through pride, and puissance strong,
Assayl'd, not knowing what to armes doth *long*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 8.

But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best. *Davies.*

LONGANI'MITY.† *n. s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat. *longanimité*. Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

The Almighty, in his goodnesse and mercy, giveth tyme and space to men that are wylling to repent, and endureth offenders with great patience and *longanimity* to bring them to righteousnesse of lyfe. *Woolton, Chr. Manual*, (1576,) K. ii.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood.
Howell, Eng. Tears.

LO'NGBOAT. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*. *L'Estrange.*

*LONGE.** *n. s.* [French.] A thrust with a sword. Butler, in his remains, writes it *longee*. It is a trifling and needless word.

He attacked Mr. Darnel with great fury, and at the first *longe* ran him up the hilt. *Smollett.*

LONGE'VAL.* } *adj.* [*longævus*, Lat.]
LONGE'VOUS. } Long-lived.

Leaving no histories of those *longevous* generations, when men might have been properly historians, when Adam might have read long lectures into Methuselah, and Methuselah unto Noah. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 1.

Those primitive *longæval* and antediluvian mantigers, who first taught science to the word.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

LONGE'VITY. *n. s.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious, *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *adj.* [*longuemain*, French; *longimanus*, Lat.] Longhanded: having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LONGI'METRY. *n. s.* [*longus* and μετρέω, *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

LO'NGING. *n. s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*

I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace.
Shakspeare.

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after them. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means.
Dryden.

LONGI'NQUITY.* *n. s.* [*longinquitas*, Lat.] Remoteness; not nearness. *Cockeram.*

Longinquity of region doth cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

LO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE. *n. s.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton, Architect.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley.*

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

Longitudinal is opposed to tranverse: these vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLIVED.* *adj.* [*long* and *live*.] Having great length of life, or existence.

When stag, and raven, and the *longliv'd* tree,
Compar'd with man, died in minority.
Donne, Poems, p. 206.

I could gaze a day
Upon his armour that hath so reviv'd
My spirits, and tells me that I am *long-liv'd*
In his appearance. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

LO'NGLY.† *adv.* [from *long*.]

1. Tediously; of much continuance. Mr. Steevens, noticing the second use of this adverb by Shakspeare, says that he had met with no other instance of it. This sense, which is the more obvious meaning, is given by Cotgrave and Sherwood.

2. Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all.
Shakspeare.

LO'NGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *long*.] Length; extension. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

He brought with him a plot of the enemy's, which in haste I caused to be drawn out; but because of the *longness* of the work, I caused him to leave the town undone.
Sidney, St. Pap. [*Lett.* 1601,) vol. ii. p. 233.

LO'NGSOME.† *adj.* [lanzrum, Saxon; *langsaem*, Teut.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churlish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The residue of his *longsome* treatise is spent upon the council of Constantinople.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 197.

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the *longsome* plain.
Prior.

LO'NGSOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *longsome*.] Tediousness.

That the *longsomeness* of suits in ecclesiastical courts may be restrained.
Hist. of Conformity, (1681,) p. 22.

LO'NGSHANKED.* *adj.* [*long* and *shank*.] Having long legs.

That pigmy king of Poland fought more victorious battles than any of his *longshanked* predecessors. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 318.

LO'NGSPUN.* *adj.* [*long* and *spun*.] Carried to an excessive length; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison. Acc. of Eng. Poets.

LONGSU'FFERANCE.* *n. s.* [*long* and *sufferance*.] Clemency: longsuffering.

The goodness, patience, and *longsufferance* of God. *Com. Prayer, Commination.*

This my *longsufferance*, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste.
Milton, P. L.

LONGSU'FFERING. *adj.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness.
Exod. xxxiv. 6.

LONGSU'FFERING. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *n. s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Aye, that I will, come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

LO'NGTONGUED.* *adj.* [*long* and *tongue*.] Babbling.

A *long-tongu'd* babbling gossip!
Titus Andronicus.

LO'NGWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples.
Addison on Italy.

LONGWI'NDED. *adj.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed: tedious.

My simile you minded,
Which, I confess, is too *longwinded*. *Swift.*

LO'NGWISE. *adv.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith.
Bacon.

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

LO'NING.* *n. s.* A lane. Still used in the north of England, as in Scotland. See LONE.

LO'NISH.* *adj.* [from *lone*.] Somewhat lonely.

He had spent the summer at Cassington in a in a *lonish* and retired condition.
Life of A. Wood, p. 76.

LOO. *n. s.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addison.*

In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*

To LOO.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

I'll play the cards come next my fingers——
Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
When she had left it wholly to her.
Well, now who wins? — why, still the same——
For Sal has lost another game.
Shenstone to a Friend.

LO'OBILY. *adj.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*

LO'OBY.† *n. s.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish*; and Junius, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the derivation which Junius offers, and adds to it the Icel. *lubbe*, "hirsutus et incomptus nebulo." Minsheu classes together *lob, lobcock*, and *lubber*, for a *clown*; but *looby* was not used in his time.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

Great *loubies* and long, that loth were to swinke.
Vis. of P. Ploughman, sign. A. i. b.

The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

LOOF.† *n. s.* [*loo*, Fr. Cotgrave, "the *loof* of a ship; bouter de *loo*, to sail near the wind."] That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chesstrees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dict.*

To LOOF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring a ship close to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

To LOOK.† *v. n.* [locan, Saxon, *lygen*, Germ. *gloggua*, Icel. respicere: ab antiquiss. *hla, gla*, nitorem et splendorem involvente. Serenius. But see also Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 22. "*Lug* lucem Gallis notavit. Armoricis et Cambris

eadem vox superest, necnon sequentia; *luched*, fulgor, *luchad*, oculus, *amlug*, conspicuus. Majores nostri dicebant *lüken*, rem conspicuam intueri; unde hodienum Suevis *lugen* est videre. Conspirat Latinum *lucere*."]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at*.

Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you *look on* now. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral scene
They laugh at. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Abimelech *looked* out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Genesis.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look* up. *Psal.* xl. 12.

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to*. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12.

The fathers shall not *look* back *to* their children. *Jeremiah.*

He had *looked* round about *on* them with anger. *St. Mark*, iii.

The state would cast the eye, and *look* about to see whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look on*, but nothing to health. *Bacon, Ess.*

Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place soever the beholders *look upon* it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Bertram; if thou dar'st *look* out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

I cannot, without some indignation, *look on* an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison, Spect.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of such animals as *look* the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not *look* the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To have power of seeing.

Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stilling fleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss or misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

If he long deferred the march, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* straight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem.

I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryd.*

That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden, Cleom.*

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very sullen. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but it *looketh* cumbersome. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desart sands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope, Odyss.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shaksp.*

What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *B. Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times, and to become a bye-word. *Atterbury.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That which was the worst now least afflicts me;
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milton, S. A.*

These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. *To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless *to look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look about you*, especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time *to look about* him. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

11. *To* Look *after.* To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *St. Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill used. *Locke on Education.*

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

12. *To* Look *black.* To frown; to shew sign of dislike or disgust.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me; struck me with her tongue,
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The bishops thereat repined, and *looked black*. *Holinshed, Hist.* iii. 1157.

13. *To* Look *for.* To expect.

Phalantus's disgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who telling him she never *looked for* other, bad him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for*. *Hooker.*

Thou
Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for*. *Bacon, Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more. *Bp. Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton, S. A.*

Drown'd in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks for* death. *Dryden, Juv.*

I must with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden, Juv.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look for* one

heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*

14. *To* Look *into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was against your highness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

15. *To* Look *on.* To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon, Ess.*

If a harmless maid
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

16. *To* Look *on.* To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe.
Locke, on Hum. Understanding.

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

17. *To* Look *on.* To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.* *Shakspeare.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on.*
Bacon, Apophthegms.

18. *To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time,
If no example of so vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden, Juv.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over.* *Locke.*

19. *To* Look *out.* To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found.
Felton on the Classicks.

The curious are *looking out*, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the sour folks think they have found out some. *Swift to Pope.*

20. *To* Look *out.* To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

21. *To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shaksp.*

Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let some of my people have a special care of him.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look to't.*
Shakspeare.

Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Prov.* xxvii. 33.

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that.
Woodward.

22. *To* Look *to.* To behold.

To Look. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face.
2 *Kings*, xiv. 8.

3. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden, Cleom.*

4. *To* Look *out.* To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

Look. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakspeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon, Ess.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himself a lord.
Collier on Pride.

Look.† *n. s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'st thou that goose *look?* *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but will bring down high *looks.* *Psal.* xviii. 27.

Then gracious Heaven for nobler ends design'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd.
J. Dryden, Jun.

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the croud he cast a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a surly stand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last.
Dryden.

3. View. With *out.*

This leads to a little tower, — the dressing room of the sultana. It is a small square cabinet, in the middle of an open gallery, from which it receives light by a door and three windows. The *look-out* charming.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 23.

4. Watch. With *out:* as, they kept a good *look-out.*

Lo'oker.† *n. s.* [from *look.*]

1. One that looks.

For though infusion of celestial powre
The duller earth it quickneth with delight,
And lifefull spirits privily doth poure
Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'* sight
They seem to please. *Spenser, Hymns.*

Those curious arched chambers, in which these *lookers* or beholders dwell. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 93.

I have ever observed, that your grave *lookers* are the dullest of men. *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

2. Looker *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on*, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on.* *Hooker.*

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker on?* *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the *looker on*; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themselves to action. *Denham, Sophy.*

He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have stood a *looker on.* *Addison, Ov.*

Lo'oking.* *n. s.* [from *look.*] Expectation. With *for.*

A certain fearful *looking for* of judgement.
Heb. x. 27.

Lo'oking-glass.* *n. s.* [*look* and *glass.*] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,
That it may shew me what a face I have.
— Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass.*
Shakspeare.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass.* *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbour's faults, than of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass.*
Addsion on Italy.

LOOM.† *n. s.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread. Minsheu. *Lome* is a general name for a tool or instrument. Junius. And therefore Junius or Dr. Johnson might have added the Sax. ȝeloma, goods, any utensil, or household-stuff.]

1. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose
Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.
Prior.

2. Household-stuff; furniture; hence the expression *heir-loom.* See Heirloom.

3. Loom *Gale.* [In naval language.] A gentle, easy gale of wind.

To Loom.† *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear large at sea. Spoken of a ship at a distance. *Skinner.*

Awful she *looms*, the terror of the main.
Pye, Carmen Seculare.

Loom. *n. s.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots; they breed in Farr Island.
Grew, Museum.

Loon. *n. s.* [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *lown*. See Lown.] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The false *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flattering skill:
I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend?
Dryden.

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

LOOP.† *n. s.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run. Dr. Johnson. — Hibern. *lup*, amentum; Icel. *lope*, pensum lanificii, *lippa*, filum digitis ducere. Serenius.]

1. A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in *loops* of fingering fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this, so curious network, to compare.
Spenser.

Make me to see't, or at least to prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of shells, with silver *loops*. *B. Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his clothes with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*. *Addison.*

2. A small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep.
Fairfax, Tass. xi. 32.

Lo'oped. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lo'ophole. *n. s.* [*loop* and *hole*.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.

The Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L.

Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton, Comus.*

Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. A shift; an evasion.

Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
For still you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras.*

Loord.† *n. s.* [*loerd*, Dutch; *lourdaut*, French; *lurdan*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. D. Trevoux derives *lourdaut* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. Spenser's Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From Spenser's own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. Macbean. — Dr. Johnson might have added to the remark of Macbean, that stupidity was a principal feature in the lurdane's character:

"In every house lord Dane did then rule all;
"Whence *laysie lozels* LURDANES now we call."
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 588.

Loord indeed is no other than the Teutonick word *luyaerd*, or *loer*, *loerd*, an idle, slothful fellow; hence the Fr. *lourd*, stupid, blockish; Ital. *lordo*, foul, filthy, *lordone*, a "lubberly, slovenly, filthy fellow," Florio, 1598. Serenius makes the Goth. *lort*, filth, the origin. See also Lurdan.] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words
To blear mine eyes dost think. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Loos.* *n. s.* [*los*, old Fr. Lacombe; *laus*, Latin. Mr. H. Tooke, however, considers this word as the past participle of the Sax. hlŷran, to celebrate, and as the origin of the Lat. *laus*.] Praise; renown. Obsolete.

Hercules that had the grete *loos*. *Chaucer.*

That much he feared, least reproachfull blame
With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;
Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xii. 12.

To Loose. *v. a.* [leŷran, Sax.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*.
Acts.

Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job.*
Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof?
Rev. v. 2.

This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it.
Burnet.

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

Loose him, and bring him to me. *St. Luke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*.
Isaiah.

He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife.
1 *Cor.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and pelf,
Less to the pretor owes than to himself.
Dryden, Pers.

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity.
St. Luke.

8. To disengage.

When heaven was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her amain.
Dryden.

To Loose. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete. *Acts.*

The emperour, *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca.
Knolles, Hist.

Loosing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Ralegh.*

Loose.† *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Dan.* iii. 25.

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever consociating into the bodies of planets.
Bentley.

3. Not tight; as, a *loose* robe.

If ever I said *loose*-bodied gown, sew me in the skirts of it. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The Greek historian sets her [Boadicea] in the field, on a high heap of turves, in a *loose*-bodied gown declaiming, a spear in her hand.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.

4. Not crouded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array.
Milton, P. L.

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound.
Spenser, F. Q.

When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who silently denies.
Dryden, Ovid.

6. Not close; not concise; lax.
If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.
It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases.
Bacon, Holy War.
It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.
Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.
I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge.
Watts on the Mind.

10. Lax of body; not costive.
What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies.
Locke on Education.

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.
Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation: commonly with *from*; in the following line with *of*.
Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts?
Addison.

13. Free from confinement.
They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward.
Isaiah.
Wish the wildest tempests *loose*;
That thrown again upon the coast,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss: not attentive.

15. *To break* Loose. To gain liberty.
If to *break loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*
Like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loose* from both appear.
Dryden.

16. *To let* Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.
And *let* the living bird *loose* into the open field.
Lev. xiv.
We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.
In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter.
Locke.
If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be *let loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it. *Locke.*

Loose.† *n. s.* [the past participle of *liusan*, Goth. lÿran, Saxon; amittere, dimittere. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 254.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the busy pageantry
That wise men scorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden, Hor.*
Lucia, might my big-swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison, Cato.*
The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*
Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the antients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world.
Felton on the Classicks.

2. Dismission from any restraining force.
Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*
Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round, the square, or forket pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 26.

Lo'osely. *adv.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.
I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide?
Dryden, Aur.

2. Without bandage.
Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Without union or connection.
Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wise
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way.
Milton, P. L.
He has within himself all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings.
Norris.

4. Irregularly.
A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.
We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*
The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.
A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

7. Unchastely.
The stage how *loosely* does Astræa tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed? *Pope.*

To **Lo'osen.** *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part; to tend to separation.
When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose.
Sharp, Surgery.

To **Lo'osen.** *v. a.* [from *loose*.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.
After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by *loosening* of the earth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. To separate a compages.
From their foundation *loosing* to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load.
Milton, P. L.
She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To free from restraint.
It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. To make not costive.
Fear *looseneth* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Lo'oseness. *n. s.* [from *loose*.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.
The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.
A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day.
Atterbury.

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.
He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life.
Hayward.

4. Lewdness; unchastity.
Courtly court he made still to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame.
Spenser.

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.
Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Lo'osestrife,† *n. s.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*
The royal *loose-strife*, royal gentian, grace
Our gardens. *Tate, Cowley.*

To **LOP.**† *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf; by Serenius from the Goth. *hleipa*; Helsing. dial. *lop*, cortex, *leopa*, decorticare.

1. To cut the branches of trees.
Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments?
Shakspeare.
Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd*, in wood or mountain fell'd.
Milton, P. L.
The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*
The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*
The hook she bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.
The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleases.
Howell.
So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mounting spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*
All that denominated it paradise was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
Rhyme sure in needless bonds the poet ties,
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size.
Smith.

LOP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,
Als my budding branch thou wouldest crop.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [loppe, Saxon.] A flea.

LOPE. pret. of *leap*. Obsolete.

With that sprang forth a naked swain,
With spotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

LO'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees. [*arborator*, Latin.] *Huloet.*

Hence *lopper* on the hautie hill
Shall sing with voice on high. *Huloet, Tr. of Virg.*

LO'PPERED.† *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. Ainsworth. Thus it is still called in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. It is *lappered* in Scotland, and *loppered* in Lancashire. Radically the same, Dr. Jamieson says, with the Icel. *hlaup*, coagulum, liquor coagulatus, from *hleipe*, coagulo.

LO'PPINGS.* *n. s.* pl. [from *lop*.] Tops of branches lopped off. *Cotg. and Sherwood.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom sad Eve,
Confessing soon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd.
Milton, P. L.

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind British bards, with volant touch
Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *loquacious*.] Loquacity; too much talk.

LOQUA'CITY.† *n. s.* [*loquacité*, French. Cotgrave; *loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD.† *n. s.* [hlaford, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — "*lavardur*, Icel. herus, dominus; à *laefe*, *lave*, area, horreum; à *lad*, terra, et *warda*; alii, nec incommodé." Serenius. Thus Verelius derives *lavardur*, from *lad*, land, and *vard*, a guardian; and the G. Andr. considers the word quasi *lavagardr*, horrei œconomus, from *lave*, a barn, a storehouse. Others view *loaf* as the origin of this word. See LADY. Junius thus deduces it from *hlaf*, and *ord*, initium, origo, q. d. he who administers bread; Stiernhielm, from *hlaf*, and *waerd*, an host. Mr. H. Tooke, observing that hlaf is the past participle of the Saxon hlifian, to raise, says that hlaford is a compound word of hlaf, raised or elevated, and ord, (*ortus*,) source, origin, birth. *Lord* therefore means *high-born*, or of an *exalted origin*. Div. of Purl. ii. 158. A learned commentator of elder times has made the following remark on *lord*: "Adonai, *lord*, is of the former word *Eden*, a base or pillar which sustaineth any thing: this title sheweth, that the Lord, who created all things, doth also sustain and preserve them. Our English word *lord* hath much like force, being contracted of the old Saxon *laford*, which cometh of *laef*, to sustain." Leigh's Critica Sacra, edit. 1650. p. 4. col. 1.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governour.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton, P. L.*

Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He shook his head in answer to the name.
Addison.

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain.
Vanity of Human Wishes.

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to control
Lord like at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*.
Pope, Odyss.

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.

Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to doo.
Tusser, Husb.

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shaks.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*.
King Charles.

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

10. A ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a humpbacked person; traced, however, the Greek λορδὸς, crooked. See Du Cange in V. LURDUS. And Whiter's Etym. Magn. p. 338.

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically: with *over* before the subject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makest thus tormented be?
The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me.
Spenser.

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shaks.*

Those huge tracks of ground they *lorded over*, begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

They had by this possess'd the towers of Gath,
And *lorded over* them whom now they serve.
Milton. S. A.

I should rather choose to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South.*

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden, Pers.*

The valour of one man the affiicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded o'er* the world,
Sustain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right.
Philips, Briton.

To LORD.* *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

He being thus *lorded*,
Not only with what my revenue yielded,
But what my power might else exact, — like one,
Who having, unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie, — he did believe
He was the duke. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The Yorkshire men happily may like his (lord Ewre,) being *lorded*.
Second Narrat. of the late Parl. &c. (1658,) p. 20.

LO'RDING.† *n. s.* [from *lord*.]

1. Sir; master; an ancient mode of address.

Now, *lordinges*, trewely,
Ye ben to me welcome right hertily,
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Listen, *lordings*, if ye list to weet
The cause. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know I yielded to your will.
Fairfax, Tasso.

2. A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then!
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

As if they would turn the world upside down, and put the steeple into the bell, and bell into the clapper, beggars on horseback, and *lordings* lackey.
Favour, Antig. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 514.

To *lordings* proud, I tune my lay,
Who feast in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDLIKE.* *adj.* [*lord* and *like*.]

1. Befitting a lord.

Feare to lose the *lordlyke* lyvynges of thys worlde.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) D. v. b.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

Lordlike at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour.
Dryden, Iliad.

LO'RDLING. *n. s.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *lordly*.]

1. Dignity; high station.

Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.

Balaam being also the false prophet, and set here for the pope and his clergy, agrees excellently well with the *lordliness* of him in this Pergamenian period, wherein he trode upon the necks of emperours, and kicked their crowns off with his feet.
More, on the Seven Churches, Pref.

LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord*.]

1. Befitting a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Bad, as yourself, my lord;
An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorship! *Shaksp.*
Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
I know not; lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton, S. A.*

Expect another message more imperious,
More *lordly* thundering than thou well wilt bear. *Milton, S. A.*

Every rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.

So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion; power.

Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *St. Mark*, x. 42.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can those grants of the king be avoided without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is *lordship* of the fee wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about his own possessions. *Wotton.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quandam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.

I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme horror of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE.† *n. s.* [lope, learning, Sax. from læpan, to learn.]

1. Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace: now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

The subtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milton.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

2. Workmanship.

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entwyled mutually in lovely *lore*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 42.

LORE.† pret. and part. [lopen, poplopen, from leopan, Sax.] Lost; left. Obsolete. "Wonne or *lore*." Plowman's Tale.

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LO'REL.† *n. s.* [from leopan, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel, Obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Cornish term for a vagrant. Sometimes it is, in our lexicography, explained by *losel*; both indeed originally meaning what we now call, "a lost man;" and is rendered into the Latin *perditus, perditissimus*. See LOSEL.

Every *lorell* shapeth hym to finde newe fraudes. *Chaucer, Boeth.*

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

LO'RESMAN.* *n. s.* [*lore* and *man*.] Instructor. Not now in use.

The *lorseman* of the shepherdes,
Was of Arcade, and hight Pan. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To LO'RICATE.† *v. a.* [*loricatus, lorico*, Lat.] To plate over; to arm one with a coat of defence. *Cockeram.*

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LORICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*loricatio*, Lat.] A surface like mail.

These cones [of the ceda] have —— the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir-kind. *Evelyn*, ii. iv. 1.

LO'RIMER.† } *n. s.* [*lormier*, French.] A
LO'RINER. } sadler; a bridle-maker. It properly signified a maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mountings for bridles and saddles. *Chalmers.*

LO'RING.* *n. s.* [from *lore*.] Instructive discourse.

That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
Her wisdome did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vii. 42.

LO'RIOT.† *n. s.* [*loriot*, French.] The bird called witwal. [*galgulus*.] *Cotgrave.*

LORN.† pret. part. and pass. [lopen, Sax. from leopan.] Left; forsaken; lost.

I curse the stound
That ever I cast to have *lorne* this ground. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Sept.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But thou, *lorn* stream whose sullen tide,
No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,
Now waft me from the green hill's side,
Whose cold turf hides the buried friend. *Collins on the Death of Thomson.*

LO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *losable* by them. *Boyle.*

To LOSE.† *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost*. [Gothick, *liusan*; Sax. leopan, lopan.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the contrary to *win*.

I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,
And *lost* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

The lighten'd coursers ran;
They rush'd, and *won* by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense is Paradise *lost*.

Fame — few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost*! *Pope.*

3. To be deprived of.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof, ever after used a hand of iron. *Knolles, Hist.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

4. To suffer diminution of.

If salt have *lost* its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? *St. Matthew.*

5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep*.

They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryden.*

We should never *lose* sight of the country, though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Addison.*

6. To miss, so as not to find.

Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her favourite dove. *Prior.*

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps in this sense always used passively, with *to* before that from which the separation is made.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flock shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope, Odyss.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame, they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

9. To bewilder, so that the way is no longer known.

I will go *lose* myself,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakspeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

But rebel wit deserts thee oft in vain,
Lost in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*

10. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.

The happy have whole days, and those they use,
The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*

To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts require,
To *lose* that health which should those thoughts inspire. *Savage.*

12. To squander, to throw away.

I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune are not *lost* in vain. *Pope.*

13. To suffer to vanish from view.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

Oft in the passion's wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*. *Pope.*

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

The coast
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was *lost*. *Prior.*

15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope, Letters.*

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

17. To be freed from; as, to *lose* a fever.

His seely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnel.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shakspeare.

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanc'd, and like folly shews.
Milton, P. L.

LO'SEL.† *n. s.* [from the Sax. lopian, to perish, to be lost. What occasion is there for pronouncing this a corruption of *lorel*, when the derivation is so clear? Mr. Douce supposes the similarity of the letters *r* and *z*, in ancient manuscripts, to have occasioned the two words *lorel*, and *losel*, or *lozel*.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A *lozel* wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did essay
His baser breast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Be not with work of *losels'* wit defam'd,
Ne let such verses poetry be named.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *lossels* doth shew
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tusser, Husb.*

A gross hag!
And, *losel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The rude hand of many an idle *lozel*, that dares adventure to portray that sacred beautie.
Loe, Bl. of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 51.

LO'SENGER.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. leapunge, lying; *lozengier*, Fr. a beguiler, Cotgrave.] A deceiver; a flatterer. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

Alas! ye lordes, many a false flatour
Is in your court, and many a *lozengeour*.
Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.

LO'SER. *n. s.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win.
Shakspeare.

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A sword and helm shall chear the *loser's* grief.
Dryden.

Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South.*

LO'SING.* *n. s.* [lopinz, Saxon.] Loss; diminution.

The fear of the Lord goeth before the obtaining of authority: but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclus.* x. 21.

LOSS.† *n. s.* [lop, Sax. from the verb leopan, to lose.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: the contrary to *gain*.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others.
Hooker.

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
— No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.
— The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.
Shakspeare.

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descried;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside.
Dryden.

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend.
South, Serm.

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LO'SSFUL.* *adj.* [*loss* and *full*.] Detrimental; noxious.

Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 277.

LO'SSLESS.* *adj.* [*loss* and *less*.] Exempt from loss.

Rebellion rages in our Irish province; but, with miraculous and *lossless* victories of few against many, is daily discomfited and broken.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*.
Pope, Odyss.

LOT.† *n. s.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; hlot, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. hliban, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke. — "The English word *lot* cometh of the Hebrew *laat*, to hide or cover, or to lie hid; because a lot is of obscure and doubtfull things." Leigh, Critica Sacra, 1650, p. 119. col. 1.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kala, at length conclude my lingering *lot*:
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die.
Pope, Odyss.

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scapegoat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides.
Dryden, Virg.

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Broome.*

3. A chance. See LOTTERY.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes; as to pay scot and *lot*.

Anone cometh another —
And wyth her doth bryng
Mele, salt, or other thing,
Her harnest girdle, her wedding ring,
To pay for hir *scot*,
As cometh to her *lot*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 131.

To LOT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To assign; to set apart.

A just reward, such as all times before
Have ever *lotted* to those wretched folks.
Sackville, Gorboduc.

They appoint no time for their release, but patiently abide his *lotted* leisure.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 54. b.

2. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, the goods are *lotted*.

3. To portion.

Some sense, and more estate, kind Heaven
To this well *lotted* peer hath given. *Prior.*

LOTE *tree*, or *Nettle tree*.† *n. s.* [*lote*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. A plant. See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

Next comes the *Lote-tree*, in whose dusky hue,
Her black and sun-burnt country you might view.
Tate's Cowley.

2. A little muddy fish, like an eel; an eelpout: also a small scaled fish.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

LOTH.* See LOATH.

LO'TOS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice.
Pope, Odyss.

There appear to have been two distinct species of *lotus* designed by the term, [*lotos*;] because Herodotus and Pliny, in particular, describe a marked difference between them: the one being an aquatic plant, whose root and seeds were eaten, in Egypt; the other, the fruit of a shrub or small tree, on the sandy coast of Lybia.
Rennel on the Geograph. of Herodotus.

LO'TION. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, Fr.] A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy.*

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY.† *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot.*]

1. A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery.*
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden, Hor.*

Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

2. Allottery; allotment. Not now in use.

If beauty, wisdom, modesty, can settle
The heart of Antony, Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Fainting under
Fortune's false *lottery.*
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

LO'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *love.*] Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Sherwood.*

LO'VAGE. *n. s.* [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD.† *adj.* [hluð, Sax. the past participle of the verb to *low*, or to *bellow*; hlopan, behlopan, *lowed*, *low'd.* What we now write *loud*, was formerly, and more properly, written *low'd.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 39. Su. Goth. *liud*; Teut. *luyde*; Germ. *laut.*]

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke*, xxiii. 23.

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies.
Pope, St. Cecilia.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Proverbs.*

LOUD.* *adv.* Noisily; so as to strike the ear with great force.

The guests *loud* laughing, who can then be heard? *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim*, sign. V. 2.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd.
Pope.

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud.*]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd.
Denham.

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness.* *South.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Sax.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love.* —
— It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too.
Cowley.

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *St. John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd.* *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart.
Deut. vi. 5.

To LOVE.* *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmons and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people *love* to have it so. *Jerem.* v. 31.

LOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser, Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found the effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakspeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shaksp.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love.* *Shaksp.*

What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn?
Milton, Comus.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life.
Milton, S. A.

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know you are in my power by making *love.*
Dryden.

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more.
Pope.

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants.
Shakspeare.

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love.* *Phil.* i. 17.

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another.
St. John, xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shaksp. Mids. N. Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoke. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature.
Bacon, Essays.

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as the *love* of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possest,
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast.
Fenton.

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love.*
Spenser, Epithal.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love.* *Raleigh.*

The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see.
Dryden.

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

8. Unreasonable liking.

The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, *love*, and health to all! —
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full.
Shakspeare.

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the spirit of meekness? 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with every grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow.
Dryden, Ovid.

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *St. John.*

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive *love*: so our *love* of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaste without

the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of *love*. *Bp. Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *love* hood. *Boyle on Colours.*

LO'VEAPPLE.† *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Love-apple, though its flower less fair appears,
Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears.
Tate's Cowley.

LO'VEDAY.* *n. s.* [*love* and *day*.] A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. "Si ante judicium capiatur *dies amoris*." Bracton. And, "agayn the fourme of a *love-day* taken bytween the same parties." Rot. Parl. 13 H. 4. n. 13. *Tyrwhitt.*

In *lovedays*, there coude he mochel help.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

I can holde *lovedayes*, and heare a reve's rekenynge. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*

This day, all quarrels die, Andronicus; —
I do remit these young men's heinous faults:
Lavinia, though you left me like a churl,
I found a friend; and sure as death I swore,
I would not part a bachelor from the priest.
Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides,
You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends:
This day shall be a *loveday*, Tamora.
Titus Andronicus.

LOVEFA'VOUR.* *n. s.* [*love* and *favour*.] Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love-favours*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 2.

LOVE-*in-idleness*.* *n. s.* A kind of violet.

A little western flower, —
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound:
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

LO'VEKNOT. *n. s.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELASS.* *n. s.* [*love* and *lass*.] Sweetheart; lass beloved.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her Eastern throne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 776.

LO'VELESS.* *adj.* [*love* and *less*.]

1. Without love; void of the passion between the sexes.

He wanted nothing but a lady, on whom he might bestow his service and affection; for the knight-errant that is *loveless*, resembles a tree that wants leaves and fruit, or a body without a soul.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, i. 1.

Ye *loveless* bards, intent with artful pains
To form a sigh, or to contrive a tear,
Forego your Pindus! *Shenstone, Eleg.* 1.

2. Without endearment; without tenderness.

Not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, *loveless*, joyless, unendear'd.
Milton, P. L.

3. Void of kindness.

How rules therein thy breast so quiet state,
Spite leagu'd with mercy, love with *lovelesse* hate?
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iii. 14.

LO'VELETTER. *n. s.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?
Shakspeare.

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addison, Spect.*

LOVE-*lies-a-bleeding*.* *n. s.* A kind of amaranth. See the first sense of AMARANTH.

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'st
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway, Ven. Preserved.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. s.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *loveliness*, so absolute she seems,
That what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best.
Milton, P. L.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Addison.*

LO'VELOCK.* *n. s.* [*love* and *lock*.] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First; against which Prynne wrote a laborious pamphlet in 1628, maintaining that utter ruin must be the portion of his countrymen, if they did not leave off to nourish their *lovelocks!* See also *To* CALAMISTRATE. The mode continued beyond the date of Prynne's ridiculous indignation. Lily seems to have somewhat anticipated, in the following passage, part of the vogue of the present times.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a penthouse on your upper lip, or an alley on your chin? a low curl on your head like a bull, or dangling like a spaniel? your mustachoes sharpe at the endes, like shoemakers' aules, or hanging down to your mouth, like goates flakes? your *lovelocks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders? *Lily, Midas*, (1592.)

Prodigal in apparel, "purè lotus," neat combed and curled, with powdered hairs, "comptus et calamistratus," with a long *lovelock*, a flower in his ear, perfumed gloves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 539.

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, Comus.

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*. Sax. luflic.] Amiable; exciting love.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. *2 Sam.*

The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did.
Tillotson.

The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingl'd odours shed. *Prior.*

LO'VELY.* *adv.* [luflice, Sax.] Charmingly; beautifully.

The defecated liquour ——
Spouts into subject vessels, *lovely* clear.
Philips, Cider, B. 2.

LO'VEMONGER. *n. s.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully. *Shakspeare.*

LO'VEQUICK.* *adj.* [*love* and *quick*.] With the eagerness of love.

[She] sees not him her soul desir'd to see;
And yet hope spent makes her not leave to look:
At last her *lovequick* eyes, which ready be,
Fasten on one. *Daniel, Civ. War*, B. 2.

LO'VER. *n. s.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit.
Shakspeare.

Let it never be said, that he whose breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest.
Dryden.

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply amplified.
Shakspeare.

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

LO'VER.† *n. s.* An opening. See LOUVER.

LOVESE'CRET. *n. s.* [*love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *lovesecret* which I must not hear?
Dryden, Aur.

LO'VESHAFT.* *n. s.* [*love* and *shaft*.] The arrow of Cupid.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loos'd his *loveshaft* smartly from his bow.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *sick*.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the shore inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing.
Dryden.

To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd.
Dryden, Virg.

Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME.† *adj.* [luffume, Sax. sweet, agreeable.] Lovely. Adopted by Dryden from Chaucer. A word not now perhaps in use.

Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear. *Dryd. Luc.*

LO'VESONG. *n. s.* [*love* and *song*.] Song expressing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *lovesong*. *Shakspeare.*

Lovesong weeds and satyrick thorns are grown,
Where seeds of better arts were early sown.
Donne.

LO'VESUIT. *n. s.* [*love* and *suit*.] Courtship.

His *lovesuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

LO'VETALE. *n. s.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton, P. L.*

Cato's a proper person to entrust
A *lovetale* with. *Addison.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. s.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers.
Shakspeare.

LOVETO'KEN.* *n. s.* [lufetacn, Sax.] A present in token of love.

Thou hast given her rhymes,
And interchang'd *lovetokens* with my child.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

LO'VETOY. *n. s.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *lovetoys*, such as gold snuff-boxes?
Arbuthnot and Pope.

LO'VETRICK. *n. s.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love.

Other disports than dancing jollities!
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes.
Donne.

LOUGH.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *llwch*; Irish, *louch*, *loch*, an inlet of water, a large collection of water, a lake. *Lough* has been adopted into the Irish maps from the English surveyors, who could not pronounce the Irish word *louch*. G. Chalmers. The word, however, is also the Icel. *laug*, and Su. Goth. *log*, a lake. Hence our *lough*. See also Ihre in V. LAG.] A lake; a large inland standing water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from *loughes* and forests hore,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Fairfax.*
Lough Ness never freezes. *Phil. Trans.*

LOUGH.* pret. of *to laugh*. Laughed. See also *Too* LOFFE.

Eche of hem at other's sinne *lough*.
Chaucer, Pard. Tale.

After that he [Lazarus] was restored to the miseryes of this life agayne, he never *lough*, but was in contynuall heavyness. *Bp. Fisher.*

LO'VING. *part. adj.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let ev'n the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expressing kindness.

The king took her in his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with *loving* words.
Esth. xv. 8.

LO'VING-KINDNESS. *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *loving-kindnesses*. *Ps.* xxv. 6.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and *lovingkindness*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father as for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity. *Bp. Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *loving*.] Kindness; affection.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness, and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

Solyman, by cunning spite
Of Rossa's witchcrafts, from his heart had banish'd,
Justice of kings, and *lovingness* of fathers.
Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.

LOUIS D'OR.† *n. s.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings; first struck in 1640; and in 1700 rated in England at the value of seventeen shillings. See Leake on English money.

If he is desired to change a *louis d'or*, he must consider of it. *Spectator.*

LOUND.* *adj.* See LOWND.

To LOUNGE.† *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch, to loiter. Dr. Johnson. — We have in our old dictionaries a *lunges* or *lungis*, which was used for a lubber, an idle fellow. See Barret, Sherwood, and even Bailey. This is the French *longis*, which Menage explains by "homme musart, et qui envoyé en quelque endroit met un long temps à revenir;" and thus deduces it from the Lat. *longus*. Cotgrave's *longis* is a dreaming, drowsy fellow. Hence *lounge*, which however is of no great age in our language.] To idle; to live lazily.

We *lounged* about the room among a parcel of two-legged things so much below our notice, as not to be worth our attention, or even our regarding that we had engrossed theirs. *Student*, i. 143.

LO'UNGER.† *n. s.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

I will roar aloud, and spare not, to the terrour of at present a very flourishing society of people called *lowngers*; gentlemen, whose observations are mostly itinerant, and who think they have already too much good sense of their own to be in need of staying at home to read other people's.
Guardian, No. 124.

If she is still followed by the same idle tribe of gaping *loungers*, I may venture to pronounce her a celebrated Oxford beauty. *Student*, i. 257.

To LOUR.* *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown. See *To* LOWER. But *lour* ought to be the orthography.

LO'URDAN.* See LURDAN.

LOUSE. *n. s.* plural *lice*. [lur, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beast.
Exod. viii. 18.

Frogs, *lice*, and flies must all his palace fill
With loath'd intrusion. *Milton, P. L.*

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of some prodigious animals whose species is now extinct.
Bentley.

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skip of a *louse*. *Swift.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *louse* themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.
Spenser on Ireland.

You sat and *lous'd* him all the sun-shine day.
Swift.

LO'USEWORT. *n. s.* The name of a plant, called also *rattle* and *cock's comb*.

LO'USILY. *adv.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS.† *n. s.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.

Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measels — to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*. *Evelyn*, ii. 7. 6.

LO'USY.† *adj.* [from *louse*.]

1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore,
Sometimes be *lousy*, but be never poor.
Dryden, Juv.

Sweet-briar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times, or very hot places.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dung-hill.

I pray you now remembrance on the *lousy* knave mine host.
A *lousy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakspeare.*

3. Mean, contemptible, applied to things.

A title it is mete for soche *lowsye* lerning as this is. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* fol. 15.

LOUT.† *n. s.* [*loet*, Teut. Lye, and Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of *to low; lowed; low'd, lowt, t* for *d*; the *lowt* is a *lowed* person. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 345, 346. — So Spelman and Junius considered the Saxon, hlutan, to bow, as the origin of this substantive, from the homage or obeisance required by the superior from an inferiour. But the derivation of our word is much more probably, as Dr. Jamieson has also noticed, from the Germ. *leute*, common people, a servant; Sax. leob.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a *lout's* hands, had yet, to shew an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lowt*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods.
Shakspeare.

I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business;
For 'tis no trusting to yon foolish *lowt*. *Shaksp.*

Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy strain.
Gay, Past.

To LOUT.† *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax. to bend; *luta*, Su. Goth. But Mr. Tooke considers it to be nothing more than the past participle of *to low*; "to do, or to bear one's self, as the *lowed* person, i. e. the *lowt*, does."] To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow; to stoop; to submit. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson asserts; being yet used in the north of England.

I serve, I bow, I looke, I *loute*,
Myn eie foloweth hir aboute.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

So *lowted* he unto his lord. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was.
Spenser, F. Q.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a for'ster green. *B. Jonson.*

The palmer, grey with age, with countenance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow.
Drayton.

To LOUT.† *v. a.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify, to overpower. Dr. Johnson. — It does; and is counte-

nanced by the following passage, which has escaped the notice of the commentators; where it evidently means to subject.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted vp and *louted*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 303.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Lo'UTISH. *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

Lo'UTISHLY.† *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin; like a lubber. *Huloet.*

Lo'UTISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *loutish*.] Clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

Incivility and rusticity is not sottishness, except it be accompanied with lurden-like *loutishness*.
World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 24.

Lo'UVER.* *n. s.* [from *l'ouvert*, French, an opening.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. In the north of England, an opening at the top of a dove-cote. Written also *lover* and *loover*. See Barret's Alv. 1580.

But darknesse dred and daily night did hover
Through all the inner parte wherein they dwelt,
Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candle light, which delt
A doubtful sense of things.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 42.

An envious man having caught his neighbour's pigeons in a net, pluckt off their tails, and let them go; which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the devecote, famish'd for want of food, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover*.
Fuller's Worthies in Northamptonshire.

The ancient manner of building in Cornwall was, to set hearths in the midst of rooms for chimneys, which vented the smoke at a *louver* in the top. *Carew, Serv. of Cornwall.*

LOW.† *adj.* [*lau*, Dan. *lo*, Icel. *laeg*, Dutch; *lag*, Su. Goth. from the Goth. *ligan*, to lie, according to some.]

1. Not high.

Their wandering course now high, now *low*, then hid,
Progressive retrograde. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not rising far upwards.

It became a spreading vine of *low* stature.
Ezek. xvii. 6.

3. Not elevated in place or local situation.

O mighty Cæsar! do'st thou lye so *low*?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted shone, while the *low* sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds and into the sea, and nothing is brought back.
Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

4. Descending far downwards; deep.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus.
Milton, P. L.

So high as heav'd the tumid hilts, so *low*,
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton, P. L.*

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions *low* and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, P. L.

5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.

As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together. *L'Estrange.*

It is *low* ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put in to swell the charge.
Atterbury.

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noisy.

As when an open air we blow,
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blast,
It lifts it high, and makes it last. *Waller.*

The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep of the stage, the *lowest* sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to the south. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred years' time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then stood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judæa?
Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depressed.

His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a distant sound. *Dryd.*

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conquest must assuage;
He grows dispirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. *Prior.*

12. Impotent; subdued.

To be worst,
The *lowest*, most dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance. *Shakspeare.*

Why but to awe,
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant.
Milton, P. L.

To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.

He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor.
Shakspeare.

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade.
Locke.

14. Dishonourable: betokening meanness of mind: as *low* tricks.

Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low*
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal course annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward lost. *Milton, P. L.*

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble.
Addison, Spect.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull.
Felton on the Classicks.

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay their fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton, P. L.*

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within. *Milton, P. L.*

17. A term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to *high*. See the 24th sense of HIGH.

Low. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.

There under ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.
Milton, L'All.

My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of lome.
Dryden.

Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain.
Creech.

We wandering go through dreary wastes,
Where round some mouldering tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps.
Pope.

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly used in composition.

Proud of their numbers and secure in soul!
The confident and over-lusty French;
Do the *low*-rated English play at dice?
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

This is the prettiest *low*-born lass, that ever
Ran the greensward; nothing she does or seems,
But smacks of something greater than herself,
Too noble for this place. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a *low*-spirited creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and avarice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun.
Pope.

3. In times approaching towards our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depression of the voice.

Lucia, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest.
Addison, Cato.

5. In a state of subjection.

How comes it that, having been once so *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again?
Spenser on Ireland.

To Low.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*. Dr. Johnson. — Swift perhaps chose to adopt the old verb, of which Dr. Johnson has offered no other notice than the last of the following citations; where it is certainly a justifiable word.

Ech that enhaunsith him schal be *lowid*; and he that mekith him schal be highed.
Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiv.

He that high hearts *loweth*
With fyrie darts, which he throweth,
Cupido. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

To Low. *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*; and is by Dryden rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job*, vi. 5.

Fair Io grac'd his shield, but Io now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*.
Dryden.

Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*

LOW.* *n. s.* [*lohe*, German.] Flame; fire; heat. Yet used in the north and west of England. See also LOW-BELL.

LO'WBELL.† *n. s.* [*lohe*, German; lex, Sax.; or *log*, Icelandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland, and some parts of England.

In a still evening, about eight of the clock, when the moon shines not, take your *lowbell* of a moderate size, that it may be well managed by one man in one hand.
The Experienced Fowler, (1697,) p. 97.

Her beauty, and her drum, to foes
Did cause amazement double:
As timorous larks amazed are
With light, and with a *lowbell*.
Ballad of St. George for England.

To LO'WBELL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scare as with a lowbell.

To be thus *lowbelled* with panick frights, to be thus tremblingly dismayed where there is no place of fear — is a mighty disproportion of men's faculties. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

LOWE.† The termination of local names.

Lowe, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow.
Gibson's Camden.

Hence Dunbeɼ-hlap, *Houndslow*, canum tumulus; Leob sive Lube-hlap, *Ludlow*, populi tumulus; Merle-hlap, *Merlow* or *Marlow*, mariscis circumdatus tumulus, &c. Lye, edit. Manning, in V. hlæp.

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the asserted power. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall.
Woodward.

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.

The present pleasure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The opposite of itself. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To LO'WER.† *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance: the *ow* sounds as *ou* in *hour*; in the word *lower*, when it means *to grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* sound as *o* in *more*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is primarily perhaps from the Saxon hleape, the face, the front, the brow; and should be written *lour*. Chaucer uses *loure* in the sense of to be discontented.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The *lowering* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain.
Dryden.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes. *Addison.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, Cato.

If on St. Swithin's feast the welkin *lours*,
And every penthouse streams with hasty showers,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain.
Gay.

2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.

There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.
Dryden.

LO'WER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

The gladsome sun hath not so many flowers;
Nor Autumn ripen'd grapes; nor Winter's *lowers*
So many nipping winds.
Summary of Du Bart. (1621,) Pref.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY.† *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily. *Sherwood.*

LO'WERMOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

LO'WERY.* *adj.* [from *lower*.] Threatening to be wet or stormy; overcast. Used in many places. See also Brockett and Moore.

LO'WING.* *n. s.* [from *To low*.] The cry of black cattle.

The *lowing* of the oxen which I hear.
1 *Sam.* xv. 14.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Roscommon.*

LO'WLAND. *n. s.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force.
Dryden.

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

LO'WLIHOOD.* *n. s.* [*lowly*, and *hood* or *head*.] Humble or low state. Obsolete.

For who can fain in under *lowlyhede*,
Ne failith not to findin grace and spede.
Chaucer, Compl. of the Bl. Knight.

LO'WLILY. *adv.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *n. s.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.
Shakspeare.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Eve
With *lowliness* majestick, from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose. *Milton, P. L.*

If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY.† *adj.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *St. Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began.
Dryden.

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superiour to our own! *Rogers.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims.
Pope.

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscrib'd shall see.
Dryden, Silenus.

4. Not elevated in local situation; low.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, Æn.

LO'WLY. *adv.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught;
I know my business is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.
Milton, P. L.

Another crowd
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

LOWN.† *n. s.* [*liun*, Irish; *loen*, Dutch, a stupid drone. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke calls it, like *lowt*, the past participle of *to low*. — Dr. Jamieson conjectures the Saxon læpenð, Goth. *leygands*, a traitor, a betrayer, as the origin of our *lown*.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. It still means a heavy, stupid fellow, according to Grose, in the north of England.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown;
He held them sixpence all too dear;
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*.
Old Song in Shakspeare.

We should soon have both lord and *lown*, if the peevish baggage would but give way to customers.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

LOWND.* *adj.* [*logn*, Icel. *lugn*, Su. Goth. serenity of the air. See Dr. Jamieson, in V. LOUN.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. Used in several parts of the north of England; and sometimes written, like its original, *lun*.

LO'WNESS. *n. s.* [from *low*.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know
By the height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foison follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter.
Shakspeare.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shift of *lowness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as *lowness* of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors.
Dryden.

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

LOWSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed: not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind: and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature.
Locke.

LOWT.* } See LOUT, and *To* LOUT.
To LOWT. }

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.
Milton, Comus.

O grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair,
Divine oblivion of *lowthoughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And faith our early immortality. *Pope.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *n. s.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is when you sail, neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL.† *adj.* [*loyal*, French; *lael*, old French; *legalis*, Lat. Roquefort, Gloss. Supplem.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot.
Shakspeare.

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.
Dryden.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! — by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, P. L.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden, Æn.

LO'YALIST. *n. s.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

LO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd.
Pope, Odyssey.

LO'YALTY. *n. s.* [*loiaulté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer.
Shakspeare.

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel, faithful found —
Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrified,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton, P. L.*

For *loyalty* is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LOZEL.* See LOSEL.

LO'ZENGE.† *n. s.* [*losenge*, French. Of unknown etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Morin mentions, from Menage, Scaliger's conjecture of *losanges* or *lausanges* being a corruption of *lauranges*, "à cause de leur resemblance à une feuille de laurier:" but proposes at the same time a conjecture of his own as to the the derivation: "peut-être a-t-on dit *losange* pour *loxangle*, comme on dit *acutangle*, *obtusangle*. Dans ce cas, il viendroit du Gr. λοξὸς, oblique, et du Lat. *angulus*, q. d. *angle oblique*."]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *losenge*.
Wotton, Architecture.

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

4. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, like a pane of glass in old casements, in which the arms of women are now usually painted.

Ypainted all with amorettes,
And with *lozingis*, and scochons.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 893.

LO'ZENGED.* *adj.* [*lozengé*, Fr.] Having the shape of a lozenge. *Cotgrave.*

LO'ZENGY.* *adj.* In heraldry, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP. a contraction for *lordship*.

LU. *n. s.* A game at cards. See LOO.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*.
Pope.

LU'BBARD. *n. s.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.
Swift.

LU'BBER.† *n. s.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by Junius to signify in Danish *fat*. Dr. Johnson. — *Lubber* is the same as *looby*, and *lob*; Icel. *lubbe*, "hirsutus et incomptus nebulo." Serenius. Huloet calls a lout "a *lowber*, or lourdeine, rusticus, tardus, &c." And Minsheu combines in one "a lobbe, lubber, lobcocke, and clowne;" giving them the Greek origin of high, λωβητὴρ. But See LOB.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And lingering *lubbers* loose many a penie.
Tusser, Husb.

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be.
Shakspeare.

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat; —
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fiend?
Milton, L'All.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride.
Dryden.

How can you name that superannuated *lubber*?
Congreve.

LU'BBERLY.† *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky; awkward.

I came at Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakspeare.*

Not such idle, *lubberly* sots, as later times pestered the world withal.
Seldon on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.

Those modest, *lubberly* boys, who seem to want spirit, become at length more shining men; and at school generally go through their business with more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to their instructors. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 7.

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. *Dryden.*

To LU'BRICATE.† *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe. *Cockeram.*

There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and saponaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate.
Sharp, Surgery.

Rest,
Man's rich restorative; his balmy bath,
That supples, *lubricates*, and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine;
Which asks such frequent periods of repair.
Young, N. Th. 9.

LU'BRICATOR.* *n. s.* [from *To lubricate*.] That which lubricates.

Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless and smooth; it is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness.
Burke on the Subl. and Beaut. P. iv. § 21.

To LUBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*. Latin.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRI'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *lubricus*, Lat. *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
Bullokar.

2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray on Creation.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

It is strange to consider the *lubricity* of popular favour. *Wotton, Lett.* (*in* 1628,) *Rem.* p. 444.

The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject. *Glanville, Apol.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune.
L'Estrange.

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

[They] incline and allure men to *lubricity* and debauched courses. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 357.

From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satire is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw, Del. of the Muses.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulf of fatality.
Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Why were we hurried down
This *lubrick* and adulterate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage?
Dryden.

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Uncertain.

The judgement being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*lubricus*, and *fio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE.† *n. s.* [*lucius*, Lat. à λυκὸς, Gr. quia est quasi *lupus* inter pisces. Vossius. Hence also the French *lucel*, *lucet*, a young pike. *Luce* is very old in our language.] A pike full grown.

Many a breme, and many a *luce* in stew.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

The mighty *luce*, or pike, is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king, of the fresh waters.
Walton, Angler.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat.
Shakspeare.

LU'CENT. *adj.* [*lucens*. Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.
B. Jonson, Epig. 76.

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw.
Milton, P. L.

LU'CERNE.* *n. s.* [*luzerne*, Span. *medica*, in Latin; so called because it came originally from Media.] A plant remarkable for quick growth; bearing a purplish flower; the hay of which is eminent for the fattening of cattle.

Harte has been much out of order these last three or four months, but is not the less intent upon sowing his *lucerne*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LU'CID. *adj.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, French.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military vest of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton, P. L.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again, dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, he held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the frictian of the glass against the hand, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid*, like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearly shell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the ripening ore to gold.
Pope.

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams.
Milton, P. L.

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance.
Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long dissentions of the two houses, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through, and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons, may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some *lucid* intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY.† *n. s.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*

What we call wit shews itself with such a pointed effulgence in the eyes, that there is scarce a man living, whose portion of it is not determinable from their natural *lucidity*.
Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 230.

LU'CIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lucid*.] Transparency; clearness.

The spaciousness of their souls that are extended in perfect contemplation, is aptly figured by that property of the sea; their equanimity and clearness, by the smoothness and *lucidness* of glass.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 385.

LUCIFE'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *Lucifer*, a name of the devil.] Devilish. A word formerly much used; now obsolete.

Hence men of art deprave each other's skill,
Sith if they view with *luciferian* eyes.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. P. 3.

What *luciferian* pride in him, a man of sin, to admit, yea to delight in, the same!
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 171.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out: — that very "luciferina," or devilish exorcism is reprinted.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Popery, ch. 2. § 10.
It savours too much of the *luciferian* presumption. *Ld. North, Light to Paradise*, p. 90.

LUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.
The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *luciferous*.] So as to discover.
Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most *luciferously* or influentially unto goodness.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 3.

LUCI'FICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.
When made to converge, and so mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LU'CIFORM.* *adj.* [*lux*, *lucis*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the nature of light.
Plato speaketh of the mind or soul as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled αὐγοειδες, a *luciform* ethereal vehicle, or ὄχημα, terms expressive of the purity, lightness, subtilty, and mobility, of that fine celestial nature, in which the soul immediately resides and operates. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 171.

LUCK.† *n. s.* [*geluck*, Dutch. Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Luck*, good or bad, is merely the past participle of the Saxon, læccan, to catch; and means something, any thing, *caught*. Instead of saying, that a person has had good *luck*; it is not uncommon to say, he has had a good *catch*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 357. — Such an expression may be still used among the vulgar, and the reasoning upon this deduction is plausible. But the derivation from *geluck*, which is from the old verb *ghelucken*, to prosper, is not to be hastily dismissed. Wachter thus derives the Germ. *gluck*, good fortune, (under which word he notices our *luck*, the Swed. *lycka*, and the Sax. inf. *lücк*, from *gleichen*, to please. "Hoc sanè primum et præcipuum est," he well observes, "in rebus secundis, ut nobis placeant. Quid enim refert, qualis sit status noster, si nobis videtur malus?" In like manner, Ihre derives the Su. Goth. *lyckas*, to prosper, from *lika*, to please. *Ungluck*, is the Germ. for *bad luck*. See also Killan in V. *Ghe-luck*.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.
He forc'd his neck into a noose,
To shew his play at fast and loose;
And when he chanc'd t'escape, mistook
For art and subtlety, his *luck*. *Hudibras.*
Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune; good or bad.
Glad of such *luck* the luckless lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Farewell, good *luck* go with thee. *Shakspeare.*
I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shakspeare.
That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent.
Temple.
Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *South.*
The guests are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat.
Tate, Juv.

LU'CKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.
It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.
It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications.
Addison.

LU'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.
He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.
Glad of such luck, the *luckless* lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Never shall my thoughts be base,
Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace. *Suckling.*
What else but his immoderate lust of power,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckless* hour?
Dryden.

LU'CKY. *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.
But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled fast away. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addison.*

LU'CRATIVE. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.
The trade of merchandize being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so. *Bacon.*
The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Broome.*

LU'CRE. *n. s.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.
Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn,
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton, P. L.*
A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

To LU'CRE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. Not in use.
[They] frame themselves to every chaunge, thereby to satisfy their *lucring* lust.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedict. (1573,) fol. 75. b.

LUCRI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.
Opening treasures with the key of *lucriferous* inventions.
Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 23.
Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*.
Boyle.

LUCRI'FICK. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*luctation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest. *Cockeram.*
This act requires the intention of our mind, thoughtfulness, and a diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves.
Farindon, Serm. (1657,) p. 418.

LU'CTUAL.* *adj.* [*luctus*, Latin, mourning.] Lamentable. Not in use.
The turbulent and *luctual* times, which were towards the end and period of his life and reign.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 41.

To LU'CUBRATE.† *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study or work by candle-light. *Cockeram.*

LUCUBRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.
Life is, since he is gone,
But a nocturnal *lucubration*.
Cleaveland, Eleg. on Abp. Laud.
Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRA'TORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light.
You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT.† *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer. Dr. Johnson. — It should seem, from the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor in 1656, that this was anciently a received sense, *luculent* being defined "*bright*, clear, fair, beautiful, famous."
And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson, Winter.*
2. Certain; evident.
They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*
A *luculent* oration he made of the miseries of this, and happiness of that other life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 218.

LUDI'BRIOUS.* *adj.* [*ludibriosus*, Latin.] Ridiculous.
Needless it shall be to refute this fancy, which falleth to the ground of itself as a *ludibrious* folly of the man.
Tooker, Fabr. of the Church, (1604,) p. 119.

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.
Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgement, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.
To see the buffoonery or action correspond so *ludicrously* with the musick.
Drummond, Trav. p. 52.
Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school

paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoick philosophy. . . *Burke.*

LU'DICROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes. *More, Ant. against Idolatry,* ch. 1.

Boileau used to hint among his intimate friends, that he thought the reason why Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of *ludicrousness,* was to soften the general severity of his poem, and to relieve the reader from the perpetual prospect of the slaughters and deaths with which the Iliad abounded.

Dr. Warton on Dryden's Transl. of Iliad.

LUDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*ludificor,* Lat.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another. *Dict.*

LUDI'FICATORY.* *adj.* [*ludificatoire,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *ludificor,* Lat.] Mocking; making sport; trifling.

In the sacraments of the church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory,* but all thoroughly true. *Barrow,* iii. 39.

LUFF.† *n. s.* [*lofa,* Gothick.] The palm of the hand, used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

To LUFF.† *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

The ship, *luffing* too near the great island, on a sudden stuck fast on a rock.

Randolph's Isl. in the Archipelago, p. 61.

To LUG.† *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga,* Swedish, the hollow of the hand. Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably the Su. Goth. *lugga,* to pull or drag by the hair; ȝeluȝȝian, Sax. to pull, to pluck.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakspeare.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

When savage bears agree with bears,
Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryd.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To pull or shake by the ears. Barret's Alv. 1580. So in the north of England, "to pull by the ears: I'll *lug* thee, if thou dost so." Pegge.

I'm as melancholy as gib cat or a *lugg'd* bear. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

3. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and beltmen never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lags.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG.† *n. s.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs,* and little crabs.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. The ear. Dr. Johnson confines the use of this word to Scotland, without any example; but it is certainly common enough in England. [from the verb *lug.*]

There's no man colour smells, or sees a sound,
Nor sucks the labour of the honey-bee
With's hungry *lugs,* nor binds a gaping wound
With's slippery eye-balls: every faculty
And object have their due analogy.

More, Life of the Soul, ii. 97.

With hair in character, and *lugs* in text.

Cleaveland.

3. A land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.

Spenser, F. Q.

LU'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakspeare.*

What do you mean
To doat thus on such *luggage?* *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me. *Milton, P. R.*

How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*
O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,
To oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage,* and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LU'GSAIL.* *n. s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast. *Ash.*

LUGU'BRIOUS.† *adj.* [*lugubre,* French; *lugubris,* Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

To act no passionate, *lugubrious,* tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 546.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many men's humiliations. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Most of them [pictures] represent devout *lugubrious* events.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 41.

LUKE, or LEUKE.* *adj.* [plæc, Saxon.] Not fully hot. See LUKEWARM.

Prompt. Parv.

LU'KENESS, or LE'UKENESS.* *n. s.* [from *luke.*] Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*

LU'KEWARM.† *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth,* in Sax. is hleoð; in old Frisick *hlij;* in Dutch *liewte;* whence probably our *luke,* to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot.* Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Saxon, plæc, warm: which was also pleonastically accompanied with paþm, viz. plæc-paþm: whence: our *luke-warm.* See Lye, edit. Manning. See also LEW.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

Water is not sodeynly by the fyre made hote to the uttermost, but fyrste cometh bytwene a lytell warmenes, as we myght saye *luke warme,* whiche is neyther very hote, nor very colde, but in a meane bytwene both. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 49.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Spenser, F. Q.*

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison, Cato.*

LU'KEWARMLY.† *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth. *Sherwood.*
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. s.* [from *lukewarm.*]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness.* *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness,* or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Sprat.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness.* *Swift.*

To LULL.† *v. a.* [*lulla,* Su. Goth. *lallo,* Lat. See also LULLABY.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to draw to sleep. This is the oldest sense of the word.

In her barme this litel child she laid,
With ful sad face, and gan the child to blisse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan it kisse. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

There trickled softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Emongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton, Arcades.*

These, *lull'd* by nightingales, embracing slept. *Milton, P. L.*

In England we very frequently see people *lulled* aleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and distortions of enthusiasm. *Addison, Spect.* No. 407.

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

Fortune false doth *lull* them in her lap. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 327.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall *lull* him in her flowery lap. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

No more these scenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd,*
And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson, Spring.*

LULL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Power or quality of soothing.

My lord, your stay was long, and yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest. *Young, Revenge.*

LU'LLABY.† *n. s.* [*Lallus*, Lat. "Quem nutricum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus." From *lull*: it is observable, that the nurses call sleep *by by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*. Dr. Johnson.—"Dr. Johnson is probably mistaken in supposing that the nurses' *by* signifies sleep, otherwise than as a contraction of *lullaby*. It is to be wished, that Mr. Holt White had favoured us with some proof that to *lull* originally signified to *sleep*, and that its present sense, *to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound*, is but a secondary one, retained after the primitive import had become obsolete. The same ingenious critic proceeds to state that *by* means *house*, and therefore *lullaby* is to *go to house* or *cradle*. There is so much plausibility in this conjecture, that it is almost a pity to be obliged to dissent from it. Though it cannot be disputed that *by* signifies a *dwelling*, it is presumed that this sense is as unconnected with the word in question as Dr. Johnson's *sleep*. It would be a hopeless task to trace the origin of the northern verb *to lull*, which means to *sing gently*; but it is evidently connected with the Gr. λαλεω, to speak, or λαλλη, the sound made by the beach at sea. Thus much is certain, that the Roman nurses used the word *lalla* to quiet their children, and feigned a deity called *Lallus*, whom they invoked on that occasion: the *lullaby*, or tune itself, was called by the same name. As *lallare* meant to *sing lalla*, to *lull* might in like manner denote the singing of the nurse's *lullaby* to induce the child to sleep.—In an old ballad, printed by Mr. Ritson, Anc. Songs, p. 198., the burden is *lully, lullaby, lullyby*, sweete baby; from which it seems probable, that *lullaby* is only a comparatively modern contraction of *lully baby*, the first word being the legitimate offspring of the Rom. *lalla*." Douce. Illustr. of Shakspeare, vol. 2. p. 111.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heavens' rolling circles kest,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet *lullaby*;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby. Shaksp.

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further. — Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shaksp.*

Whiles hounds, and horns, and sweet melodious birds,
Be unto us, as is a nurse's song
Of *lullaby*, to bring her babe to sleep.
Titus Andronicus.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LU'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *lull.*] A dandler; one who fondles children.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

LUM.* *n. s.* The chimney of a cottage. Northumberland. Pegge. Used in Yorkshire also, and in Scotland; and is supposed by Sibbald to be from the Sax. leom, *light*, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof." But Dr. Jamieson refers it to the Welsh *llumon*, a chimney, "which Owen deduces from *llum*, that which shoots up, or ends, in a point."

LUMBA'GO. *n. s.* [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.]

Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBAL.* } *adj.* [*lumbaris*, Lat. from *lum-*
LU'MBAR. } *bi*, the loins.] In anatomy, pertaining to the loins.

LU'MBER.† *n. s.* [loma, ȝeloma, Saxon, household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an house, Dutch.]

1. Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value; old stuff. *Cockeram.*

The very bed was violated
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongst the common *lumber*. *Otway.*

One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.
If to some useful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden, Juv.*

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber*. *Grew.*

The poring scholiasts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;
A *lumber*-house of books in every head. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Harm; mischief. Lancashire. *Pegge.*

To LU'MBER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

Fallow ground is (usually) an indigested thicket, *lumbered* all over with weeds, and briars, and thorns, and thistles. *Sedgwicke, Serm.* (1642,) p. 5.

In Rollo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden.*

LU'MBRICAL.* *adj.* [from *lumbricus*, Lat. a worm.] In anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

LU'MINARY. *n. s.* [*luminare*, Latin, *luminaire*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island. *Bentley.*

To LU'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate. *Cockeram.*

LUMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lumen.*] Emission of light. *Dict.*

To LU'MINE.* *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To illuminate; to lighten intellectually.

With admiration of their passing light,
Blinding the eyes, and *lumining* the spright.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

LU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*lumineux*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its first convex divides
The *luminous* inferiour orbs inclos'd,
From chaos. *Milton, P. L.*

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley.*

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Shining; bright.

The most *luminous* of the prismatick colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton, Opticks.*

LU'MINOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *luminous.*] In a bright or shining manner.

LU'MINOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *luminous.*] Brightness; emission of light: as, the *luminousness* of the sea: a philosophical term.

That *luminousness* that appears in some eyes. *Spence, Crito.*

LUMP. *n. s.* [*lompe*, Teut.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*

A wretch is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Every fragrant flower, and odorous green,
Were sorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke.*

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Why might there not have been, in this great mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Keil against Burnet.*

3. Mass undistinguished.

All men's honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one *lump*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addison.*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley, Serm.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the same scale. *Addison.*

LU'MPFISH.† *n. s.* [*lump* and *fish*.] A sort of fish: thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl*.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH.† *adj.* [*lompsch*, Teut. stupidus, piger. Kilian.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Lifting up his *lompish* head. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 43.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpish*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish*. *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet wou'd lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the *lumpish* mass to move. *Dryden.*

LU'MPISHLY.† *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood.*

LU'MPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lumpish*.] Stupid heaviness.

The Lord was well acquainted with the dulnesse and *lumpishnesse* of our hearts. *Exposit. of Solomon's Song*, (1585,) p. 209.

Such repugnancy and resistance there is yet remaining in those, which are most obedient; such heaviness and *lumpishness* in those which are most ready and diligent. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, p. 59.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LU'NACY.† *n. s.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shaksp.*

If we bid all reason, and history, and human helps and acquisitions, quite adieu, the world will never be rid of religious *lunacies* and fancies. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 251.

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR.† } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*,
LU'NARY. } Lat.]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the *lunar* world securely pry. *Dryden.*

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The figure of its seed much resembles a horse-shoe, which Baptista Porta had thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a *lunary* representation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Resembling the moon; orbed like the moon.

The *lunar* horns that bind
The brow of Isis, cast a blaze around. *Dryden, Ov.*

In their right hand a pointed dart they wield;
The left, for ward, sustains a *lunar* shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

LU'NARY. *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, French.] Monwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* distilling. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

LU'NATED.† *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner. *Brown, Trav.* (1685,) p. 54.

LU'NATICK.† *adj.* [*lunatique*, Fr. *lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lord have mercy on my sone, for he is *lunatyk*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xvii.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

LU'NATICK. *n. s.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION. *n. s.* [*lunaison*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH.† } *n. s.* [Minsheu derives it
LU'NCHEON. } from *lonja*, Spanish; Skinner from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teut. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*. Dr. Johnson. — Minsheu's derivation seems to be the true one. The Spanish *lonja*, a great slice, is particularly applied to *bacon*. See LONJA, Dict. Acad. Españ. And thus, in our early usage of *luncheon*: "Witnesse their double chynnes, and fat *lunchions* of flesh on their bodies." The Cautelles of the Masse, 8vo. 1584. Serenius, however, notices the Swed. *luns*, *kluns*, massa.]

1. As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stood'st staring like an oaf,
I slic'd the luncheon from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the mess. *Gay.*

2. A kind of meal between breakfast and dinner. Now a common colloquial expression. Formerly it was an afternoon's repast, between dinner and supper.

LUNE.† *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

A troop of Janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts.*

2. Fit of lunacy or frenzy; mad freak. The French say of a man fanstastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hanmer.*

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* o'the king!
Beshrew them!
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

3. A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk. [Su. Goth. *lina*, funis.]

LU'NET.* *n. s.* [from *luna*, Lat.] A little moon; an attendant upon a planet.

There have been further discoveries made of the visible and material heavens, in these later ages, than ever were known to our predecessors; who could never have believed, that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets, as our late perspectives have descried. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 10.

LUNE'TTE. n. s. [French.] A small half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LUNG.* *n. s.* See LUNGS.

LUNGE.* *n. s.* See LONGE.

1. A thrust.
2. A violent kick of a horse.

LU'NGEOUS.* *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Spiteful; malicious. Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. Grose. And, I believe, in Cheshire.

LU'NGIS.* *n. s.* [*longis*, Fr. *longone*, Ital. from λογγάζω, to be slow, Trippault; from *longus*, q. d. to be a long time about an affair, Menage. See *To* LOUNGE.] A lubber. Barret, Alv. 1580. A dreaming, drowsy fellow; also, one who being sent on an errand is long in returning. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Not now in use, though obvious in the modern *lounger*.

LUNGS.† *n. s.* pl. [lungen, Saxon; *long*, Dutch; *lung*, German. The singular number in our language is rarely used.

It occurs in the summary of Du Bartas, 1621, p. 284. "The *lung* is nourished by a spiritual and vaporous blood." Again, "The *lung* is the instrument of the voice."]

1. The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me.
Shakspeare.

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron *lungs*;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met.
Dryden.

2. Formerly a cant term for a person; denoting a large and strong-voiced man, as Coles has observed; and also a chymical servant, a sort of under workman in the art.

That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

LU'NGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden.

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*.
Harvey on Consumptions.

LU'NGWORT.† *n. s.* [lungen-pyrt, Saxon; *pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The match-cord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *n. s.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Where stalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year.
Dryden, Georg.

LU'PINE.* *adj.* [*lupinus*, Latin.] Like a wolf.

Their physiognomy is canine, &c. *lupine*, or leonine; for, we read, some men had lionly looks.
Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.

LURCH. *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phrase.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And *leave* us *in the lurch*? *Denham.*

But though thou'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch*. *Hudibras.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch*. *L'Estrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at last.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by some of their late refinements. *Addison, Guardian.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.
Shakspeare.

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurcht* all swords o'the garland. *Shak. Coriol.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation.
South.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER.† *n. s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

Is not love a *lurcher*, that taketh men's stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh, their hearts that they cannot fight, their eyes that they cannot sleepe?
Lily, Endimion.

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst every honest tongue Stop thief resounds.
Gay.

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not now used. *Barret.*

LU'RDAN.* *n. s.* [*lourdin*, old French, stupid, clownish; *lourdat*, a dunce; *lurdus*, low Lat. from *lourd*; Teut. *loerd*. See LOORD. Serenius derives the word from the Goth. *lort*, stercus.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person; a worthless person. Used in Lancashire and other parts of the north.

Lo! here we have the kynge's scale:
What, *lurden*, art thou wode?
Old Song of Adam Bell, P. ii.

Lourdans or clownes attired in their ordinary worky-day clothes.
Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 228.

LU'RDAN.* } *adj.* [*lourdin*, Fr.] Blockish;
LU'RDY. } stupid; lazy; sluggish.
Cotgrave, and Grose.

LURE. *n. s.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shaks.*

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend.
Denham.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent?
Milton, P. R.

Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his superiour eye,
And griev'd to see him pass contemptuous by.
Madden.

To LURE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

Those falconers clammering up and down, from hill to hill, and *luring* all along, lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 134.

To LURE.† *v. a.*

1. To bring hawks to the lure.

With empty hond men may no haukes *lure*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

2. To attract; to entice; to draw. [*lura*, allicere, Goth. Serenius.]

A little matter will *lure* or scare the common people into civil and religious fashions, if they have easy leaders and bold dictators.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 154.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton, P. L.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lured* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendent trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science *lures* the learned eye.
Gay, Trivia.

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson, Summer.*

To LURK.† *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See *To* LURCH. Dr. Johnson.—*Lurch* may be from *loeren*; or rather from the Danish *lurer*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking, or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush. See Dr. Jamieson in V. *To* LOURE, where it is observed that Serenius and Ihre both trace our word to the Su. Goth. *lurk*.

See also Spegel, Gloss. Su. Goth. V. LURKEN.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Millbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theevishly loiter and *lurke*.
Tusser, Husbandry.

If sinners entice thee, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

The wife, where danger or dishonour *lurks*,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays.
Milton, P. L.

See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree.
Dryden, Æn.

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER.† *n. s.* [from *lurk*.] A loiterer; one that lies in wait: a thief that lies in wait.

If this lawless *lurker* had ever had any taste of the civil or canon law.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 129.

It was well known what a bold *lurker* schism was. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23.

LU'RRY.* *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A crowd; a throng; a heap.

And is the *lurry* of lawyers quite worn out?
World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 135.

A *lurry* and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue. *Ibid.* p. 187.

We are not to leave duties for no duties, and to turn prayer into a kind of *lurry*.
Milton, Iconoclastes, ch. 16.

LU'SCIOUS.† *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but Skinner more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably from the old word *lush*, juicy, succulent, rank, lusty. See LUSH. *Luscious* is usually written *lushious* in our old lexicography.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

Pert wit and *luscious* eloquence have lost their relish. *Burnet, Pastoral Care.*

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as colloquintida.
Shakspeare, Othello.

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground.
Milton, Comus.

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste.
Dryden.

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweetly to a great degree. *Sherwood.*

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. s.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH.† *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *lousche*. Dr. Johnson from Hanmer. — But the word has no connection with the Fr. *lousche*, and no reference to colour, where Shakspeare applies it to the *grass*, in the solitary instance of the word given by Dr. Johnson. It appears to have been usually applied to plants, and to denote their juicy, full, succulent, and rank state. All the old editions of Shakspeare read "*lushious* woodbine," in the Mids. Night's Dream; where modern criticism has substituted *lush*.

Lush and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.
Golding, Transl. of Ovid, (1587.)

Shrubs *lush*, and almost like a grystle.
Golding, Transl. of Jul. Solinus, (1587.)

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks? how green? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LUSK.† *adj.* [*lasche*, French; from the Goth. *loskr*, sluggish, crafty. Serenius.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

LUSK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A lubber; a sot; a lazy fellow.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Els had we never had so many lecherous *luskes* among them.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. fol. 61. b.

To LUSK.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be idle; to lie idle, unemployed; to be careless.

He is my foe; friend thou not him, nor forge him arms, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonoured.
Warner, Albion's Eng. (1596,) p. 147.

Themis selfe
Would be cashier'd from one poor scrap of pelfe:
If that she were incarnate in our time,
She might *luske* scorned in disdained slime,
Shaded from honour.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) ii. 5.

Not that I mean to feign an idle God,
That *lusks* in heaven, and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice; —
——————— but I conceive
In God care, counsel, justice, mercy, might,
To punish wrongs, and patronize their right.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, (1621,) p. 141.

LU'SKISH.† *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

Any swineherd's brat, that lousie came
To *luskish* Athens.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) i. 3.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.

He shooke off *luskishness*; and, courage chill, Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 35.

LUSO'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixt *lusorious* lots; whom Gataker well confutes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 271.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lusorious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bp. Sanderson.*

LU'SORY.† *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play.

How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance!
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 120.

They supply it with their lances in *lusory* skirmishes on horseback, wherein their dexterity cannot be too much admired.
L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 218.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts on the Mind.*

LUST.†. *n. s.* [luſt, Saxon; *lust*, Dutch; from the Gothick, *lustus* desire; and not the participle of the Sax. lyſtan, to list, to desire, as Mr. H. Tooke pretends. See the first sense of the word.]

1. Desire; inclination; will. This primary sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. Seamen yet use this sense in respect to the inclination of the ship, when she heels.

He that hath more *lust* to cry.
Sidney, Dial. between two Shepherds.

And Nemertea learned well to rule her *lust*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 51.

Little *lust* had she to talk of aught.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 21.

Let me be privileg'd by my place, and message,
To be a speaker free; when I am hence,
I'll answer to my *lust*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Exod.* xv. 9.

2. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is, think not at all of it.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

3. Any violent or irregular desire.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wilincss they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

4. Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To LUST.† *v. n.* [Sax. luſtan; Goth. *lustan*.]

1. To desire carnally.

This is she,
That with her lust wins infamy.
If *lusting* love be so disgrac't,
Die before you live unchast:
For better die with honest fame,
Than lead a wanton life with shame.
Greene, Philomela, (1615.)

Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 7.

4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

LU'STER.* *n. s.* [from *lust.*] One who is inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women! *Dr. Clerke, Serm.* (1637,) p. 499.

LU'STFUL.† *adj.* [*lust* and *full.* Sax. luſtfull.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Spenser. F. Q.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd *Milton, P. L.*

3. Vigorous. Not in use.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so griefful to your grace,
As these most wretched tidings that I bring. *Sackville, Trag. of Gorboduc,* (1561.)

LU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *lustful.*] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lustful.* Sax. luſtfulneſ.] Libidinousness. *Sherwood.*

LU'STIHEAD.† } *n. s.* [from *lusty.*] Vi-
LU'STIHOOD. } gour; sprightliness; corporal ability

To see thee succeed in thy father's stead,
And flourish in flowres of *lustihead*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustihead*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* deject. *Shakspeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustyhood*. *Shakspeare.*

Frenchmen have been neighing after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless *lustihood*. *Pursuits of Literature.*

LU'STILY.† *adv.* [luſtlice, Sax.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

Old Hubberdin, as he was dauncing with his doctours *lustilie* in the pulpit, against the hereticks, how he stampt and tooke on I cannot tell, but crash quoth the pulpit, downe commeth the dauncer, and there lay Hubberdin not dauncing but sprawling in the midst of his audience. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Bp. Latimer.*

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southerne.*

LU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *lusty.*] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight, —
[He] with good speed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden, Pers.*

LU'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *lust.*] Not vigorous; weak; languid; lifeless.

Lustless, far from game. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

The rather lambs bene starved with cold,
All for their maister is *lustlesse* and old. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

In his *lustlesse* limbs, through evil guise,
A shaking fever raign'd continually. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The throstle, with shrill sharps, as purposely he song
To awake the *lustlesse* sun: or chiding, that so long
He was in coming forth. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

LU'STRAL. *adj.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

To LU'STRATE.* *v. a.* [*lustro*, Latin.] To purify.

The parts of this work, as fast as I could finish them, were *lustrated* by your gracious eye, and consummated by your judicious observations. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* Dedication.

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then we must purge, and cleanse, and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 638.

LUSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assembles, whose united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys, Par. of Job.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Should Io's priest command,
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;
Through desarts they wou'd seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden, Juv.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South, Serm.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. s.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
— Lest it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly! where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison, Ov.*

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies:
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A sconce with lights.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope, Hor.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke.*

To LU'STRE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To render bright; to illuminate.

In the same instant that God made the sun,
With it this glorious light we see begun,
Which *lustred* half the earth. *Heywood, Hier. of Angels,* (1635,) p. 122.

LU'STRING. *n. s.* [from *lustre.*] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring.*

LU'STROUS.† *adj.* [from *lustre.* Fr. *lustreux.* Donne has written our word *lustrious*: "a *lustrious* beauty and excellency of workmanship." Hist. of the Septuagint, ed. 1633. p. 62.] Bright; shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin,
good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LU'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A space of five years; properly, the completion of fifty months.

Allowing for each of those a *lustrum* or quinquenal. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 140.

Prolonging them, with greater comfort, to so many years or *lustras*. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 264.

We push time from us, and we wish him back;
Lavish of *lustrums*, and yet fond of life. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

LU'STWORT. *n. s.* [*lust* and *wort.*] An herb.

LU'STY.† *adj.* [*lustigh*, Teut.]

1. Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

Making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle. *Psalms.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

2. Beautiful; handsome. This and the two following senses are unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; and indeed they are now not used.

Laodomie, his *lustie* wife. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacint;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Pleasant; delightful.

How fresh my flowers bene spred,
Dyed in lilly white and cremsin red,
With leaves engrained in *lustie* green. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

4. Saucy; sturdy.

The confident and over *lusty* French
Do the low-rated English play at dice. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the campe.
North, Transl. of Plutarch.

LU'TANIST.† *n. s.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

The *lutenists* therefore are men of fine genius.
Tatler, No. 153.

I can call the lutanist and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day.
Johnson, Rasselas, ch. 2.

LUTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]
1. Living in mud.
2. Of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind.
Grew.

LUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*lutatus*, Lat.] The method of cementing chymical vessels close together. See *To* LUTE.

LUTE.† *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French. Dr. Johnson.— Some derive this word from the Arab. *a-oude*, whence the Spanish *laud* or *laut*, supposed by Bochart to be the chelys or testudo of the ancients. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 203. The German *laute* is also testudo, and the verb *lauten*, sonum modulare sive id fiat ore sive instrumento. See Wachter. The Su. Goth. word is *luta.*]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*.
Peacham.

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope, St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity.
Arbuthnot.

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whispering woods, and *lute*-resounding waves.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. [from *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To LUTE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. French, *luter.*] To close with lute, or chemist's clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Iron may be so heated, that being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire.
Wilkins, Math. Magic.

Then appeared a large glass-bottle, wherein was *luted up* a famous necromancer.
L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 48.

LU'TER.* } *n. s.* [from *lute*. *Lutist* is a
LU'TIST. } word more regularly formed than *lutanist.*] A player on the lute. Huloet and Barret thus define the *luter*. Dr. Johnson notices neither that nor *lutist*.

His [Strada's] imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a *lutist* and a nightingale. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 254.

LU'TESTRING.* *n. s.*
1. The string of a lute. Sherwood. And see the example from Arbuthnot in LUTE.
2. A kind of silk. SEE LUSTRING.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the *lutestring* trollope.
Goldsmith, Ess. 15.

LU'THERAN.* *n. s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther. See LUTHERANISM.

I know her son,
A spleeny *Lutheran*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *Lutherans* constantly pressed the unsophisticated tenet of the atonement, not contractedly in a calvinistical, but comprehensively in a Christian point of view.
Laurence, Serm. 3.

LU'THERAN.* *adj.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther.

The king desired the *Lutheran* divines to approve his second marriage; they begged his excuse in writing. *Burnet, Hist. of the Ref.* B. 2.

If we contemplate them [the Articles of the Church of England] in this view, or rather such of them as will become the subject of investigation, we find, that far from being framed according to the system of Calvin in preference to all others, they were modelled after the *Lutheran* in opposition to the Romish tenets of the day.
Laurence, Serm. 1.

LU'THERANISM.* } *n. s.* The doctrine of
LU'THERISM. } Luther. Protestantism is divided into *Lutheranism* and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century. *Guthrie.*

Lutherism increased daily in the university.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1526.

In this country, where the light of literature could not be concealed, nor the love of truth suppressed, *Lutheranism* found numerous proselytes, who were known by the appellation of "the men of the new learning." *Laurence, Serm.* 1.

LU'THERN.* *n. s.* [*lucarne*, Fr. *lucerna*, Lat.] An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building. See the third sense of LANTERN.

LU'TULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put
To LU'XATE. } out of joint; to disjoint.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wiseman.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall,
Lux'd his neck-joint, and spinal marrow bruis'd.
Philips.

LUXA'TION.† *n. s.* [*luxation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *luxo*, Latin.]
1. The act of disjointing.

If the straining and *luxation* of one joint can so afflict us, what shall the racking of the whole body, and the torture of the soul?
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.

Why this mangling and *luxation* of passages?
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 50.

2. Any thing disjointed.

If thou wert laid up of the gout, or some rupture, or *luxation* of some limb, thou wouldst not complain to keep in. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

This joint may be kept from *luxation*.
Smith on Old Age, p. 59.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE.† *n. s.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Prior. But Shenstone uses it; though indeed it is a word unworthy of English usage.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

Above or Persian *luxe*, or Attic art,
The rude majestic monument arose.
Shenstone, Eleg. 21.

LUXU'RIANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *luxurians*,
LUXU'RIANCY. } Latin. This word is noticed by Heylin, in 1656, as unusual and uncouth. But *luxuriancy* had been used some years before that date.] Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

The rankness and *luxuriancy* of our tempers in this kind ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation, than a ground for our manuring and culture.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. 1. (1648,) p. 143.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe the alternate breast
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thomson, Summer.*

LUXU'RIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon, Ess.*

The mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, P. L.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden, Pref. to Ov. Ep.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

LUXU'RIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *luxuriant.*] Abundantly.

The auburn locks, and the taper arms, of the Saxon dame are most *luxuriantly* illustrated.
Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 81.

To LUXU'RIATE.† *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

I could more willingly have *luxuriated*, and better satisfied myself and others.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

For all this harm, which apparently follows surfeiting and drunkenness, see how we rage and *luxuriate* in this kind!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 71.

Corn *luxuriates* in a better mould.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 454.

The tongue, that nimble interpreter of the mind, when it doth most *luxuriate* in variety of expressions, is yet so bounded, that of necessity it must utter all conceptions of the mind in a few words.
Hartlib, Reform. of Schools, (1642,) p. 47.

'Tis worth enough, if a young gallant can
Look big, *luxuriate*, and write gentleman!
Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 30.

The gay girl, as was her fate,
Doth wanton and *luxuriate*.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 46.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them that it was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and a most royal thing to labour.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 19.

LUXU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.]
1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
2. Administring to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void.
Milton, P. L.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakspeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.
Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers.
Milton, P. L.

5. Softening by pleasure.
Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians, in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.
Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton, P. L.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.
Hotter hours — you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse *luxuriously* were fed.
Dryden.
He never supt in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LUXU'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *luxurious*.] Voluptuousness; lewdness. *Sherwood.*
When dead's the strength of England's yeomanry:
When inundation of *luxuriousness*
Fats all the world with such gross beastliness;
Who can abstain? what modest brain can hold,
But he must make his shamefac'd muse a scold!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) i. 2.

LU'XURY. *n. s.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.
Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton, P. L.*
Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Lust; lewdness.
Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.
Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.
He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY. A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs; when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaz, Sax. a field. Gibson. When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich, like:* as, *beastly, beastlike; plainly, plainlike.*

LY'AM.* *n. s.* [called also *leam*, and *lyme*. See LIMEHOUND, and LIMMER. Perhaps from the Saxon liȝan, ducere, to lead.] A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound in hand.
My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam's* ty'd,
My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,
My hound then in my *lyam*.
Drayton, Muse's Elizium.

LYCA'NTHROPY.† *n. s.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr. λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man, Gr.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
The world is a wide wilderness, wherein we converse with wild and savage creatures: we think them men; they are beasts. It is contrary to the delusions of *lycanthropy:* there, he that is a man thinks himself a beast. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*
I must resent the calamities of the time, and the desperate case of this nation, who seem to have fallen quite from the very faculty of reason, and to be possessed with a pure *lycanthropy*, with a wolvish kind of disposition to tear one another in this manner. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 58.
He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Bp. Taylor.*
Dr. John Freind [has] given, from Ætius and Oribasius, a description of the madness called *lycanthropy*, of which one of the most striking symptoms was, to wander amongst the sepulchres of the dead. *Warburton, Serm.* 27.

LY'DIAN.* *adj.* Denoting a species of the ancient musick; meaning a soft and slow kind of air.
And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs. *Milton, L'All.*
Softly sweet in *Lydian* measure,
Soon he sooth'd the soul to pleasure. *Dryden, Ode.*
The *Lydian* mood is now in most request.
Philips, Theat. Poet. Pref.
I have mixed unawares too much of the Phrygian; I might change it to the *Lydian*, and soften their riotous tempers: but it is enough: learn from this sample to speak with veneration of ancient musick?
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

To LYE.* See *To* LIE.

LY'ING.† *n. s.* [from *lie*, whether it signifies *to be recumbent*, or *to speak falsely*, or otherwise.]
They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts*, xx. 19.
The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and therefore cures the green-sickness and *lyings-in!* *Spectator.*

LY'INGLY.* *adv.* [from *lying*.] Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*

LYKE. *adj.* for *like*. Spenser.

LYM.* *n. s.* [from *leam* or *lyme*. See LIMEHOUND.] A bloodhound.
Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

LYMPH. *n. s.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.
When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

LY'MPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

LYMPHA'TICK.† *n. s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

1. The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*
Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

2. A lunatick. [*lymphaticus*, Lat. mad.]
All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*
Erroneous fancy shap'd her wild attire;
From Bethlem's walls the poor *lymphatic* stray'd.
Shenstone, Eleg. 16.

LYMPHA'TICK.* *adj.*

1. Denoting the vessels called lymphaticks.
The circulation of the blood, the milky and *lymphatick* vessels, the motion of the heart, &c.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 342.

2. Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastick.
A negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, [he] skipt out, and as in a *lymphatick* rapture unsheathed a long skean or knife.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 27.
Horace either is, or feigns himself, *lymphatic*.
Ld. Shaftesbury.

LY'MPHEDUCT *n. s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.
The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an artery, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain.
Blackmore.

LY'NDEN *tree.* [*tilia*, Lat.] A plant. See LIND.

LYNX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*.
Locke.
What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx's* beam.
Pope.

LYRE. *n. s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.
With other notes than to the Orphean *lyre*.
Milton, P. L.
My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Uphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*
He never touch'd his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

LY'RICAL. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*,
LY'RICK } French.] Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song.
Milton, S. A.
Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryd.*
The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LY'RICK. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.
The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

LY'RIST. *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp.
His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

M Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp:* it is never mute.

M.* A numeral letter signifying one thousand.

MAB.* *n. s.*

1. The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh *mab*, anciently signifying a little child.

O, then, I see queen *Mab* hath been with you:
She is the fairies' midwife; and she comes
In shape no bigger than an agate stone
On the fore-finger of an alderman.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Her chariot of a snail's fine shell,
Which for the colours did excell,
The fair queen *Mab* becoming well.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

This is *Mab*, the mistress fairy
That doth nightly rob the dairy.
B. Jonson, Entert. at Altrope.

With stories told of many a feat,
How faery *Mab* the junkets eat.
Milton, L'All.

2. A slattern. North. Ray, and Grose. See MOB.

To MAB.* *v. a.* To dress carelessly. North. Ray, and Grose.

To MA'BBLE.* *v. a.* To wrap up. See *To* MOBBLE.

Their heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is to be seen of them than their eyes.
Sandys, Travels.

*MACARO'NI.** *n. s.* [Ital. *maccaroni.*]

1. A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice. Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598. A favourite dish among the Italians; and now common, in our own country, at dinners; a sort of vermicelli.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, &c.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

2. A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop. [*maccarone*, Ital.] See also MACAROON.

There is a set of merry drolls whom the common people of all countries admire, and seem to love so well, that they could eat them, according to the old proverb; I mean those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed "pickled herrings;" in France, "Jean pottages;" in Italy, "*maccaronies;*" and in Great Britain, "Jack puddings."
Addison, Spect. No. 47.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *maccaroni*; you can't ride.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebr. p. 84.

MACARO'NICK.* *n. s.* [*macaronique*, Fr.; from the Ital. *maccaroni.*]

1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Ludicrous mixture of languages; a kind of burlesque.

To be travestied or turned into burlesque or *macaronique.*
Bp. Ward, Apol. for the Myst. of the Gos.(1673,) p. 42.

MACARO'NICK.* *adj.* [*macaronique*, Fr. The adjective in both languages is modern: not so the substantive.] Denoting a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. Dr. Johnson, in *macaroon*, has considered this application as derived from the person, the *macaroni*, whom he calls a coarse, rude, low fellow; but it is much more probably from the combination, the mixed food, *maccaroni.*

Our author gives an account of this new species of poetry, since called *macaronic.*
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 357.

MACARO'ON.† *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted. Dr. Johnson.—But see MACARONICK. Donne means not such a person as Johnson has described, but a pert, meddling fellow; a busy body; and the poet has placed the accent on the first syllable. But it was also accented on the last.

Like a big wife at sight of loathed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat,
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain: for yet,
Either my humour or his own to fit; —
He names a price for every office paid,
He saith our wars thrive ill because delay'd.
Donne, Poems, p. 132.

A *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
El. on Donne's Death by R. B. Donne's Poems, (ed. 1650.)

2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. [from the Italian word; whence *macaron*, French.]

MACA'W.† *n. s.* A large species of parrot, distinguished also by the length of its tail. There are three sorts of this bird brought over into Europe. *Chambers.*

Where pheasants, parrots, and *macaws* unfold,
Their many-colour'd plumes, suffus'd with gold.
Anon.

MACAW-TREE. *n. s.*

A species of the *palm-tree*, very common in the Carribee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.
Miller.

MACE.† *n. s.* [maꝫꝫa, Saxon; *maça*, Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*,
Which now thou bearest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. [*mace*, old French; *massa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

Some have an axe, and some a *mace* of stele.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

O murderous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee musick? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Knolles.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick smote.
Milton, P. L.

With his mace their monarch struck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And rising streams a ready passage found.
Dryden.

The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,
They break the bones and make the armour bend.
Dryden.

3. [*macis*, Lat. and old French.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace:* it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACEA'LE. *n. s.* [*mace* and *ale.*] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. s.* [*mace* and *bear.*] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table opposite to the *mace-bearer.* *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE.† *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

No such sad cares, as wont to *macerate*
And rend the greedie minds of covetous men,
Do ever creepe into the shepherd's den.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

Sorrow which contracts the heart, *macerates* the soul, subverts the good estate of the body, hindering all the occupations of it, causing melancholy, and many times death itself.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 25.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not?
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

A vessel — wherein the meat must be *macerated* for a certain season. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 84.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore, *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'CERATION.† *n. s.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean. *Cockeram.*

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

The faith itself, being clear and serene from all clouds of ceremonies, yet retaineth the use of fastings, abstinencies, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real and not figurative. *Bacon, Advan. of Learning*, B. 2.

What *maceration* is there here, with fears and jealousies? *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 26.

Envy is not pleasure, but the *maceration* of the body. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

Long fastings, and *macerations* of the flesh. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 36.

3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

He took only a *maceration* of rhubarb, infused into a draught of white wine and beer. *Rawley, Life of Lord Bacon*, (1657.)

They beat the whole plant in a mortar, roots, stalks, flowers, leaves and all, till it be reduced to a confused mass. Then after *maceration*, fermentation, separation, and other workings of art, there is extracted a kind of ashes or salt. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684,) p. 126.

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MACE-REED. *n. s.* [*typha*.] An herb.

MACHIAVE'LIAN.* *n. s.* [from Nicholas *Machiavel*, a Florentine, of the fifteenth century; who inculcated the most detestable notions, and encouraged the "art of reigning tyrannically." He was an enemy to religion, as well as to sound politicks; for he taught, that the most solemn obligations might be broken, and that no scruples should be entertained of any action that might compass a design.] A follower of the opinions of Machiavel. *Bullokar.*

Subtle *Machiavelians*, and those which are frequently called the prudent. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 46.

As our Saviour said, to forewarn all revolters, "Remember Lot's wife;" so say I, to forewarn all arch-politicians, and cunning *Machiavelians* of this world, Remember poor Naboth's vineyard. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 626.

MACHIAVE'LIAN.* *adj.* Denoting the notions of Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish.

My brain
Italianates my barren faculties
To *Machiavelian* blackness.
The Valiant Welshman, (1615.)

A most barbarous fellow, using *Machiavelian* atheism. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 208.

MA'CHIAVELISM.* *n. s.* [*machiavelisme*, French; from *Machiavel*.] The notions of Machiavel; cunning roguery. See See MACHIAVELIAN. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE.† *v. n.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive; to form schemes; to plot; to conspire against. *Cotgrave.*

How long will you *machinate!*
Persecute with causeless hate! *Sandys, Ps.* p. 96.

MACHINA'TION. *n. s.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscarry,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And *machination* ceases. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltless soul betray;
From those who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay.
Sandys, Paraph. Ps.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish *machinations* come to nought.
Milton, P. R.

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Sprat.*

MA'CHINATOR.* *n. s.* [*machinator*, Lat. *machinateur*, Fr.] One who plots or forms schemes.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. *Glanville, Serm.* x. p. 380.

MACHI'NE.† *n. s.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *masheen*. Dr. Johnson. — But formerly it had the Latin accent, viz. on the first syllable. See the example from Ben Jonson. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is junior by nearly half a century to this.]

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

But who hath them interpreted, and brought
Lucan's whole frame unto us, and so wrought,
As not the smallest joint or gentlest word
In the great mass or *machine* there is stirr'd?
B. Jonson, Verses pref. to May's Lucan, (1627.)

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary power
From that which simply points the hour *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow side
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The changing of the Trojan fleet into water-nymphs is the most violent *machine* in the whole Æneid, and has given offence to several criticks. *Addison, Spect.*

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

4. One name for a stage coach.

MACHI'NERY.† *n. s.* [from *machine*.]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

The Arabians were also famous for other *machineries* of glass. *T. Warton.*

2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

Dryden — gives an account of his design of writing an epick poem on the actions either of Arthur or the Black Prince, and of the *machinery* he intended to have used on that occasion. *Dr. J. Warton.*

MACHI'NING.* *adj.* [from *machine*.] Denoting the machinery of a poem.

Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing; for they were all *machining* work. *Dryden on Epic Poetry.*

MA'CHINIST.† *n. s.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? *Steevens on Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

MA'CILENCY. *n. s.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MACK.* *n. s.* [A corruption of *make*, common in the north of England. Westmoreland and Craven Dialects, &c.] A sort; a kind; a fashion.

MA'CKEREL.† *n. s.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.]

1. A sea-fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;
And that no nymph her noisy food should sell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel*.
King, Cookery.

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,
And speckled *mackerels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love.
Gay, Pastorals.

2. A pander; a pimp. [*maquerel*, old Fr. Minsheu.] Obsolete.

MACKEREL *Gale* seems to be, in Dryden's cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* fresh to market.

They set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel gale*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

MACKEREL *Sky.** A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

Let "water'd" signify a sky that has many high, thin, and small clouds, looking almost like water'd tabby, called in some places a *mackerel sky*. *Hooke, in Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 177.

MACRO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [μακρὸς, long, and λόγος, discourse, Gr.] Long and tedious talk without matter. Bullokar, edit. 1656. It is, in rhetorick, a redundant or too copious style.

MA'CROCOSM.† *n. s.* [*macrocosme*, French; μακρὸς, and κόσμος.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

Throughout all this vast *macrocosm*.
Watson, Quodlibets, (1602,) p. 274.

There is a very rigid and strict analogy and conformity between the *macrocosm* and the microcosm, the world and man. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 70.

MACTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be of the fruits of the ground only, θυσίαν, a sacrifice, or *mactation*.

Shuckford on the Creation, Pref. p. ciii.

MA'CULA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE.† *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

They would not *maculate* the honour of theyr people with such a reproche.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 80. b.

MA'CULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb; *maculatus*, Lat.] Spotted; stained.

Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red.

Moth. Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours.

Shakspeare, Lov. Lab. Lost.

MACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*maculation*, old French.] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

MA'CULE. *n. s.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD.† *adj.* [ȝemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—"It is merely mæꝛꝛ, mæð, (*d* for *t*,) the past tense and past participle of the Sax. metan, somniare, *to mete, to dream*. The verb *mete* was formerly in common use for dream. 'I fell eftsones a slepe, and sodainly me *mette*.' Vis. of P. Pl. 'As he satte and woke, his spirite *mete* that he her saugh.' Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.—The Ital. *matto* is the same Sax. participle, with the Italian terminating vowel. The decided opinion of Menage and Junius, that *matto* is derived from the Greek μάταιος, is overruled in my mind, by the consideration of the time when the word *matto* was first introduced into the Italian language: for the Greek derivatives, in that language, proceed to it through the Latin. And in the Latin, there is nothing which resembles *matto*." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 341.—Mr. Tooke has here overlooked the true etymon. Serenius derives our word from the Goth. *mod*, anger; whence our *mood* for rage, or heat of mind; *moody*, passionate, angry; mobian, Saxon, to be angry. Thus also Mr. Haslam, in his *Observations on Madness*, refers to the Gothick word, without noticing the preceding sophistry of Mr. Tooke; and adds, "It is true that we have now converted the *o* into *a*, and write the word *mad:* but *mod* was anciently employed:

'Yet sawe I *modnesse* laghyng in his *rage*.'

Chauc. Kn. Tale, fol. 1561. p. 6.

There is so great a resemblance between anger and violent madness, that *there is nothing which could more probably have led to the adoption of the term*." Observ. &c. 1809, p. 3. The word *modnesse*, however, which Mr. Haslam has cited, is not the genuine reading of the old poet. The best manuscripts, and correct editions, of Chaucer, read *wodeness* or *woodness*, which is the ancient term for *madness;* and *modnesse* is most undoubtedly an oversight or errour.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, sir, he is *mad*.

—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakspeare.*

This musick mads me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it seems, it will make wisemen *mad*.

Shakspeare.

Cupid, of thee the poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

A bear, enrag'd at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad;*
But who can help his frenzy?

Dryden, Span. Friar.

But some strange graces and odd flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not *mad*. *Pope.*

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone.

Milton, P. L.

3. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: with *on, after, of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatick writing.

Dryden, Pref. to Cleomenes.

The people are not so very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious.

They that are *mad* upon me are sworn together against me. *Ps.* cii. 8.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will witness outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord. *Shakspeare, Cym.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer.

Dryden.

To MAD.† *v. n.*

1. To be mad; to be furious.

Many of them seiden, he hath a devel, and *maddeth*. *Wicliffe, St. John*, x.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise
Of conflicts! *Milton, P. L.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along.

Dryden.

2. To be wild.

Here grows melampode every where,
And teribinth good for goates;
The one my *madding* kids to smere,
The next to heale their throates.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

MAD.† } *n. s.* [*matha*, Goth. maða, Saxon,
MADE. } *maade, mad*, Dutch.] An earth-worm. Essex. *Ray, and Grose.*

MA'DAM.† *n. s.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. It was anciently spoken as in French, with the accent upon the last syllable. Dr. Johnson.—It was anciently also used for mistress, or lady, without being the term of compliment. And vulgarly it is now so used: as, she is a proud *madam*.

She became a glorye ouse *madame* of the earth.

Bale, Yet a Course, (1548,) fol. 38. b.

They have alwaies for lucre's sake gloriously garnished their holy mother, the *madame* of mischiefe. *Bale on the Revel.* P. i. sign. A. vi. b.

Certes, *madame*, ye have great cause of plaint.

Spenser, F. Q.

Madam, once more you look and move a queen!

Philips, Distrest Mother.

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain*.]
MA'DBRAINED. } Disordered in the mind: hotheaded.

I gave my hand oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudesby, full of spleen.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

MA'DCAP. *n. s.* [*mad* and *cap;* either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakspeare.*

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land.

Pope.

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought.

Thomson.

MA'DDER. *n. s.* [mabbepe, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill.*

To MA'DDLE.* *v. n.* To forget; to wander; to be in a kind of confusion. Common in Cumberland, and other parts of

the north. See Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

MADE, participle preterite of *make*.

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be *made* manifest. *St. John*, ix. 3.

MADEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY.† *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin; *madefier*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To moisten; to make wet. *Cockeram.*

MADE'IRA *Wine.** A rich wine made at the island of Madeira.

A cup of *Madeira*, and a cold capon's leg. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

*MADEMOISE'LLE.** *n. s.* [French; *ma damoiselle*, an ancient term of compliment to young ladies.] A miss; a young girl.

Courtiers and court ladies with their grooms and *mademoiselles*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

I cannot fancy that miss in a boarding-school is more an economist than *mademoiselle* in a nunnery. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

MADGEHO'WLET.† *n. s.* [*machette*, Fr. Cotgrave.] An owl. See HOWLET.

MADHE'ADED.* *adj.* [*mad* and *head*.] Hot-headed; full of fancies.

Out, you *madheaded* ape!
A weasel hath not such a deal of spleen,
As you are toss'd with. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

MA'DHOUSE. *n. s.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DID.* *adj.* [*madidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; dropping. Not used. *Bailey.*

MA'DLY.† *adv.* [from *mad*.]

1. Without understanding; furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

2. Wildly; in disorder.

Her matted tresses *madly spread*,
To every sod which wraps the dead
She turns her joyless eyes. *Collins, Ode* 5.

MA'DMAN. *n. s.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still sporting. 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 71.

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Estrange.*

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness and civility to this distemper. *Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

*MADO'NA.** } *n. s.* [Italian; i. e. *mia*
MADO'NNA. } *ma donna*, my lady.]

1. A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses. *Rymer, View of Tragedy*, p. 157.

2. Term of compliment, like *madam*. Not in use.

Olivia. Go to, you're a dry fool; I'll no more of you: besides, you grow dishonest.

Clown. Two faults, *madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MADRI'ER.† *n. s.* [*madrier*, Fr. a plank, or piece of timber, whose grain is full of crooked and speckled streaks. Cotgrave. From *materiarium*, Lat.] "L'isle *Madera* a été dite demesme de *materia*, parcequ'elle est fertile en bois." Menage.]

1. *Madrier*, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

2. A long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like. *Chambers.*

MA'DRIGAL.† *n. s.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Others refer the word to the Italian *madriali*, i. e. *alla madre*, hymns to the virgin mother. The Italians also use *madrigali*, which Florio translates, "a kind of short songs or ditties in Italy." A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls
Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakspeare.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton, Comus.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. s.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: so *ælmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

*MAESTO'SO.** [Ital.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

To MA'FFLE.† *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut. balbutire. Kilian. This word was in use nearly two centuries before the time of Ainsworth, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites as authority for it. See also *To* FAFFLE.] To stammer. The word is still used in the north of England. *Huloet, and Cockeram.*

[He] so stammered, or *maffled* in his talke, that he was not able to bring forth a readie word. *Barret, Tr. of Sueton. in V. Stammer, Alv.* (1580.)

MA'FFLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI'NE.† *n. s.* [*magazin*, French; *magazino*, Italian; from the Arabick *machsan*, a treasure.]

1. A storehouse; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns *Milton, S. A.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden, Virg.*

Useful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*

2. Of late [that is, in the year 1737,] this word, Dr. Johnson says, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*. This miscellany, which gave rise to the *London*, the *Lady's*, and various other *Magazines*, still continues, as Dr. Johnson said of it in his Life of Cave, to enjoy the favour of the world, and is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record.

We essayists, who are allowed but one subject at a time, are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines*, who write upon several. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 9.

MAGAZI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *magazine*.] One who writes an article for a magazine. A bad word.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cock-Lane: if the reader begins to doze upon that, he is quickly roused by an Eastern tale. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 9.

MAGE.† *n. s.* [*magus*, Latin; *mage*, Fr.] A magician.

The hardy Mayd (with love to frend)
First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd
Deep busïed 'bout worke of wondrous end. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 14.

MA'GGOT. *n. s.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; maða, Sax.]

1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small *maggots*. *Ray on Creation.*

From the sore although the insect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in disguise. *Garth.*

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* ostentation:
I do forswear them.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest kersy noes. *Shakspeare.*
To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our breth'ren though by other venters,
Unite them and their different *maggots*,
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*
She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. s.* [from *maggotty.*] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot.*]

1. Full of maggots.
2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unsettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write strait in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

MA'GGOTTYHEADED.* *adj.* [*maggotty* and *head.*] Having a head full of fancies.

He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and *magotieheaded*, and sometimes little better than crased. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 209.

*MA'GI.** *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Wise men of the East.

Not only the philosophers among the Greeks, but even the *magi* in the extremest east.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 36.

The inspired *magi* from the orient came,
Preferr'd my star before their Mithra's flame,
And at my infant feet devoutly fell.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 2.

MA'GIAN.* *adj.* [from *magi.*] Denoting the magi of the East.

A future resurrection was the belief of the *magian* sect so famous all over the east.
Peters on Job, (2d ed. 1757,) p. 406.

Cyrus was a Persian, had been brought up in the religion of his country, and was probably addicted to the *magian* superstition of two independent Beings. *Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible*, p. 160.

MA'GICAL.† *adj.* [*magicus*, Latin; *magique*, French.]

1. Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected.
Shakspeare.

They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, she attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

2. Applied to persons using enchantment. Not common.

Some of the natives are doubtless *magical*; and this reason I give for it: Another gentleman and myself one evening sitting under a tree to avoid a storm, (for at that time it thundered and rained excessively,) a negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, skipped out, and as in a lymphatick rapture unsheathed a long skean or knife, which he brandished about his head seven or eight times, and after muttering as many spells put it up again; then kissed the earth three times: which done, he rose; and upon a sudden the skie cleared, and no more noise affrighted us. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 27.

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*

MAGI'CIAN.† *n. s.* [*magicien*, Fr. Cotgrave; and so Chaucer writes the word; *magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend
To stop devoted charitable deeds?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

An old *magician*, that did keep
The Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,
And, where she lists, makes calmest souls to grieve.
Waller.

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MA'GICK.† *n. s.* [*magia*, Latin; *magie*, French; which language has the adjective *magique*, as in the old dictionary of Cotgrave.

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; sorcery; enchantment.

She once being looft,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his sea wing. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all these motives? *Rogers.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK.† *adj.* [*magicus*, Latin; *magique*, French.]

1. Acting or doing by powers superiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that distill'd by *magick* slights
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Like castles built by *magick* art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear.
Granville.

2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake
Till all thy *magick* structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton, Comus.*

MAGISTE'RIAL.† *adj.* [*magisterial*, old French; from *magister*, Latin.]

1. Such as suits a master.

Such a government is paternal, not *magisterial*.
King Charles.

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt.
Grew, Museum.

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *magisterial.*] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engross all wholly to themselves, *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *magisterial.*] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion and speculation, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 188.

He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and *magisterialness* in judging.
Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 225.

MA'GISTERY. *n. s.* [*magisterium*, Latin.] *Magistery* is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes resins and resinous substances; as those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracted the *magistery* of wine, exposing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magistery* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends.
B. Jonson.

He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of state. *Browne.*

Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself. *Atterbury.*

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

MA'GISTRAL.* *adj.* [*magistral*, French; *magistralis*, low Latin.]

1. Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or master: magisterial. *Cotgrave.*

The whole race or corporation of sheep have sent four ambassadors to this court: — whereupon a great and goodly *magistral* ram of Lincolnshire, in an articulate bleating voice, uttered these words.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 99.

2. Masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning. This sense is also given by Cotgrave.

Opiates, juleps, apozems,
Magistral syrups. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

MA'GISTRAL.* *n. s.* A sovereign medicine: an artificial preparation. See the second sense of MAGISTRAL. Not in use.

I find a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 391.

A cure and *magistral* against melancholy beyond the syrup. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 106.

MAGISTRA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *magistral.*] Despotick authority in opinions.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality.*
Bacon on Learning.

MA'GISTRALLY.† *adv.* [from *magistral.*] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially.

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul so *magistrally.*
Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.

MA'GISTRATE.† *n. s.* [*magistrat*, old French; *magistratus*, Latin.] A man publickly invested with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

They choose their *magistrate!*
And such a one is he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I treat here of those legal punishments which *magistrates* inflict upon their disobedient subjects.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

MAGISTRA'TICK.* *adj.* [from *magistrate.*] Having the authority of a magistrate.

Both civil and religious acts study to conciliate to themselves a majesty, and reverence, by habits and ornaments; by comely robes and costly vests; which, though they are not of the internal and essential glory which is in *magistratick* or ecclesiastick power and order, (which are both divine,) yet are so far not only convenient, but almost necessary, as they help to keep both laws and religion from contempt, and from that vulgar insolence to which seditious and atheistical humours are subject.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 169.

MA'GNA CHA'RTA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

The walls, instead of being adorned with pictures and maps, were hung with many acts of parliament written in golden letters. At the upper end of the hall was the *Magna Charta*, with the Act of Uniformity on the right hand, and the Act of Toleration on the left. *Addison, Spect.* No. 3.

MAGNA'LITY. *n. s.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths.
Brown.

MAGNANI'MITY. *n. s.* [*magnanimité*, Fr.; *magnanimitas*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly hue, and armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity.*
Spenser, F. Q.

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to misery beneath their fears,
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom were propos'd.
Milton, S. A.

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to assume.
Milton, P. R.

In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage, and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits.
Milton, S. A.

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work.
Grew, Cosmol.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war.
Milton on Education.

MA'GNES.* See MAGNET.

MAGNE'SIA.* *n. s.* [*magnesie*, French.] A white alcaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

MA'GNET.† *n. s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] Spenser calls it the *magnes*-stone; and it is so given in Sherwood's dictionary, 1632. The Latin *magnes* is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found. *Magnet* is the Su. Goth. as well as the English word.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* scheme.
Blackmore.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Attractive: having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton, P. L.*

4. *Magnetick* is once used by Milton for *magnet.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Milt. P. R.*

MAGNE'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *magnetical.*] By the power of attraction.

Many green wounds — *magnetically* cured.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 94.

MAGNE'TICALNESS.* } *n. s.* [from *magne-*
MAGNE'TICKNESS. } *tical.*] Quality of being magnetick, or attractive.

The *magnetickness* of their external success.
Waterhous, Com. on Fortescu, (1663,) p. 187.

It related not to the instances of the *magnetical-ness* of lightning. *Hist. of the Royal Soc.* iv. 253.

MA'GNETISM.† *n. s.* [from *magnet*; *magnetisme*, modern French.]

1. The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency. *Reid.*

Very likely that gravity proceeds from a kind of *magnetism*, and attractive virtue in the earth.
Glanville, Pre-exist. p. 130.

Let them tell us then what is the chain, the cement, the *magnetism*, what they will call it, the invisible tie of that union, whereby matter and an incorporeal mind, things that have no similitude nor alliance to each other, can so sympathize by a mutual league of motion and sensation! No, they will not pretend to that. *Bentley, Serm.* ix.

Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Power of attraction.

By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MA'GNIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL.† } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
MAGNI'FICK. } Illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.

They hoped that through liberality of the king, or of the nobles, a more *magnifical* building, able to receive the multitude of that university, should have been erected.
Fulke, Answ. to Frarine, (1580,) p. 42.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory throughout all countries. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

That *magnifick* feast which Ahasuerus made for an hundred and eighty days to the nobles and princes of his empire. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 300.

In this *magnifick* state his progress he
Through his usurp'd world did pretend to make.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 168.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If these *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton, P. L.*

O parent! these are thy *magnifick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton, P. L.*

To MAGNI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] To praise extremely; to commend highly. Not in use.

I cannot with swoln lines *magnificate*
Mine owne poor worth.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. Pr. B. 2. (1599.)

[He] that with oath
Magnificates his merit. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence. *Milton, P. L.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such *magnificence*
Equall'd in all her glories to enshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton, P. L.*

One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons' houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick.
Addison on Italy.

MAGNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Lat.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid: pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton, P. L.*

It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves.
Dryden.

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew, Cosmol.*

MAGNI'FICO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him.
Shakspeare.

All but the old *magnifico* Volpone.
B. Jonson, Fox.

If the Venetians have their senate and *magnificoes*, they [the bees] have the same.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633,) p. 71.

MA'GNIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that encreases, or enlarges.

A merry heart is one of the three Salernitan doctors, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet, which cures all diseases; [and] is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 297.

2. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

Which erroneous doctrine many of our modern divines have dictated privately to their *magnifiers* of manuscripts.
Stafford, Niobe, P. ii. (1611,) p. 109.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

The imagination is a greater *magnifier* than a microscopic glass. *Shenstone.*

To MA'GNIFY.† *v. a* [*magnifico*, Latin; *magnifier*, French.]

1. To praise greatly; to extol highly.

My soul doth *magnify* the Lord. *St. Luke*, i. 46.

2. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify.

The ambassadour, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

Why art thou proud, O dust and vanity, vile earth, stink lapped up in silk, *magnified* dung, gilded rottenness! *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 67.

3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

The Lord his God was with him, and *magnified* him exceedingly. 2 *Chron.* i. 1.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified*, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To raise in pride or pretension.

He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Dan.* xi. 36.

If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart.
Dan. viii. 25.

5. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

They *magnyfien* hemmes, [in the present version, enlarge the borders of their garments.]
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxiii. 5.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass?
Granville.

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*.
Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

6. A cant word for *to have effect*.

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

MAGNI'LOQUENCE.* *n. s.* [*magniloquentia*, Lat.] A lofty manner of speaking: boasting. *Cockeram.*

Our author might have seen how all the other sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 44.

MA'GNITUDE. *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns.
Milton, S. A.

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgement.
King Charles.

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heaven and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd.
Milton, P. L.

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden, Juv.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton, Opticks.*

MAGNO'LIA.* *n. s.* An exotick plant, commonly called the laurel-leaved tulip tree. Miller specifies four kinds of it.
G. Mason.

The rich *magnolias* claim
The station. *W. Mason, English Garden.*

MA'GOT-PIE.* See MAGPIE.

MA'GPIE.† *n. s.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Steevens calls it a contraction of the old French *magot*; and our word was also *magot-pie*, as in the example from Shakspeare's Macbeth, where Dr. Johnson has given it *magpies* instead of *magot-pies*. Minsheu and Cotgrave call this bird a *magatapie*. Yet it is most likely from *mag*, a colloquial expression in some places for *chatter*; especially as the bird is also known by the vulgar name of *chatter-pie*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Dissimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE. *n. s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAHO'GANY.* *n. s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the gulf of Mexico. In French, *Bois d'Acajou*.

There are many beautiful varieties [of timbers] adapted for cabinet work; — among others, the bread-nut, the wild-lemon, and the well-known *mahogany*. *Guthrie, of Jamaica.*

MAHO'MEDAN.* } *n. s.* A mussulman; a
MAHO'METAN. } professor of the religion of Mahomet.
MAHO'METIST. } Our old lexicography
MAHU'METAN. } writes the word *Mahumetan*. The most usual, though not correct, way of writing it, is *Mahometan*. "I call him every where *Mahomet*, although *Mohammed* be the alone true and proper pronunciation of the name." Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Pref.

The subjection of Papists to their judges doth no more prove their religion to be true, than the obedience of *Mahometists* to their superiours both in cases of religion, and of the commonwealth, doth justify their sect to be of the religion of God.
Fulke, Retentive, &c. (1580,) p. 84.

It is the custom of the *Mahometans*, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran.
Addison, Spect. No. 85.

The *Mahomedans* are enthusiasts.
Guthrie, of Egypt.

MAHO'METAN.* *adj.* Denoting the followers or the religion of Mahomet.

My purpose was to give an account first of the controversies, which miserably divided those Eastern churches; and then of that grievous calamity and ruin, which happened to them thereupon, through that deluge of *Mahometan* tyranny and delusion which overwhelmed all those provinces in which they were planted.
Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, Pref. p. xv.

MAHO'METANISM.* } *n. s.* The religion
MAHO'METISM. } of Mahometans.
MAHO'METRY. }
MAHU'METISM. }

The standers by, to joy his initiation into *Mahometry*, salute him by the name of mussulman.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 307.

Pity, that so noble a place, and so populous, should continue so long uncivilized and corrupted by *Mahometism* and Gentilism; which, as with an impure breath, has infected the whole island.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 22.

Who now sustains a Persian storm:
There hell (that made it) suffers schism:
This war, forsooth, was to reform
Mahumetism.
Fanshaw, Poems, (1676,) p. 210.

That abominable imposture of *Mahometism.*
Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, Pref. p. 9.

He thought popery and *Mahometanism* were equally dangerous to Christianity.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 170.

To MAHO'METANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *mahometan.*] To render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans.

From these differential marks, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and *mahometanised* without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

MA'HOUND.* *n. s.* A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet; sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character. It is said to have been common in the religious interludes. See TERMAGANT.

Like *Mahound* in a play,
No man dare him withsay. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 158.

When judgement in causes of religion is committed to soche monstruous *mahoundes,* what godlynesse can followe?
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 5.

He gan to curse and sweare,
And vow by *Mahoune* that he should be slaine.
Spenser, F. Q.

MAID.† } MAI'DEN. } *n. s.* [Icel. *megda;* Saxon, mægden, mæden; Dutch, *maegd.* See MAY. Our *maid* was formerly *may.*]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids,* could not fill up
The cistern of my lust, *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden,* as thou say'st he is. *Shakspeare.*

I am not solely led
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens.* *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid;*
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day.
Dryden, Juv.

Let me die, she said,
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid.*
Dryden.

2. A woman servant.

My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakspeare.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.
Prior.

3. Female. [mæden-cild, Sax.]

If she bear a *maid* child. *Lev.* xii. 5.

At sea in childbed died she, but brought forth
A *maid* child call'd Marina. *Shakspeare. Pericles.*

4. In some places, maiden is the name of a tub in which linen is washed.

MAID.† *n. s.* [*raia vel squatina minor.*] A species of skate fish.

The — *mayd,* and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 25.

MA'IDEN.† *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favor'd once. *Addison, Ov.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shakspeare.*

When I am dead, strew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

3. Applied to assizes; meaning where no person is condemned to die.

MA'IDEN.* *adj.* [not a corruption of the old French *magne,* or *mayne,* as Mr. Warton has asserted; but rather perhaps the Saxon, mægen, great, strong; mægn, strength. But Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, says, that the word "as applied to a fortress, or fortified town, meant properly one that had never been taken, or was deemed impregnable; and still holds, in military language." Strong; impregnable.

At Cattle Well near Wooller — is an intrenchment called by this same name of the *maiden* castle. *Wallis, Hist. of Northumberland.*

The old Roman camp near Dorchester in Dorsetshire, a noble work, is called *maiden* castle, the capital fortress in those parts. We have *maiden* down in Somersetshire with the same signification.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 13.

To MA'IDEN.* *v. n.* To speak or act demurely like a maiden.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and overly request:
"Come, will ye dine with me this holy day?"
I yielded, though he hop'd I would say nay;
For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse;
"Alack, sir, I were loath; another day, —
"I should but trouble you, — pardon me, if you may;" —
No pardon should I need: for, to depart
He gives me leave, and thanks too, in his heart!
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 3.

MA'IDENHAIR. *n. s.* [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum.*] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal use.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair.* *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. } MA'IDENHODE. } MA'IDENHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *maiden.*]

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood,*
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den?
Fairfax.

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhead.*
Fairfax.

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood,* cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakspeare.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with some negligent performance.
Wotton.

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's *maidenhead,*
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed.
Crashaw.

MAI'DENLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *maidenly.*] The behaviour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

MA'IDENLIP. *n. s.* [*lappago.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'IDENLIKE.* *adj.* [*maiden* and *like;* mæðenlic, Saxon.] Like a maiden; modest; decent.

A little before the beginning of this interval did Honorius the third appoint the Carmelites to go in white, that they might look more *maidenlike;* and decreed that they should be called the family of the Virgin.
More, Expos. of the Sev. Churches, p. 79.

MA'IDENLY.† *adj.* [*maiden* and *like;* mæðenlic, Sax.] Like a maid; gentle; modest; timorous; decent.

'Tis not *maidenly;*
Our sex as well as I, may chide you for it.
Shakspeare.

You virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become? *Shakspeare.*

Under the veil of *maydenly* priesthood.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 164.

That same *maidenly* saint was subject to the like manner of scandal.
Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 180.

An handsome, modest, *maidenly* Christian.
Hammond, Works, iv. 564.

MA'IDENLY.* *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maydenly demure,
Of woman-hede the lure. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 41.

MA'IDHOOD. *n. s.* [from *maid.*] Virginity.

By *maidhood,* honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MAIDMA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*puer ludius,* Lat.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffon dressed like a man, who played tricks to the populace. Dr. Johnson. — *Maid Marian* was originally a woman, the queen of the May; one of the company of our old Morris dancers; but, as Mr. Steevens has observed, after the morris degenerated into a piece of coarse buffoonery, and Maid Marian was personated by a strumpet or clown, this once elegant queen obtained the name of *Malkin,* or *Maukin.* See MALKIN.

So the hobbihorse, and so the *maid-marian* was attired in colours.
Old Meg of Heref. for a Mayd-Mar. (1609,) B. 4. b.

For womanhood, *maid-marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.

Great was the number of the preachers, [during Cromwell's usurpation;] for a lying spirit made both some lords, and their coachmen; some mechanicks and their apprentices; yea, some mistresses, and their *maid-maukins,* all gifted in that kind: which were not able to discern and distinguish between faith and faction, reformation

and rebellion, conscience and conspiracy, holiness and hypocrisy.

Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Revived, (1660,) p. 23.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation. *Shakspeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. s.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well; the very *maidservants* in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

MAJESTA'TICAL.* } *adj.* [*majestas, majestatis*, Lat.] Great in appearance; having dignity.
MAJESTA'TICK. }

In the earth of the house of my *majestatick* presence. *Pococke on Hosea*, (1685,) p. 120.

He placed a great part of the glory of his *majestatical* presence in the temple.

Scott's Works, (ed. 1718,) ii. 493.

MAJE'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *majesty.*]
MAJE'STICK. }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
Presence *majestical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shaksp.*

Get the start of the *majestick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,
To offer it the shew of violence.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

In his face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestick* grace.
Denham.

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majestick* as a god.
Pope, Odyss.

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryd.*

MAJE'STICALNESS.* } *n. s.* [from *majestical.*] State or manner of being majestick.
MAJE'STICKNESS. }

He was pleased with the gravity and *majestickness* of our order.

Oldenburg to Boyle, Boyle's Works, v. 307.

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majestical.*] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day:
Northward she bends, *majestically* bright,
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY.† *n. s.* [*majesté*, old French; *majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*.
Psal. xxix. 4.

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*.
Ps. xciii.

Amidst
Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling sire
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty*.
1 *Chron.* xxix.

To the only wise God be glory and *majesty*.
Jude, 25.

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*.
Dan. v. 18.

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens. The use of *majesty* has been ascribed to Gondemar king of the Visigoths, and to the kings of Lorraine in the seventh century; but in France is not traceable before the year 1360; and, according to Camden, "*majesty* came hither in the time of King Henry the Eighth, as *sacred majesty* lately in our memory." See Douce's Illustr. of Shakspeare, ii.12. Selden has adduced an instance of our word so early as in the reign of Henry the Second.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
Nor will you tender less. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
From whence I can your *majesty* convey
To some nigh friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above
The *majesty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL.† *n. s.* [*maille*, French; *maglia*, Italian; from *maille*, the mesh of a net. Skinner.]

1. A coat of steel net work worn for defence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour.

We stript the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirass, some a corslet bright.
Fairfax.

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag; and in modern times the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent. [*male, mallette*, French; from *male*, Goth. saccus viatici. Serenius.]

There is a *mail* come in to-day, with letters dated Hague. *Tatler*, No. 1.

4. A rent. [mal, Sax. tributum.] So used in the north of England.

5. A spot. [mal, Sax. macula.] See MAILED, or MOLE.

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.

I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.
Shakspeare.

MA'ILED.* *adj.* [from *mail*, a spot; *maelen*, Teut. to paint; *malen*, Germ. to spot.] Spotted; speckled. Obsolete. *Sherwood.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French: *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Latin.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops.
Shakspeare.

The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God.
St. Matt. xv. 31.

MAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*

Humphrey, duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a *maim*; two pulls at once;
A lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a *maim*,
As to be cast forth in the common air,
Have I deserved. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*

MA'IMEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *maimed.*] State of being lame or maimed.

Freedom from all defects and imperfections, diseases, and distempers, infirmities and deformities, *maimedness* and monstrous shapes.

Bolton, Last and Learned Work, (1633,) p. 129.

Feigned and counterfeited *maimedness* and inability. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 509.

MAIN.† *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Sax. mæʒen, great, mighty, powerful; mæʒn, strength; *magn*, Icel. the same, from *mega*, to be able.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or *main* public duty which God requireth of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.
Shakspeare.

There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England.
Davies on Ireland.

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* streams,
Runs diverse. *Milton, P. L.*

I should be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most. *Milton, P. L.*

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Estrange.*

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands;
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.
Dryden, Pers.

Whilst they have busied themselves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode. *Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

Think, you question with a Jew,
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height.
Shakspeare.

See'st thou what rage
Transports our adversary whom no bounds,——
——nor yet the *main* abyss,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton, P. L.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.

We ourself will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either side,
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse.
Shakspeare.

All abreast
Charg'd our *main* battle's front.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony.
Davies on Ireland.

That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring.
Milton, P. L.

MAIN.† *n. s.* [mæɣn, Sax.]

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men.
Locke.

2. The sum; the whole; the general.

They allowed the Liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*.
King Charles.

These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months.
Locke.

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain.
Dryden.

Say, why should the collected *main*
Itself within itself contain?
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
And with delighted silence sleep
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep.
Prior.

4. Violence; force.

He gan advance,
With huge force, and with importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.
Spenser, F. Q.

With might and *main*,
He hasted to get up again. *Hudibras.*

With might and *main* they chac'd the murderous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

5. A hand at dice. [*main*, French; "faire et lever la *main*, to take up the trick at cards," Cotgrave: from *manus*, Latin, the hand.]

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states,
All at one cast; to set so rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour.
Shakspeare.

To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Ld. Dorset, Song.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wise:
That jumbled words if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

6. A cockfighting match. [probably from the French *à la main*, signifying "a battle off hand." See Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 481.]

Those monstrous barbarities, the battle-royal and Welsh *main*, still continue among us in full force: a striking disgrace to the manly character of Britons. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* i. 480.

7. The continent; the main land.

In 1589, we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Goes it against the *main* of Poland, sir?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Curiosities brought by Captain Robert Knox from Tunquin, upon the *main* of China.
Hist. R. Soc. iv. 226.

8. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

9. A course; a duct.

Perfecting any channel, course, *main*, cut, or duct, through any of the grounds.
Acts of Parl. 16 *Geo. III.* c. 56. p. 1272.

MA'INLAND. *n. s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. Spenser and Dryden, seem to accent this word differently.

Ne was it island then,
But was all desolate, and of some thought,
By sea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide.
Dryden, Æn.

MA'INLY.† *adv.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly; principally.

A brutish vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*

The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged in the bodies of those strata, being interspersed amongst the matter, whereof the said strata *mainly* consist. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Greatly; hugely; mightily.

The geaunt strooke so *maynly* mercilesse,
That could have overthrowne a stony towre.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 12.

It was observed by one, that himself came hardly to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for when a man's stock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome those bargains, which for their greatness, are few men's money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase *mainly*. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *n. s.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast.

One dire shot,
Close by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore.
Dryden.

A Dutchman upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmast*, told the standers-by it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator.*

MA'INPERNABLE.† *adj.* [a corruption of the French *main prendre*. See MAINPRISE.] Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.

MA'INPERNOR. *n. s.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken against his sureties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'INPRISE. *n. s.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treason, though the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by discharge or *mainprize*, grant
Delivery from this base restraint. *Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *n. s.* [*main* and *sail*.] The sail of the mainmast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up the *mainsail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

MA'INSHEET. *n. s.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

Strike, strike, the topsail, let the *mainsheet* fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

To MA'INSWEAR.* *v. n.* [manþepian, Sax.; "*meinserri*, Goth. perjurium." Serenius.] To swear falsely. North. Grose. "*Mainsworn*, forsworn." Blount's Law Dict.

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]

1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love *maintain*.
Dryden.

God values no man more or less, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Glo'ster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakspeare.*

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts so much superior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*

Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain.
Dryden.

4. To continue; to keep up; not to suffer to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,
Beneath the laurel shade. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expence of.

I seek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my estate,
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate.
Shakspeare.

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it.
Shakspeare.

6. To support with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own labour. *Hooker.*

If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and much reproach. *Ecclus.* xxv. 22.

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, clothe, or defend its assertors? *South.*

7. To preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*.
Blackmore.

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our modern criticks, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden, Juv.*

MAINTA'INABLE.† *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls sore beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he defended the place against the Dauphin. *Hayward.*

A thing not unworthy observation, if the interpretation be *maintainable*.
Mede on Churches, (1638,) p. 14.

MAINTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special *maintainer* of all learning.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South, Serm.*

MA'INTENANCE.† *n. s.* [*maintenance*, Fr.; *manutentio*, and *manutentia*, Lat. "which signify the upholding of a cause or person; metaphorically drawn from succouring a young child that learns to go by one's hand." Cowel.]

1. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintainance* thereof. *Hooker.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their posterity.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker.*

God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to observe. *Hooker.*

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honour and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *n. s.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmast.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,
And down the ropes with active vigour slide.
Addison.

MA'INYARD. *n. s.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing, they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Lat.]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, saving only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and then their voices being more in number, must oversway their judgements who are fewer. *Hooker.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wise man who has but few follies. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay,
My *major* vow lies here.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cres.

MA'JOR.† *n. s.*

1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.

3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. MAJOR-*general*. The general officer of the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's answer. *Tatler.*

5. MAJOR-*domo*. *n. s.* [*majeur-dome*, Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

The king sent some of his prime nobles, and other gentlemen, to attend the prince in quality of officers, as one to be his *major-domo*, (his steward,) another to be master of the horse, and so to inferiour officers.
Howell, Lett. (dat. 1623,) i. iii. 15.

Let him have nothing to do with any house or family, (though never so great and so much in power,) where the devil is *major-domo*, and governs all. *South, Serm.* vi. 369.

MAJORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *major.*] Encrease; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MAJO'RITY.† *n. s.* [from *major.*]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*

As in senates so in schools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [From *majores*, Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

4. [*Majorité*, Fr. "full age." Cotgrave.] Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the IIId, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war against him.
Davies on Ireland.

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

6. The office of a major.

MA'ISTER.* *n. s.* [mæɼcep, Sax.] A master. So *master* and its derivatives were formerly written. See MASTER, MASTERFUL, and MASTERY.

The *maisters* of her art. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MA'ISTRESS.* *n. s.* The old word for *mistress*. Chaucer uses it. See MISTRESS.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat*. *n. s.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MAKE.† *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch: "ab antiquissimo Goth. *mega*, valere." Serenius.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himself.
Prov. xvi. 4.

Remember'st thou
Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being?
Milton, P. L.

2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exod.* xxxii. 4.

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men.
Acts.

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing them. *Holder on Time.*

3. To compose: as, parts, materials or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him;
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more
Than would *make* up his message.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will *make* more liquor than the former measure will contain. *Brown.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire,
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;
And art with her contending, doth aspire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may *make* us sport.
Judg. xvi. 25.

Give unto Soloman a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision.
1 *Chron.* xxix. 19.

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast *made* thee a name.
Jer. xxxii. 20.

Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *Joshua.*

Both combine
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. *Dryd.*

Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters. *Tate, Juv.*

6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. *Prov.* xix. 4.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov.* xviii. 16.

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding. *Watts.*

7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction *made* of her.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher.
Gen. xxiv. 46.

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh.* iv. 9.

He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.* i. 18.

They all began to *make* excuse.
St. Luke, xiv. 18.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor.
Rom. xv. 26.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make* war likewise upon him.
Knolles, Hist.

Such musick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the sons of morning sung.
Milton.

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against Themistius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whither can we run!
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done?
Dryden.

While merchants *make* long voyages by sea
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way.
Dryden, Juv.

To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. *Dryden.*

He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation.
Locke.

Make some request, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole system of the sun.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will *make* your cities waste. *Lev.* xxvi. 31.

Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on he day he heard them. *Numb.* xxx. 12.

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and *made* it fast with iron.
Wis. xiii. 15.

He *made* the water wine. *St. John*, iv. 46.

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts.
Clarendon.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh.
Exod. vii. 1.

Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *Gen.* xlvi. 29.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us.
Exod. ii.

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to stink among the inhabitants. *Gen.* xxxiv. 30.

He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Phil.* ii. 7.

He should be *made* manifest to Israel.
St. John, i. 31.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 *Cor.* ix. 19.

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people.
Job, xvii. 6.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. *Jer.* xlviii. 26.

Joseph was not willing to make her a public example. *St. Matth.* i. 19.

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts
Make friendships with the ministers of state,
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. In this sense, formerly much used with *mar*, by way of contrast, i. e. save or destroy.

Unequall were her handës twaine;
That one did reach, the other push'd away;
That one did *make*, the other *marr'd* againe.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 29.

In vaine I seeke my duke's love to expound,
The more I seek to *make*, the more I *marr'd*.
Harington, Ariosto, v. 19.

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himself *made* in the unchaste composition.
Shakspeare.

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite.
Shakspeare.

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions.
Dryden.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpose to do. In this sense it is used only in interrogation.

What dost thou here now *make*?
Spenser, F. Q. vii vi. 25.

But what *make* you here?
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

Who brought thee hither? and what *makest* thou in this place? *Judges*, xviii. 3.

He may ask this civil question, friend!—
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end?
Dryden.

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money.
Shakspeare.

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I sent? 2 *Cor.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely. *Arbuthnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*

They ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shores.
Dryden.

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shore,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?
Prior.

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat.
Milton, S. A.

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards.
Dryden, Æn.

20 To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded streams.
Dryden, Virg.

The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou *makest* a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *St. Luke*, xiv. 12.

22. To pay; to give.

He shall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden fleece.
Bacon, War with Spain.

24. To turn to some use.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war.
Dryden, Æn.

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is, to *make* us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least able to relieve us.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you.
Swift.

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encrease of our happiness.
Locke.

29. To amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's person. *Gal.* ii. 16.

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some undeserved fault
I'll find, about the *making* of the bed. *Shakspeare.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes, *make* the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

31. To fasten; to bar: an expression used in several of the midland counties. *Steevens.*

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The doors are *made* against you. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

32. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to *make away* him whose just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made away.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

He may have a likely guess,
How these were they that *made away* his brother. *Shakspeare,*

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to *make away* those that aspire to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themselves *away.* *Roscommon.*

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by those who brought them into the world. *Addison.*

33. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend *make* all *away.* *Waller.*

34. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

35. *To* MAKE *account of.* To esteem; to regard.

36. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

The same who have *made free with* the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

37. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it good. *Dryden on Dram. Poesy.*

I will add what the same author subjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

38. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accomplish.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To* MAKE *light of.* To consider as of no consequence.

They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *St. Matth.* xxii.

40. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addison, Guardian.*

41. *To* MAKE *a man.* To make the fortune of a person. Still a common expression.

Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; there would this monster *make a man;* any strange beast there *makes a man;* when they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

We are all *made men.* *Shakspeare Mids. N. Dream.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be *made a man* for ever? *Tillotson.*

42. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakspeare.*

The king went to Latham to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day, those two go to a third: in which progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their burthensome weight they break. *Carew, Surv. of Cornw.*

43. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cherish; to foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bird is dead
That we have *made* so *much on!* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

It is good discretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the first. *Bacon, Essays.*

The easy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

44. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Bacon.*

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of,* in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make of.* *Addison, on Italy.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Swift.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

46. *To* MAKE *of.* To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *of.* To cherish; to foster; not used.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved and *made of* by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knolles.*

48. *To* MAKE *over.* To settle in the hands of trustees.

Widows who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have *made over.* *Hudibras.*

The wise betimes *make over* their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

49. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer.

The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over:* nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches, by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addison, Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over,* was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

50. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self.

Make out the rest, — I am disordered so,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned. *Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

51. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet, what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of sense, or *made out* immediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Scaliger hath *made out,* that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make* it *out,* that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent. *Swift.*

52. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To consider as certain.

They *made* as *sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

53. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

55. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compose.

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

56. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair.

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To compose, as ingredients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be *made up* of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms; Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities. *Addison.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the most delightful little landskip. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distress,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

58. *To* MAKE *up.* To shape.

A catapotium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To supply; to make less deficient.

Whatsoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden.*

If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make* it *up* in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

60. To compensate; to balance.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Addison, Spect.*

Thus wisely she *makes up* her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to salve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* MAKE *up.* To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers, Serm.*

62. *To* MAKE *up.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up.* *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
—I know she is not; for this match *made up,*
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakspeare.*

On Wednesday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

63. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To MAKE.† *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant; what villains have done this?
— I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I do beseech your majesty *make* up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon, Ess.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers *making* toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knolles.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rishmah. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some speedy way for passage must be found;
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still *making* from the ground. *Dryden.*

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the streets one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him. *Addison.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous boar rush'd forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he *made,*
Whetting his tusks. *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

2. To contribute; to have effect.

Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work. *Dryden.*

Blinded as he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should *make* for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they find made. *Hooker.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.* xiv. 19.

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A thing may *make* to my present purpose. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpose, that the light-conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *makes* against me. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

4. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

5. To compose poetry; to make by the imagination; to versify: a very old usage of this word.

To solace him somtime, as I do when I *make.* *Vis. of P. Plowman,* fol. 60.

The god of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me homely, as I can, to *make.* *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* June.

Besides her peerless skill in *making* well,
And all the ornaments of wondrous wit
Such as all womankind did far excel. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make,* that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden, on Epick Poetry.*

6. *To* MAKE *away with.* To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make away with* themselves. *Addison, Spect.*

7. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this present time. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but those *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon, Ess.*

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd
Against thee but safe custody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises. *Milton, S. A.*

8. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

9. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it,

possess delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or strength. *L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portsoken of so feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE.† *n. s.* [maca, ȝemaca, Sax. *make*, Su. Goth. and Icel. *mage*, Dan. a companion, an equal; so our old Pr. Parv. defines a *make* "a *match*."] A companion; a mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend.

And if so fall the chevetain be take
On eyther side, or elles sleth his *make*,
No longer shall the tourneying ylast.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

To wedden me, if that my *make* die.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

January hath fast in armes take
His freshe May, his paradis, his *make*.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

Certes, madam, I sholde have great joie, yf ye had such a prynce to your *make*.
King Appolyn of Tyre, (1510.)

The elf, therewith astonied,
Upstarted lightly from his looser *make*,
And his unsteady weapons gan in hand to take.
Spenser, F. Q.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make,
To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;
Where every one that misseth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amerc'd with penance due.
Spenser.

For since the wise town,
Has let the sports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses. *B. Jonson, Owls.*

MA'KEABLE.* *adj.* [from *make*.] Effectible; feasible. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MA'KEBATE. *n. s.* [*make* and *debate*.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MA'KELESS.* *adj.* [*make* and *less*.]

1. Matchless; not to be equalled.

In beautie first so stode she *makeless*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. i. 173.

2. Without a mate; deprived of a mate.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shakspeare, Sonnet 9.

MA'KEPEACE. *n. s.* [*make* and *peace*.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

MA'KER.† *n. s.* [from *make*.]

1. The Creator.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, *Maker* of heaven and earth. *Apostles' Creed.*

Both in him and all things, as is meet,
The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton, P. L.*

This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker's* praise confin'd the sound.
Pope.

Such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the *Maker's* praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our *Maker* to pursue truths. *Watts, Logick.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings.
Notes on the Odyssey.

I dare promise her boldly what few of her *makers* of visits and compliments dare to do.
Pope, Letters.

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

4. A poet; or, as in Huloet's old dictionary, an "author of comedies, plays, &c."

Expert being growne
In musicke; and besides, a curious *maker* knowne.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

We require in our poet, or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A poet is a *maker*, as the word signifies; and who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden on Epick Poetry.*

Here all is life and motion; here we behold the true poet or *maker*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. s.* [*make* and *weight*.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MA'KING.* *n. s.* [macunȝ, Sax.]

1. Composition; structure; form.

By the archbishop of Canterbury
She had all the royal *makings* of a queen.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

True friendship is that of a direct contrary *making*; 'tis a concurrence and agreement in virtue, not in vice. *Whole Duty of Man*, Sund. 15. § 19.

2. A poem.

Besechynge him lowly of mercy and pyté
Of this rude *makynge* to take compassion.
The Churle and the Byrde, s. d.

MALADMINISTRA'TION.* See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MA'LACHITE. *n. s.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward, Meth. Fossils.*

MA'LAGA.* *n. s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LADY. *n. s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private
In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurse inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
And abstinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakspeare.*

An accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hisses at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS.† *n. s.* [*malandre*, old Fr.; from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill*.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

For a cure against warts and *malanders*.
Secrets of Maister Alexis, (1562,) P. III. fol. 40.

MA'LAPERT.† *adj.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shakspeare.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword. — What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

When the wives be stubborn, froward, and *malipert*, their husbands are compelled thereby to abhor and fly from their own houses.
Homilies, on the State of Matrimony.

Howsoever he be bitterly censured by Marinus Marsennus, a *malapert* friar.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 453.

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me make use of my authority?
Dryden, Span. Friar.

MA'LAPERTLY.† *adv.* [from *malapert*.] Impudently; saucily.

So boldly dare controule,
And so *malapertly* withstand
The kynges own hand. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 161.

MA'LAPERTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *malapert*.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

Imputing unto them not boldness, but *malipertness*. *Fotherby, Atheom*, (1622,) p. 169.

That it was *malipertness* to pretend to more wisdom than so many statesmen.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 458.

A malepert presbyterian since this plot; nothing of *malepertness* before. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 281.

Malapertness, tricking, or violence learnt among schoolboys. *Locke on Educ.* § 70.

*MALAPROPO'S.** *adv.* [*mal* and *apropos*, Fr.] Unsuitably.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or *malapropos*, as we. *Dryden, Ess. Dram. Poesy.*

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *n. s.* [from *malaxate*.] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *masculus*, Latin.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift, Examiner.*

MALE.† *n. s.*

1. The he of any species,

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. A budget; whence the present word *mail*, for a bag of letters. See MAIL, and MALET. This is the orthography of our old lexicography, in conformity to its derivation, (*male*, French,) and to the early use of the word.

I have relikes and pardon in my *male*.
Chaucer, Pard. Tale.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.
Tamburlane, (1590.)

MALE, in composition, signifies *ill*; from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION.† *n. s.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the *maladministration*, in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign, upon the same set of men, who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376.

Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 5.

MA'LECONTENT.† } *adj.* [*male* and *content*; MALECONTE'NTED.} *malcontent*, old Fr.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent*.
Shakspeare.

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent?* I will provide thee.
Shakspeare.

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

The *malecontented* multitude with their petition speeds not. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 71.

It makes me *malecontent* and desperate.
Fanshaw, Past. Fid. p. 64.

This is the design of the words, either to satisfy or silence this *malecontented* enquiry.
South, Serm. vii. 289.

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle.
Addison, Freeholder.

MA'LECONTENT.* *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases.

Huddibras, more like a *malecontent*,
Did see and grieve at his bold fashion.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 37.

Here comes now the *malecontent*, a singular fellow, and very formall in all his demeanours; one that can reproove the world with but a word, the follies of the people with a shrug!
Riche, Faults & Nothing but Faults, (1606,) p. 7.

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Were all sweet and sneaking courtiers, or were all sour *malecontents*; in either case the publick would thrive but ill.
Bp. Berkeley, Max. of Patriotism, § 36.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness*. *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CENCY.* *n. s.* [*maledicentia*, Lat.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach.

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth. *Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

MALEDI'CENT.* *adj.* [*maledicens*, Latin.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

MALEDI'CTED. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Latin.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last, worst *maledict*ion. *Sidney.*

The true original cause, divine *maledict*ion, laid by the sin of man, upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their *malefactions*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

MALEFA'CTOR. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your sword.
Roscommon.

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
The unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd.
Dryden, Juv.

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

MA'LEFICE.* *n. s.* [French; *maleficium*, Latin.] Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment.

If he were refreined by sikenesse, or *malefice* of sorcerie. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And fill'd their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

MALE'FICENT.* *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Wicked; doing evil.

Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above, of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation.
Burke, Extr. from Vattel, § 70.

To MALEFI'CIATE.* *v. a.* [from *maleficium*, Latin.] To bewitch.

A third dares not venture to walk alone, for fear he should meet the devil, a thief, be sick; fears all old women as witches; and every black dog or cat he sees, he suspecteth to be a devil; every person that comes near him is *maleficiated*; every creature, all intent to hurt him, seek his ruin!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 181.

MALEFICIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *maleficiate.*] Witchcraft. See also MALEFICE.

Irremediable impotency —— whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation*, or casualty.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4, C. 10.

MALE'FICK. } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] MALE'FIQUE.} Mischievous; hurtful.
Dict.

MALE'NGINE.* *n. s.* [French, *malengin.*] Guile; deceit.

But the chaste damzell, that had never priefe
Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremitye.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 53.

The admiral through private malice and *malengine* was to lose his life.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

MALEPRA'CTICE. *n. s.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALESPI'RITED.* *adj.* [*male* and *spirit.*] Having the spirit and courage of a man; highminded.

The youths are of themselves hot, violent,
Full of great thought; and that *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

MA'LET.* *n. s.* [*malette*, French.] A budget; a portmanteau. See MAIL.

He lifted up a saddle-cushion, and a portmantue fast to it, which were half rotten. — The knight was possessed with a marvelous desire to know who was the owner of the *malet*.
Shelton, D. Quix. iii. 9.

To MA'LETREAT.* See *To* MALTREAT.

MALE'VOLENCE. *n. s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

MALE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *Howel.*

MALE'VOLOUS.* *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin; *malivole*, French.] Malevolent; malicious. In use more than two centuries since, as by Cotgrave and Sherwood; and revived, in modern times, by a writer of high distinction. I have brought also into the Dictionary of our Language, the opposite to this word, *benevolous*.

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 109.

MA'LICE. *n. s.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's destruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd.
Milton, P. L.

To MA'LICE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete, but formerly much used.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

We *malice* them not; we are not enemies unto them. *Bp. Jewel, Serm.* (1611,) p. 203.

MALI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *maliciosus*, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,

As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thou knowest.
What hath been warn'd us, what malicious foe,
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame.
Milton, P. L.

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.
Harvey on Consumptions.

MALI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *malicious*.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction.
Swift.

MALI'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *malicious*.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Lay aside all *maliciousnesse*, guile, and dissimulation. *Knight, Tr. of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 62.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *adj.* [*maligne*, Fr.; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

Such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton, P. L.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations.
Bacon, Essays.

To MALI'GN.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up, which he might timely have kept under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. *Ecclus.* xlv. 18.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

Fruit-trees too much *maligned* by the arsenical fumes. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 87.

To MALI'GN.* *v. n.* To entertain malice.

This odious fool, when he meets with aught above the cogitation of his reading, leaves the noisome stench of his rude slot behind him, *maligning* that any thing should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.
Milton, Colasterion.

MALI'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *malignant*.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boading stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death.
Shakspeare.

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign.
Milton, P. L.

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light, whereupon they judge and condemn at once.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

2. Hostile to life; as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin
The enquiry, where disease could enter in;
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make
their prey? *Dryden.*

MALI'GNANT.† *n. s.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain *malignants*, secretely to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say? *Hudibras*, i. ii.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o'the state,
If he should still *malignantly* remain
Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MALI'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *malign*.]

1. One who regards another with ill will.

The envious *maligners* of your majesty's felicity.
Earl of Carlisle to the King, (1628,) *Cabal*, p. 269.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

Maligners of the higher powers, such as Sainct Jude calleth contemners of lordeshippe.
Fulke, Retentive, (1580,) p. 111.

Such as these are philosophers' *maligners*, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties.
Glanville, Apology.

MALI'GNITY. *n. s.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South.*

MALI'GNLY.† *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will; mischievously.

Such are evermore the unworthye wayes of thys world, *malygnelye* to blame men for their wel doinge. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1548,) fol. 52.

Lest you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times.
Pope.

MA'LISON.* *n. s.* [old French, *malison*, a curse.] A malediction. Obsolete.

God will yeve his *malison* to swiche lordeshippes as susteine the wickedness of their servants.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

MA'LKIN.† *n. s.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's etymology is, I apprehend, erroneous. The kitchen-wench very naturally takes her name from this word, a *scuillon*; another of her titles is in like manner derived from *escouillon*, the French term for the utensil called a *malkin*. Malone. — It may perhaps be derived from the Sax. mal, a spot, and the termination *kin*. G. Chalmers.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. See MAID MARIAN.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

MALL. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]

1. A kind of beater or hammer.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall.
Spenser, F. Q.

Give that reverend head a *mall*,
Of two or three against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Icelandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with musick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL.† *v. a.* [See *To* MAUL.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. s.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a doting *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose.
Peacham on Drawing.

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard*'s feather as will make the wings. *Walton, Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a quality possessed in a most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable.* *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable.* *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure, with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts; if the parts slide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or soft. *Newton, Opticks.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness.* *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE.† *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

Look upon every circumstance in the story of Pharaoh, and we cannot find one which was not as a hammer to *malleate* and soften his stony heart. *Farindon, Serm.* 1647, p. 218.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MALLEA'TION.* *n. s.* [*malleation*, French, Cotgrave; from *malleate.*] Act of beating.

His squire — by often *malleations*, hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 67.

MA'LLET.† *n. s.* [*maillet*, French; *malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel soddered up was warily struck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. s.* [*malva*, Latin; malepe, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY.† *n. s.* [from *Malvasia*, a city of Peloponnesus. A kind of wine was called *malvasy*, or *malvesy*; Ital. *malvosio*; Teut. *malvasey*; and another sort of wine made in Provence had the same name. So, in our old lexicography, "*Malvesey*, malmsey wine." Huloet.]

1. A sort of grape.
2. A kind of wine.

With him he brought a jubbe of *Malvesie*,
And eke another ful of fine Vernage.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey.* *Shakspeare.*

MALT.† *n. s.* [mealt, Sax.; *mout*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is nothing, says Mr. H. Tooke, "but the French word *mouillé*, the past participle of the verb *mouiller*, to wet or moisten: *mouillé*, anglicised, becoming *mouilled, mouill'd, mould*: then *moult, mault, malt*: wetting or moistening of the grain is the first and necessary part of the process in making what we therefore term *malt.*" Diversions of Purley, ii. 70. — There is much ingenuity in this deduction, which is applied also to *mould*, evidently with greater force; for that word was written *mowle*, and *moule*; thus marking precisely, as it were, its origin. See MOULD, and *To* MOULD. But the Sax. mealt, or malt, as well as the Teut. *malt*, seem to point out the origin of the present word: and these may have been easily formed from the Greek μαλάττω, to soften, to make soft.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'LTDUST. *n. s.* [*malt* and *dust.*]

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren-land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *n. s.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor.* *Mortimer.*

To MALT, *v. n.*

1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTALENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *maltalent.*] Ill humour; spleen, Obsolete.

Her malice and her *maletalent.*
Chaucer, Rom. R. 273.

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalent,*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 61.

MA'LTDRINK. *n. s.* [*malt* and *drink.*] All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy syrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n. s.* [*malt* and *horse.*] It seems to have been, in Shakspeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *malt-horse* drudge. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakspeare.*

MA'LTMAN. } *n. s.* [from *malt.* One who
MA'LTSTER. } makes malt.

Sir Arthur the *maltster!* how fine it will sound. *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster.* *Swift.*

To MALTRE'AT.* *v. a.* [*male* and *treat.*] To use with roughness or unkindness.

The sheriffs of London — not only refused to deliver Ferrers, but *maltreated* the serjeant. *Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Liberty*, P. ii. p. 105.

MA'LTWORM.* *n. s.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler. A word of contempt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *maltworms.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Good fellows in a tavern or an alehouse, and know not otherwise how to bestow their time but in drinking; *maltworms*, men-fishes, or water-snakes, like so many frogs in a puddle! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 301.

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION.† *n. s.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

A man turned out of his employment by Sir John Clavering for *malversation* in office. *Burke, Speech on Mr. Fox's E. India Bill.*

MAM. } *n. s.* [*mamma*, Latin: this
MAMMA'. } word is said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages: and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye;
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Chloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misses are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma.* *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

MA'MALUKE.* *n. s.* [*mamaluc*, Fr. *mamalucco*, Ital. from the Arab. *mamluc*, subject, under the command of another.] One of those, who were originally slaves or mercenary soldiers, and usurped the sovereignty of Egypt in the thirteenth century, and maintained their usurpation till the beginning of the sixteenth: they are said to have been originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves; and have, in modern times, been called the military force of Egypt. They have both fought against that enemy of the world's happiness, Napoleon Buonaparte; and they have also joined the French.

He [Saladine] sent to the Circassians by the lake of Meotis, near Taurica Chersonesus, and thence brought many slaves of able and active bodies. — These slaves he trained up in military discipline, most of them being Christians, once baptized; but afterwards, untaught Christ, they learned Mahomet; and so became the worse foes to religion for once being her friends. These proved excellent soldiers and special horsemen, and are called *mammalukes.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 97.

'Tis sung, there is a valiant *mamaluke.*
In foreign land. *Hudibras*, i. 1.

MAMME'E *tree. n. s.*

The *mammee tree* hath a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Miller.*

To MA'MMER.* *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *mander.* See *To* MAUNDER.] To stand in suspense; to hesitate.

When she daygnes to send for him, then *mammering* he doth doate. *Drant, Tr. of Horace*, ii. 3. (1567.)

I wonder in my soul,
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MA'MMERING.* *n. s.* [from *mammer.*] Confusion; amazement; hesitation.

If he stand in amaze and *mammering* to hear such gibbrish, and more to see all this mummery acted upon the stage, I blame him not. *World of Wond.* (1608,) p. 326.

MA'MMET.† *n. s.* [from *mam* or *mamma.* Dr. Johnson. See also Minsheu. A corruption of *Mahomet*, according to others. See MAWMET.] A puppet; a figure dressed up.

A wretched puling fool
A whining *mammet*. *Shakspeare Rom. and Jul.*
They are not natural but artificial women, not women of flesh and blood, but rather puppets or *mammets*, consisting of raggs and clowts compact together. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

MA'MMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY.† *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
2. Denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling.

The *mammillary* teats in the brain are the proper receptacles of odours; the passage unto them is the external cartilage.
Dr. Robinson, Endoza, (1658,) p. 131.

MA'MMOCK.† *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A shapeless piece.

Camels' flesh they sell in the buzzars roasted upon scuets, or cut in *mammocks* and carbonadoed.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 310.
The purest image of thy holiness they have first tossed and tumbled into corners, then cut and mangled into *mammocks*.
Arnway, Tabl. of Moderat. (1661,) p. 178.
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*.
James's Voyage.

To MA'MMOCK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and — he did so set his teeth, and tear it! O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramental bread.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

MA'MMON.† *n. s.* [Syriack.] Riches.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches? *St. Luke*, xvi. 11.

MA'MMONIST.* *n. s.* [from *mammon*.] A worldly-minded person.

Those base submissions that the covetous *mammonist*, or cowardly trembler, drudges under.
Hammond, Works, iv. 479.
Let him come to the converted *mammonist*, and ask him which he finds the better treasury.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 105.
I am none of those *mammonists* who adore white and red earth, and make their prince's picture their idol that way. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 60.

MAN.† *n. s.* [man, mon, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *manna*; Icel. *man, madr*; from the Goth. *magan*, to be able. "Ab antiquo *mannen*, Sueth. *manna*, cujus vestigia supersunt in *ubermannen, oefwermanna*, vincere." Wachter, and Serenius. — "*Man* (inquit Becan.) fit à *men*, id est, *ago, duco*; præcipuum enim viri est officium ut se et cætera omnia animalia ducat et gubernet." Kilian. Thus a connexion between the Greek μένος, strength, and *man*; and between the Latin *manus*, the hand, and *man*, has been supposed: a power of guiding, directing, restraining, or confining, i. e. strength and skill, being in man. See Wachter, in V. MAN. And Whiter's Etym. Magn. p. 125. 386.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*
All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous, *man*-eating nation.
Brerewood on Languages.
A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,
Conscious of thought. *Dryden, Ov.*
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind.
Creech, Manilius.
A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*.
Locke.
On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope, Epist.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Every *man* child shall be circumcised.
Gen. xvii. 10.
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex she first began.
Dryden, Æn.
A long time since the custom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd.
Dryden.

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praises have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*
My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*.
Shakspeare.
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other men's *men*. *Ralegh, Ess.*
I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing that we say:
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More, Divine Dial.*
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would desire. *Stilling fleet.*
By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge.
Tillotson, Serm.
Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*
A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*
A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wykeham.*
I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
— What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when he was a young fellow.
Addison, Spect.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts, Logick.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the *man*.
Creech, Manilius.

11. Wealthy or independent person: to this sense some refer the following passage of Shakspeare, others to the sense next foregoing.

There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast there makes a *man*. *Shak. Tempest.*
What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever? *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*
13. A movable piece at chess or draughts.
14. MAN *of war*. A ship of war.

A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmastered them. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

MAN-MIDWIFE.* *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. It is now frequently converted into the finical *accoucheur*. Bishop Hall may be considered as giving rise, in some degree, to the present expression. Addison makes a man an *housewife*. See the third sense of HOUSEWIFE.

This *man* was not their *midwife*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 160.
She took it in her head to change her sex. This was soon done by the help of a sword and a pair of breeches. I have reason to believe that her first design was to turn *man-midwife*.
Tatler, No. 226.

To MAN.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Saxon mannian.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are muleteers, or reapers. *Shaks.*
There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shak. Rich. II.*
A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;
And forces sent. *Daniel, Civ. War.*
It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well *manned*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*
Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*. *Ralegh, Ess.*
He had *manned* it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle.
Bacon.
They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*
The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakspeare.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To sally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen. Dr. Johnson, under this sense, cites a passage from Milton, where the word is *move*, not *man*.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflexions, exerted himself in the best manner he could to animate his penitent. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakspeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a *man* or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They distil their husband's land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. Obsolete.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MA'NACLE.† *n. s.* [*manicle*, old French; *manicæ*, from *manus*, Latin. Our own word was thus formerly oftener *manicle* than *manacle*.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove,
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclus.* xxi. 19.

Nothing but gyves and *manicles* in the freest sins. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 22.

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression. *King Charles.*

Those *manicles* put on him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 115.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakspeare.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakspeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To MA'NAGE.† *v. a.* [*menager*, French; from *manus*, the hand, Latin.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the heathens. *Stilling fleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to *manage!* If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phrase merely Gallick; not to be imitated. Dr. Johnson.—Bishop Hurd has disregarded Dr. Johnson's censure of this usage.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addison on Italy.*

To the Hollanders she [Queen Elizabeth] could talk big; and it was not her humour to *manage* those over whom she had gained an ascendant. *Hurd, Dial.* iv. *on the Gold. Age of Q. Eliz.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*mesnage*, *menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put
The *manage* of my state. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakspeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet. *Bacon, Ess.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shakspeare.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong biass, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE.† *adj.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable*. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.

Not to forbid the ingenuous operations of human art and invention, — so far as they are *manageable* within the limits of moral intentions and religious ends. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 76.

The courage of a Christian is truly rational and manly, founded in religion and true principles of reason; and so is a thousand times more *manageable* and useful, than that which ariseth only out of temper, and complexion. *Scott's Works*, (ed. 1718.) ii. 5.

Many of us seem to borrow our passions from bears, tigers, and lions, rather than from more *manageable* animals. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. viii.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. s.* [*menagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with difference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management*. *Locke on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

MA'NAGER. *n. s.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n. s.* [*managerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MA'NAKIN.* See MANIKIN.

MANA'TION. *n. s.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

To MANCH, or MUNCH.* See *To* MOUNCH. In some places *mounch* is pronounced *munch* or *manch*. See Jennings's W. C. Words.

MANCHE. n. s. [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET.† *n. s.* [*michet*, Fr. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — More probably a corruption of *main cheat*, i. e. principal kind of cheat. Archæol. vol. xv. p. 10. See CHEAT-BREAD.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet* dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More, Divine Dial.*

A paste made only of crums of bread, which should be of pure fine *manchet*. *Walton, Angler.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. n. s.* [*mancanilla*, Latin.]

The *manchineel tree* is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun: for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should flie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippen; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE.† *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.; *manciper*, old French.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

They voluntary *mancipate* and sell themselves. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 160.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *mancipated* to stated motions, are often times employed to various ends. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MANCIPA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation. *Cockeram.*

They [the Romans] fortified themselves against all incursions,—and prevailed against all mankind to their *mancipation* under them. *Waterhous, Comm. on Fortescu*, p. 187.

MA'NCIPLE.† *n. s.* [*manceps*, Latin; which signified particularly the superintendant of a public bakehouse, and from thence a baker in general. Tyrwhitt. And see Du Cange in V. MANCEPS.] The steward of a community; the purveyor; it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

A gentil *manciple* was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours mighten take ensemple
For to ben wise in buying of vitaille.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

They come furnished with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill:
This Simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton, Miller of Trompington.

MANDA'MUS.† n. s. [Latin.] A writ granted by the court of king's bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

I thought it my duty to returne our most humble thankes to your grace, for your late seasonable and effectual assistance in reverting the *mandamus* sent to Oriel-college.
Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 100.

MANDARI'N.† *n. s.* [*mandarim*, or *mandador*, a commander, Portuguese: by persons of which country this name was given to Chinese people of distinction; *mandar*, to command, from the Latin *mandare*.] A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines* both civil and military. *Temple.*

MA'NDATARY. *n. s.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Latin.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE.† *n. s.* [*mandat*, French; *mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howell, Voc. For.*

2. Precept, charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful *mandate* to you.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

This Moor,
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear.
Dryden.

MANDA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

MA'NDATORY.† *adj.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. *Abp. Usher on Ordination*, p. 221.

MA'NDATORY.* *n. s.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. *Bullokar.*

Sending their *mandatory* with a musquetier to doctor Hammond's lodging, they commanded him to appear before them. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

To MA'NDER.* See *To* MAUNDER.

MA'NDIBLE.† *n. s.* [*mandibula*, Lat.; *mandibule*, old Fr.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

There are two jaw bones, which are called the upper and nether *mandible*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 76.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew, Museum.*

MANDI'BULAR.† *adj.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

They consider and compute the many parts, joints, sinews; — parts similar, dissimilar, guttural, dental, *mandibular*. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 103.

MA'NDIL.* *n. s.* [*mandille*, old French. From the Persian. See MANTLE.] A sort of mantle.

Gratifying them with a horse, a sword, a *mandil*, or the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 293.

MANDI'LION.† *n. s.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat. Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. Ainsworth. It is from the Persian. See MANDIL, and MANTLE.

MA'NDMENT.* *n. s.* [*mandement*, old Fr.; from *mando*, Latin.] Commandment; direction. Obsolete.

One of these least *maundementis*.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. v.

Without *mandement*. *Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

MA'NDOLIN.* *n. s.* [*mandola*, Ital. strumento musicale. Vocab. Della Crusca.] A kind of citern.

MANDRA'GORA.† } *n. s.* [*mandragoras*,
MA'NDRAKE. } Latin; *mandragóre*, French. manðpaȝopa, Saxon.] A plant.

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporifick quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear.
Shakspeare.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep.
Shakspeare.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora* to make me sleep.
Webster, Dutchess of Malfy, (1623.)

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad.
Shakspeare.

Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

MA'NDREL. *n. s.* [*mandrin*, French.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a shank, or *pin mandrel*. *Moxon.*

MA'NDUCABLE.* *adj.* [from *manduco*, Lat.] That may be eaten; fit to be eaten.

Not forbearing to eat any *manducable* creature. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 53.

To MA'NDUCATE.† *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums, when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.
Bp. Taylor. Serm. (1653,) p. 252.

MANDUCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating; chewing.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As good popery κατὰ γράμμα, as ever papist conceived of transubstantiation or oral *manducation*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 261.

The more solid food needs greater *manducation*.
Smith on Old Age, p. 82.

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

MANE. *n. s.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tusser.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*.
Hudibras.

MA'NEATER. *n. s.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

*MANE'GE.** *n. s.* [French.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the *manege* till your return to Paris.
Ld. Chesterfield.

MANE'RIAL.* *adj.* [*manerium*, Latin.] Manorial; which is another way of writing the word.

Hence we may conclude, that beside the church, there was a domestic or *manerial* chapel belonging to the old family-seat at Astorley.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 20.

MA'NES.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* hail again
Paternal ashes. *Dryden, Virg.*

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends; and have withdrawn themselves from the rest of the world, at certain seasons, to commemorate in their own thoughts such of their acquaintance who have gone before them out of this life. *Tatler*, No. 181.

MA'NFUL.† *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful
It had devour'd, 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

The Jews, observing a *manful* resolution and majesty in his countenance, asked him some particulars concerning his parents, condition, and country.
Anderton, Hist. of the Iconoclasts, (1671,) p. 29.

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artimesia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward.
Abbot.

I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false 'vantage, or base treachery.
Shakspeare.

He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.

Daniel, then byshoppe of Wynchestre, sent this Wenefridus to Rome, with his letters of commendation for his *manfulness* there shewed.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. 1. (1550,) fol. 57.

MANG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Saxon, menȝean, to mingle. Brockett's N. C. Words.] A mash of bran or malt. Grose. Barley or oats ground with the husks, given to dogs and swine. Brockett. A northern word.

MA'NGANESE.† *n. s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.]

Manganese is a metal, very brittle, of a grayish colour, and of considerable brilliance. The word *manganese* is often applied to the native black oxide of this metal, which is a commonly-occurring ore. See the Journal of Science, &c. No. 20. p. 286.

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein.
Woodward.

MANGCO'RN. *n. s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn*.

MANGE. *n. s.* [*demangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*. *B. Jonson.*

Tell what crisis does divine
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine. *Hudibras.*

MA'NGER. *n. s.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the manage.
Sherwood.

To MA'NGLE.† *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Mangel*, Germ. and Su. defectus, ab antiq. Celt. *man*, defectus. Serenius. Mr. Malone believes it to be a corruption of *manquel*: "Whom [Edw. son of Hen. VI.] they that stood about sodainly murthered, and piteously *manquelled*." Hall's Chronicle, 1550.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you?
Shakspeare.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it.
Shakspeare.

Afterward they brought the fifth also, and *mangled* him. 2 *Macc.* vii. 15.

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton, S. A.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat.
Dryden.

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations.
Swift.

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

To MA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [*mangeln*, Germ. *manghelen*, Teut. "Manghelen het lijnwaet, levigare, complanare, polire lintea." Kilian.] To smooth linen; to calender.

MA'NGLE.* *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender. The instrument in Germany is *mandler*, *mange*, and *mangel*; in Italy *mangano*, which Florio renders "a kind of press to press buckram, fustian, or dried linen-cloth, to make it have a lustre or gloss." World of Words, 1598.

MA'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Your freethinkers at that rate are the greatest *manglers* of authors. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 38.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO.† *n. s.* [*mangostan*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Kempfer derives the name from the *mangoust*, or Indian ichneumon, which is said to eat of this root when bitten by the viper named naja; the root being called a remedy against the poison of serpents; and that the plant thus obtained the name of *mango* from that being the Portuguese name for the *mangoust*.] A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, cavare. *King.*

MA'NGONEL.* *n. s.* [*mangoneau*, old Fr. *mangonel*, modern; from μάγγανον, Gr. a machine.] An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. Obsolete.

Withouten stroke it mote be take
Of trepeget or *mengonell*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6279.

MA'NGONISM.* *n. s.* [*mangonisme*, French, "the craft of trimming or setting out saleable things." Cotgrave.] The art off setting of any thing. Not in use.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism*, insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species of flowers considerably.
Evelyn, Kal. Hor. March.

To MA'NGONIZE.* *v. n.* [*mangonizo*, Lat. *mangonner*, Fr.] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. Not in use.

Cockeram.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from 'em: you'll sell them, &c. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

MA'NGROVE* *n. s.* A plant which grows in saltwater rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY.† *adj.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby.

In wretched beggary,
And *maungy* misery,
In lousy lothsumnesse. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81.

Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

MANHA'TER. *n. s.* [*man* and *hater.*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. s.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his *manhood.* *Ralegh.*

Not therefore joins the son
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow.
Dryden.

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school-days frightful, desp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shakspeare.*

By fraud or force the suitor train destroy,
And starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy.
Pope, Odyss.

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MA'NIA.* } *n. s.* [*μανία*, Greek; *manie*, French.] Madness. Our old word is *manie.* *Cockeram.*

Mania, the most violent and acute species of delirium, arising from a perturbation of the imagination and judgement. *Chambers.*

Nought only like the lover's maladie
Of Ereos, but rather ylike *manie*,
Engendred of humours melancolike.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

MA'NIABLE.* *adj.* [*maniable*, French.] Manageable; tractable. Not in use.

As to the will of man, it is that which is most *maniable* and obedient.
Bacon's Works, (ed. *Rawley*, 1657,) p. 228.

MANI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Latin; *ma-*
MA'NIACK. } *niac*, old Fr. Roquefort.] Raging with madness; mad to rage; brainsick. *Cockeram.*

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MA'NIACK.* *n. s.* A mad person.

Scornful she spoke; and, heedless of reply,
The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain.
Shenstone, Eleg. 16.

MANICHE'AN.* } *n. s.* [from *Manes*, a Per-
MANICHE'E. } sian, educated among the maji; of whom he was one, before he embraced Christianity.] One of the followers of Manes, who taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil; that two equipollent deities ruled the world; and other gross and impious errours.

The *Manichees* held man in all things dragged by a necessity of destiny. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 97.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,
The good would triumph, and the ill subside!
Boyse.

MANICHE'AN.* *adj.* Relating to the Manicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature.

MA'NICHEISM.* *n. s.* [from *Manichee.*] The impious doctrine of the Manichees.

Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned by his adversaries, even of Rome, as the pith of *Manicheism. Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 143.

Bayle — has artfully employed all that force and acuteness of argument, which he certainly possessed, in promoting the gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of scepticism or *Manicheism.*
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

MA'NICHORD.* *n. s.* [*manicordion*, Fr. "an old-fashioned clarichord." Cotgrave.] A musical instrument, like a spinet. It has been confounded with the *monochord*, as if it were an instrument of one string only. See MONOCHORD. It has taken the name, most probably, from the Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *chord.* Its strings, like those of the clarichord, were covered with little pieces of cloth, to deaden or soften the sound: whence it is called the dumb spinet; and was much used in nunneries, by reason that the nuns, who were learning to play upon it, might not disturb the silence of other cells. See Grassineau's Mus. Dict.

MA'NICON.* *n. s.* [*manicon*, Lat.] A kind of night-shade; an herb so called from its making people mad.

Bewitch Hermetick men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon. Hudibras*, iii. 1.

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifest* manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.
Rom. i. 19.

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifest* in these last times for you. 1 *Pet.* i. 20.

He full
Resplendent all his father *manifest*
Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus *manifest* to sight the God appear'd.
Dryden, Æn.

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew.
Dryden.

2. Detected: with *of.*

Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became.
Dryden.

MA'NIFEST.† *n. s.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring,
Of this my *manifest*: that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore.
Dryden.

A *manifest*, shewing the reasons for declaring war against the king of Sweden.
Book, so entitled, fol. publ. in 1675.

To MA'NIFEST. *v. a.* [*manifester*, French; *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.

Thy life did *manifest*, thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it.
Shakspeare.

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest* myself to him. *St. John*, xiv. 21.

He was pleased himself to assume, and *manifest* his will in our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverse commotion
Must *manifest* thee worthiest to be heir
Of all things. *Milton, P. L.*

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood.
Dryden, Juv.

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wisdom *manifested* in the creation.
Ray on Creation.

MANIFE'STABLE.* See MANIFESTIBLE.

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*manifestation*, Fr.; from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wise and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition; nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is it to know him in those glorious *manifestations* of himself in the works of creation and providence.
Tillotson.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MANIFE'STIBLE.† *adj.* [properly *manifestable*, Dr. Johnson observes. And so the learned Henry More writes it. Dr. Johnson cites only Sir T. Brown.] Easy to be made evident.

This is *manifestible* in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated.
Brown.

There is no other way than this that is *manifestable* either by Scripture, reason, or experience.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 241.

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifest.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We see *manifestly*, that sounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are already spread, while they do not *manifestly* endanger the constitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. s.* [from *manifest.*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. n. s. [Italian.] Publick protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms.
Addison.

MA'NIFOLD.† *adj.* [*many* and *fold.* Sax. manizfealb.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifold.*
Spenser.

Terrour of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*
If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he confesseth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Gloucester, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shakspeare.*
They receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting.
St. Luke, xviii. 30.
To represent to the life the *manifold* use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Ess.*
My scope in this experiment is *manifold*. *Boyle.*
We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it.
They not obeying
Incurr'd, what cou'd they less? the penalty;
And *manifold* in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

MA'NIFOLDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.] Having many complications or doubles.
His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist.
Spenser, F. Q.

MA'NIFOLDLY.† *adv.* [manıfealdlice, Sax.] In a manifold manner.
They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the savers of that country. *Sidney.*
The scarfs and the bannerets about thee did *manifoldly* dissuade me from believing thee a ship of too great a burthen. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

MA'NIFOLDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *manifold*.] State of being manifold; multiplicity.
Sherwood.

MANI'GLIONS. *n. s.* pl. [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form.
Bailey.

MA'NIHOT.* } *n. s.* A plant in the West
MA'NIOC. } Indies. *Miller, and Mason.*
The *manioc* grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *cassada* bread. — One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of roasting it in the embers. *Robertson.*

MANI'LIO.* } *n. s.* A kind of ring or
MANI'LLE. } bracelet worn by persons in Africa and Asia.
Their arms and legs are chained with *manilios* and armolets of silver, brass, ivory, and the like.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 114.
Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets. *Ibid.* p. 204.

MA'NIKIN. *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut.] A little man.
This is a dear *manikin* to you, sir Toby.
— I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MA'NIPLE.† *n. s.* [*maniple*, *manipule*, old French, *manipulus*, Latin.]
1. A handful.
I ha' seen him wait at court there with his *maniples*
Of papers and petitions. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
2. A small band of soldiers.
They view'd those troops afar,
March on well rank'd, and marshall'd for a war,
Not in loose *maniples*, but ready all
To stand, or give a charge. *May, Lucan*, B. 10.
Until he see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade. *Milton, Areopagitica.*
The very *maniples* forsooth are to break ranks without orders. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 54.
3. A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest.
They must have oyle, candles, basens, &c. *maniples*, miters, bookes.
Dering on the Ep. to the Heb. (1576,) Cc. iii.
Their stoles, *maniples*, vestments.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 27.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MANIPULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*manipulatim*, Lat. by bands or companies, or in heaps.] In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MA'NKILLING.* *adj.* [*man* and *kill*.] Used to kill men.
Cursed be the poet, who first honoured, with the name of a hero, a mere Ajax, a *mankilling* idiot. *Dryden, Ded. to the D. of Ormond.*

MANKI'LLER. *n. s.* [*man* and *killer*.] Murderer.
To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power,
But not the extended licence to devour.
Dryden, Fab.

MANKI'ND.† *n. s.* [*man* and *kind*. Sax. mancynn. The poets have sometimes placed the accent on the first syllable of *mankind*. Shakspeare affords an example in the adjective, and Milton in the substantive.]
1. The race or species of human beings.
From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with *mankind* I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw.
Milton, P. L.
Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind*; but now I see
His day, in whom all nations shall be blest.
Milton, P. L.
Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.
All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope, Odyss.*
2. Humanity. Not in use.
You, whose minds are good,
And have not forc'd all *mankind* from your breasts
That yet have so much stock of virtue left,
To pity guilty states, when they are wretched;
Lend your soft ears to hear, and eyes to weep,
Deeds done by men beyond the acts of furies.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

MA'NKIND.† *adj.* [man, Sax. denotes *wickedness*, as well as *man*.] Resembling man not woman in form or nature; masculine: often applied by our old poets to the female sex in a bad sense, and in some parts of England still denoting violent, ferocious, women. Sometimes it is an epithet for a ferocious man. In the sense of mischievous, it was also formerly applied to beasts.
He saw mightie deere, that seemed to be *mankind*, which ranne at him.
Frobisher, First Voyage, (1578,) p. 48.
A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o'door:
A most intelligencing bawd. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*
Pallas, nor thee, I call on, *mankind* maid!
B. Jonson, For. Song, 10.
Are women grown so *mankind*?
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.
See, see this *mankind* strumpet. *Fairfax, Tass.*
Good signior Cornelio, be not too *mankind* against your wife. *Chapman, All Fools.*

MA'NLIKE.† *adj.* [*man* and *like*.]
1. Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.
Such a right *manlike* man, as nature, often erring, yet shews she would fain make. *Sidney.*
He fishes, drinks, and wastes
The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike*
Than Cleopatra. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Becoming a man.
Civil *manlike* exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have.
Hammond, Works, iv. 561.

MA'NLESS.† *adj.* [*man* and *less*.]
1. Without men; not manned.
Sir Walter Ralegh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats *manless*, and sent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*
2. Unbecoming a man.
That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 82.

MA'NLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.
Feed your wrath, sir, rather than your lust;
It is a vice comes nearer *manliness*.
B. Jonson, Fox.
If men want *manliness* to expostulate the right of their due ransom. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*
Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLING.* *n. s.* [from *man*.] A little man.
Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man*.]
1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.
As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shaksp.*
Lets briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i'th' hall together. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain.
Dryden, Juv.
See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. Not womanish; not childish.
I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man*.] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.]
Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being

made by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on those which were open to the air and dew. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs or leaves only. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER.† *n. s.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest,
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the *manner* of some is. *Heb.* x. 25.

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon, Ess.*

This universe we have possest, and rul'd
In *manner* at our will, the affairs of earth. *Milton, P. R.*

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of so much I love you. *Shakspeare.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye slew? *Judges.*

The city may flourish in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Formerly, in the preceding sense, without *of*. In modern editions of the Bible, *of* has been foisted in, where this old form occurs in Leviticus. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's omission of this usage of *manner*, I should not have expected, in some recent editions of our authorized version of the Scriptures, the alteration of a particular expression which our venerable translators thought proper to repeat; at least not till a new version had been allowed.

A *maner* Latin corrupt was her speche. *Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

Three *maner* wayes Almighty God deleth with synners. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 8.

Ye shall eat no *manner* fat of ox, of sheep, or of goat. *Levit.* vii. 23.

This is the law for all *manner* plague of leoprosy. *Levit.* xiv. 54.

6. Mien; cast of the look.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

7. Peculiar way; distinct mode of persons.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner*, of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endeavoured to express after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dryden, Juv.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

8. Way; mode: of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*

9. In the plural: character of the mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

10. In the plural: general way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of musick have most operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike, to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manners*, more legible in some than others. *L'Estrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes,
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*

11. In the plural: ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

These bloody accidents must excuse my *manners*,
That so neglected you. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reason now. *Shakspeare.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakspeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryden.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

12. *To take in or with the* MANNER. To catch in the actual commission of a crime; to be caught in the fact. [written *mainour*, in our old law-books; from the French *manier*, to seize with the hand; though a learned friend observes that *maniour*, as Hawkins writes the word, is proper; that a thief taken in the manner is said, in our old statutes, to be "pris ove *maynovre*," 1 Hen. 4. c. 20.; and that it is probably from the old Norman word *manouvrer*, to hold or occupy. Kelham gives the ancient French expression thus; "ove *manour*, with the mainour, with the goods in their hands."]

The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Jaquenetta: the manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner*. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

And there be no witness against her, neither she be *taken with the manner*. *Num.* v. 13.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be *taken in the manner*; and I sit by one too tender to these impressions. *Donne, Lett.*

To MA'NNER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To instruct in morals; to form; "to be *mannered*, imbui bonis moribus."] *Huloet.*

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

He is one
The truest *manner'd*, such a holy witch,
That he enchants societies to him. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

MA'NNERIST.* *n. s.* [from *manner*.] An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hayman's works,
(Dull *mannerist*,) in Christians, Jews, and Turks,
Cloys with a sameness. *Churchill, Gotham.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shakspeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a traiterous desertion of our allegiance to Christ. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY.† *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness; ceremoniously.

When we've supp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shaksp.*

He *mannerly* desired him to depart in kindness, as he came.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) N. iv. b.

Better it is to lap one's pottage like a dog, than to eat it *mannerly*, with a spoon of the devil's giving. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 352.

MA'NNIKIN.† *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut. *mannequin*, French. See MANIKIN.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH.† *adj.* [from man.]

1. Human; belonging to the human species.

It was a figure
Most liche to *mannishe* creature;
But as of beautie heavenliche,
It was most to an aungell liche. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

The proverbe sayth; for to don sinne is *mannish*, but certes to persevere long in sinne is werke of the divel. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature hath proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reason whereof might seem a *mannish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakspeare.*

When *mannish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on horseback hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden,*

*MANŒU'VRE.** *n. s.* [Fr.; *manouvrier*, a handicraft-man; *manovra*, Ital. *manopera*, low Latin, i. e. *manûs opera*.] Originally in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord; then, an operation of military tacticks, a stratagem, in which sense we use it, and apply it also to naval skill in managing a ship; and thence any kind of management.

Thus to make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in parliament.
Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.

To MANŒU'VRE.* *v. n.* [from the noun; *manouvrer*, Norm. Fr. to hold.] To manage military or naval tacticks skilfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

MA'NOR. *n. s.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again such services and rents as he thought good: and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these mansions and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies a jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Kinsmen of mine,
By this so sicken'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

MA'NOR-HOUSE.* } *n. s.* The house of
MA'NOR-SEAT. } the lord or owner of the manor.

Hail the poor muses' richest *manor-seat!*
Cowley.

I am of opinion that this family of De Williamscot took its name from Williamscot, commonly called Willescot, a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, near Banbury, where is still an ancient *manor-house*. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 36.

MANO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *manor*.] Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MA'NQUELLER.† *n. s.* [Sax. mancpellepe, from man and cpellan.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer.

He sent a *manqueller*, and commaundide that Jones head were brought in a disch.
Wicliffe, St. Mark, vi. 27.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman.
Carew.

MANSE.† *n. s.* [*manse*, old French; *mansio*, Lat.]

1. Farm and land.

This lady died at her capital *manse* at Fencot near Bicester, in the year 1111.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 30.

2. A parsonage house.

Finding a *manse* or parsonage-house wanting, he offered 200l. toward providing one.
Life of Bp. Kennet, p. 50.

Donations of glebes and *manses* were made.
Ornaments of Churches considered, (1761,) p. 89.

MA'NSION. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.
2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion*-house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *mansion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not.
Shakspeare.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.
Milton, P. L.

A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

To MA'NSION.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell as in a mansion.

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein.
Mede, Paraphr. of St. Peter, (1642,) p. 16.

MA'NSIONRY.* *n. s.* [from *mansion*.] Place of residence. Not in use.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

MA'NSLAUGHTER. *n. s.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice: punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I ruled it *manslaughter*. *Foster.*

MA'NSLAYER.† *n. s.* [manplaga, Saxon.] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*.
Numb. xxxv. 6.

The foul blood of a wicked *manslayer*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. C. 1.

MA'NSTEALER.* [*man* and *steal*.] One that steals and sells men.

For *manstealers*, for liars, for perjured persons.
1 *Tim.* i. 10.

MA'NSTEALING.* *part. adj.* Stealing men, in order to sell them.

Manstealing Tartars, who plentifully furnish the Turkish dominion [with slaves].
Brown, Trav. (1685,) p. 49.

MA'NSUETE.† *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Latin. The word is very old in our language, and not applied merely to animals in the sense of *tame*, and the like, as the solitary instance given from Ray by Dr. Johnson might induce the reader to suppose.] Mild; gentle; goodnatured; tame; not ferocious; not wild.

She said eke, she was fain with him to mete,
And stode forth stil, mild, muet, and *mansuete*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 194.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicuration or institution, but also in the wild.
Ray on the Creation.

MA'NSUETUDE.† *n. s.* [*mansuetude*, Fr.; *mansuetudo*, Lat.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. Dr. Johnson has unjustly confined this word also to animals.

Arm in arm with magnificence goeth magnanimity, waited upon by *mansuetude*.
Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 223.

Mansuetude, or mildness, tempereth the fury of anger. *Ibid.* p. 223.

I use all mildness or *mansuetude* in admonishing. *Hammond of Fraternal Admonit.* § 15.

The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

To MA'NSWEAR. See *To* MAINSWEAR.

MA'NTEL.† *n. s.* [*mantel*, old French; or rather the German word *mantel*. "Germanis *mantel* non pallium modò significat, sed etiam id omne quod aliud circumdat: hinc murus arcis atque structura quæ focum investit *mantel* ipsis dicitur." V. Ducange in V. MANTUM.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak. See MANTLE.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chimnies. *Wotton, Architecture.*

If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

MA'NTELET.† *n. s.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women, Dr. Johnson says. It was also a short mantle worn by men.

A *mantelet* upon his shoulders hanging.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. [In fortification.] A kind of movable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet: they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle.
Harris.

MANTI'GER.† *n. s.* [not from *man* and *tiger*, as Dr. Johnson pronounces it; but a misapprehension of the Lat. *man-*

tichora, Fr. *manticore*, which means a furious beast of a very different kind. "That word (*man-tiger*), replied Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth," &c. Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl. *Mantiger* is sometimes written *mantegar*.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed — the black prince of Monomotapas; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MA'NTLE.† *n. s.* [mæntel, Saxon; *mantel*, old French; *mantellum*, Latin, supposed to be from the Greek μανδύας, a word adopted from the Persian, and denoting a kind of military vestment. See also MANDIL.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.
Shakspeare.

Their actions were disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of sattin; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers colour'd *mantle* which she wears.
Sandys.

Before the sun,
Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite.
Milton, P. L.

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd.
Addison.

To MA'NTLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun; *manteler*, old French.] To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

The *mantled* meadows mourne;
Their sundry colours tourne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses,
Begin to chase the ign'rant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I left them
I'the filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [the original of the signification of this word is not plain. Skinner considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please.
Spenser.

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton, P. L.*

The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, P. L.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton, Comus.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head.
Gay.

And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton, Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaksp.*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl.
Pope, Horace.

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fires; when every grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son.
Smith.

MA'NTLING.* *n. s.* In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MA'NTO.* *n. s.* [Italian.] A robe; a cloak.

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto* or black coole, [cowl,] a pastoral staff, &c.
Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch. p. 96.

MA'NTUA.† *n. s.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Greek μανδύας, or μανδύα, as *mantle* is. See MANTLE. But Richelet's explanation of *manteau* must not be overpassed: "Manteau de femme; sorte de longue robe plissée que portent les femmes." Dict. Fr. 1685.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. s.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a *mantua-maker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies.
Addison, Guardian.

MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Latin; *manuel*, Fr.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*.
Clarendon.

MA'NUAL. *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, stiled the confessor's laws, contains but few heads.
Hale, Comm. Law of England.

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'NUARY.* *adj.* [*manuarius*, Lat.] Performed by the hand.

Xenophon hath given us a very pregnant instance, but in a *manuary* art; yea, and that one of the meanest, to wit, the art of shoemaking.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 192.

To one the knowledge of liberal arts; to another the exquisiteness of *manuary* skill.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 28.

MANU'BIAL. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Latin.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Dict.*

MANU'BRIUM. n. s. [Latin.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

MANUDU'CTOR.* *n. s.* [*manuductor*, Latin.] Conductor; guide.

Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears
Of penitence free you from [all] future fears.
Jordan's Poems, (before 1660.)

MA'NUFACT.* *n. s.* [*manus* and *factum*, Latin.] Any thing made by art. Not in use.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children.
Maydman, Naval Speculations, (1691,) p. 312.

MANUFA'CTORY.* *n. s.* [from *manufacture*.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home. *Ld. Bolingbroke, Sp. of Patriotism*, p. 190.

2. The place where a manufactory is carried on.

There are sundry *manufactories* in Berlin.
Guthrie, Prussia.

MANUFA'CTORY.* *adj.* Engaged in workmanship; employed in any manufacture.

Servile and *manufactory* men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 70.

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*, French.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heaven's power is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mass the making power obey.
Dryden.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country.
Addison on Italy.

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

2. To employ in work; to work up: as, we *manufacture* our wool.

To MA'NUFACTURE.* *v. n.* To be engaged in any manufacture.

Lord Gardenstone has encouraged the building of a *manufacturing* village.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. s.* [*manufacturier*, Fr. *manufacturus*, Latin.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

To MA'NUMISE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumised* slaves. *Knolles.*

He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchless horse.
Waller.

MANUMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*manumission*, Fr.; *manumissio*, Latin.] The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or preferment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission*. *Arbuthnot.*

To MA'NUMIT.† *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from slavery. This is a word of older and better authority than *manumise*; and is what has obtained in modern times.

If a man doth *manumit* his handmaid under a condition that she shall never marry, yet she may marry. *Dr. Taylor in Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Come, *manumit* thy plumy pinion.
Marston, Sat. (1598,) S. 4.

Lungs, I will *manumit* thee from the surface.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

The whole creature — doth groan, and as it were travail in pain, until it be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and *manumitted* or set free to partake of the glorious liberty of the sons of God. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 67.

Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden, Juv.*

But I shall observe in general, that inclosures may be traced backward to causes operating in very distant periods: to the rebellious barons in the twelfth century, who *manumitted* their vassals and gave them free land, in order to conciliate their interest against the king.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 26.

A pack of *manumitted* slaves.
Burke, Speech for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters.

MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MANU'RAGE.* *n. s.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation.

This isle had Brutaine unto name;
And, with his Trojans, Brute began *manurage* of the same. *Warner, Albion's England.*

MANU'RANCE.† *n. s.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser; which might lead one to suppose, that no other authority could be found for it. But it is a word well authorized.

Corn and cattle for the only *manurance*, tillage, and pasturage of such ferms.
Acts of Parl. 21 Hen. VIII. c. xiii. § 8.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another.
Spenser on Ireland.

The more sweetness he will find in putting forward *manurance* and husbanding of the grounds.
Bacon on the Plantation in Ireland, (1606.)

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton, P. L.

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost.

Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates.
Addison, Cato.

MANU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd,
Dryden.

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear.
Wotton on Education.

MANU'RER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman,

MA'NUSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jesuits.
Wotton.

Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

MA'NUTENENCY.* *n. s.* [*manutentia*, Lat.] Support; maintenance.

Mercy first, that God spared us, and preserved us so long. For without his divine *manutenency*, our strongest fabricks had fallen immediately upon their very builders. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 83.

MA'NY. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [mænig, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew *many* of us. *Judg.* xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude.
Digby on the Soul.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Thus due by sentence, when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure *many* days
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with *many* deeds well done
May'st cover. *Milton, P. L.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

This yet I apprehend not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So *many* and so various laws are given;
So *many* laws argue so many sins. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Powerful: with *too*, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and *too many* for them.
L'Estrange, Fab.

MA'NY.† *n. s.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mænegeo, mænegȝo, mænigeo, mænigȝo, mænigu, mænio, mæniu, mænȳgeo, manegeo, manigu, manige, manigo, menigeo, menigo, menigu, menio, meniu. Lye. — "*Many* is supposed by Lye to be derived from *man*; 'ac *proprie* de hominum multitudine usurpatum:' and thence, according to him, transferred to other things. But *many* is merely the past participle of the Sax. mengan, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means *mixed* or *associated* (for that is the effect of *mixing*) understand *company*, or any uncertain and unspecified *number* of any things." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 386. — *Many* is the Gothick *manag*, whence also the Germ. *manige*, as well as the Saxon and English words.]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.
Spenser, F. Q.

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare.

I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Lest rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children.
Shakspeare.

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves.
South.

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling east and west, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Retinue of servants; household; family. [old French, *magnie*, *maisnie*, *mesnie*, *meinie*, a family: in this sense the Saxon is not found.] It is more properly written *meiny*. See MEINY.

His *meinie*, which that herden this affray,
Came leping in. *Chaucer, Somyn. Tale.*
The kings before their *many* rode. *Dryden.*

3. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for *many a man* they say *a many men*. In the north of England *a many*, and *a many people*, is common.
Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear.
Shakspeare.
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Estrange, Fab.*
Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

4. *Many* is used much in composition.

MA'NYCOLOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having various colours.
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter,
Shakspeare, Tempest.
He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spied,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*
The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to sight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycolour'd* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MA'NYCORNERED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.
Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds.
Dryden.

MA'NYHEADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.
Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*
The proud Duessa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast.
Spenser, F. Q.
The *manyheaded* beast hath broke,
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke.
Denham.
Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hissing crew.
Dryden.

MA'NYLANGUAGED. *adj.* [*many* and *language*.] Having many languages.
Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore;
He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has survey'd.
Pope, Odyssey.

MA'NYPEOPLED. *adj.* [*many* and *people*.] Numerously populous.
He from the *manypeopled* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers' cries.
Sandys.

MA'NYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.
They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addison.*

MAP. *n. s.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.
Zelmane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such unhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as hers was. *Sidney.*
I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.
Spenser on Ireland.
Old coins are like so many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addison on Anc. Coins.*
O'er the *map* my finger taught to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*

To MAP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapp'd* it right.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
He thinks it not needful to *map out* before the traveller every town and village of all the shires, through which he should pass; but only sets down those that lie in his road. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 387.

MA'PLE *tree. n. s.* [*acer*.]
The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species; the greater *maple* is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows. *Miller.*
The platane round,
The carver holme, the *maple* seldom inward sound.
Spenser, F. Q.
Of the rottenest *maple* wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MA'PPERY. *n. s.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing. *Hanmer.*
The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mappery*, closet war.
Shakspeare.

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyꝑnan, Saxon, from map, damage, loss.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage.
Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be lesser than himself, doth *mar*
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise also.
Spenser, F. Q.
The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the scholar in learning.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.
When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shaksp.*
I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing songs in their barks.
— I pray you *mar* no more of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly.
Shakspeare, As you like it.
Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'st to mend. *Fairfax.*
Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse.
Daniel.
The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *mars* business, when great in dependencies. *Bacon, Essays.*
O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than *mar*! *Davies.*
Ire, envy, and despair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton, P. L.*
Had she been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral.
Waller.
Mother!
'Tis much unsafe my sire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your cost,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is lost.
Dryden.
Pope — has not only misrepresented the story but *marred* the character of the poem.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 390.

MAR.* *n. s.*
1. A blot; an injury. [from the verb.]
My will to write shall match the *mars* I make in it, [the letter.] *Ascham, Lett.* (1551.)
2. [*Mir*, Goth. mare; *myra*, Su. palus. Serenius.] A mere or small lake. North. *Grose.*

MARANA'THA. n. s. [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgements; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

MARA'SMUS. *n. s.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*
Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.
Milton, P. L.
A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MARA'UDER.* *n. s.* [*maradeur*, French, from the old word *maraud*, a scoundrel, a rogue, a vagabond a beggar. Cotgrave. It has been pretended that the word has its name from a Count de *Merodé*, a brutal and licentious officer, in the time of Gustavus Adolphus, and that it should be written *merodeurs*. Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus, vol. ii. p. 70. But the word was common long before that time, as the dictionary of Cotgrave shews. Roquefort cites the still more ancient French word *marander*, i. e. "marauder, chercher à voler, à escroquer, chercher des aventures, chercher de quoi vivre; les soldats dise encore, aller en *maraude*, ou *marauder*, pour piller, escroquer." *Marauder* is therefore the orthography. Coles has *marrow* for a knave or beggarly rascal. Dict. 1685.] A plunderer; a pillager.
We ought to write *merodeurs*, [from the pretended etymology of *Merodé*,] and not *marauders*.
Harte, Hist. of Gust. Adolphus.

MARA'UDING.* *adj.* [*marauder*, French.] Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

MARAVE'DI.* *n. s.* [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MA'RBLE. *n. s.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble*. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *marble* hew'st, ere long to part with breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death.
Sandys.

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine.
Dryden.

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the leaver.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MA'RBLE. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate revers'd is mine,
His *marble* love took flesh and blood,
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well sleeked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle.*

Marian
Marbled with sage the hardening cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd.
Gay, Pastorals.

MA'RBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MA'RCASITE. *n. s.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallick. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward, Met. Fossils.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanum, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum: with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur; whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton, Opticks.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick state. *Garth, Dispens.*

MARCH. *n. s.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, French, for *varicare*, Menage; from *Mars*, Junius.]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shaksp.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power against Arphaxad. *Jud.* i. 18.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

My father, when some days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm?
Shakspeare.

Our bodies, every footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *march'd* before.
Pope, Odyss.

To MARCH. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendour of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

To MARCH.* *v. n.* To border; to join. See the fifth sense of MARCH.

That was in a stranger londe,
Which *marcheth* upon Chimerie.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

MARCH.† *n. s.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with the appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend.
Blackmore.

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick *march*, and energy divine.
Pope.

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it.
Addison on Italy.

4. Signal to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marka*, Gothick; meapc, Saxon; *marche*, Fr. Barbazan and Roquefort assert that this word undoubtedly comes from the Latin *margine*, the ablative case of *margo*, a margin; but it is from the Gothick word in the sense of a *mark* defining a boundary; and thus we use *landmark*.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marches* —
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shaksp.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas.
Davies on Ireland.

MA'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *marcheur*, French.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties.
Davies on Ireland.

MA'RCHING.* *n. s.* [from *march*.] Military movement; passage of soldiers.

All that heard the noise of their multitude, and the *marching* of the company, and the rattling of the harness, were moved; for the army was very great and mighty. 1 *Macc.* vi. 41.

MA'RCHIONESS.† *n. s.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin *marchio*. Dr. Johnson. — The old Fr. *marchioness* is used for *marquisat*. Our *marchioness* was formerly *marquisse*, as in the genuine edition of Bacon's Apophthegms; in which Dr. Johnson has given the word, from a modernized one, *marchioness*. And in Chaucer, *markisesse*. See MARQUIS.] The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than *marchioness* of Pembroke.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

No *marchioness*, but now a queen.
Milton, Epit. M. of Winchester.

The lady *marchioness*, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband.
Clarendon.

MA'RCHPANE.† *n. s.* [*massepane*, French; in which language the word is old; supposed to be from the Latin *massa pura*.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit, such as we now call a macaroon; a sort of confection.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* set. *Sidney.*

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

This *marchpane* is very good to procure sleep, and it refresheth and nourisheth the body withal.
Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 362.

MA'RCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adus-

tion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd.
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.
Dryden.

MA'RCOUR. *n. s.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

MARD.* See MERD.

MARE. *n. s.* [mape, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of coursers born of heavenly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire,
By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.
Dryden.

2. [From *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that hight,
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton, Nymphid.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MARE.* Used for *more* in the north of England. [mape, Sax.]

MA'RESCHAL.† *n. s.* [*mareschal*, French, derived by most etymologists from *mere*, Teut. equus, equa, a horse or mare, and *scalc*, a servant, and so came to denominate the distinguished officer called *master of the horse*, and thence a commander in chief. See MARSHALL.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE.† *n. s.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl.

Like to a marchaunt that seeketh gode *margaritis*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xiii.

The one, the *margarite* or pearl; the other, the cabinet or ark to keep this jewell.
Bp. King, Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 6.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl.
Peacham on Blasoning.

MA'RGARITES. *n. s.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT.
MA'RGIN. } *n. s.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfolded shield away it took.
Spenser, F. Q.

Never since
Met we on hill, in dale, forest or mead,
Or on the beachy *margent* of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood.
Dryden, Æn.

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all.
Shakspeare.

Reconcile those two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent*. *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its *margin*, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.
Sharp, Surgery.

To MA'RGENT.*
To MA'RGIN. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark or note in the margin of a book.

I present it in one whole entire hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I have *margented* through the whole storie.
Mir. for Mag. p. 774.

2. To border.

Its water was clear and limpid, and beautifully *margin'd* with the tender grass.
Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People, p. 65.

MA'RGINAL. *adj.* [*marginal*, French; from *margin*.] Placed or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than Pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation, note with a *marginal* star, as being worthy of your second year's review.
Watts, Logick.

MA'RGINALLY.* *adv.* [from *marginal*.] In the margin of the book.

Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.
Abp. Newcomb, View of the Bib. Translat. p. 99.

To MA'RGINATE.* *v. a.* [from *margin*.] To make brims or margents. *Cockeram.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Lat. from *margin*.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE.† *n. s.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

The chief and head of them was the *margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, Pref. (1551.)

MA'RIETS. *n. s.* [*violæ marianæ*.] A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. s.* [*Mary* and *gold*; *caltha*, Latin.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short: the leaves are long, intire, and for the most part, succulent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet.
Gay, Pastorals.

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish; and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styl'd a cook, if I 'm so loth
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
King, Cookery.

MARI'NE.† *adj.* [*marin*, Fr. *marinus*, Lat. Formerly this word was accented on the first syllable.] Belonging to the sea.

With loud clamour to the *marine* shore
The armed people clustred in thicke swarmes.
Mir. for Mag. p. 819.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone.
Woodward.

No longer Circe could her flame disguise,
But to the suppliant god *marine* replies.
Garth, Ovid.

MARI'NE.† *n. s.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER.† *n. s.* [from *mare*, Lat. *marinier*, French; mapinap, Saxon.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway
Turn'd to the shore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner*, who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

His busy *mariners* he hates,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.
Dryden.

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ship decay'd? *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. s.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH.† *n. s.* [*marisawis*, Gothick; mepre, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marish*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marish* of Jordan.
1 *Mac.* ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marish*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marishes* resorts. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist,
Ris'n from the river, o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel.
Milton, P. L.

MA'RISH. *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon, Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marish* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *adj.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Lat. *ma-*
MA'RITIME. } *ritime*, Fr.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discoursed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Ralegh, Essays.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched.
Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Ercoco, and the less *maritime* kings,
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton, P. L.*

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addison.*

MARK. *n. s.* [*marc*, Welsh; meapc, Saxon; *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happen to be stolen, they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in in its first original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:
These are the monuments of Helen's love,
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above.
Dryden.

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If to their share at least two acres fell.
Dryden, Juv.

At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire, for the earth is cold, and overrun with grass and shrubs. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Notice taken.

The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and scope. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror.
Davies on Ireland.

Be made the *mark*
For all the people hate, the prince's curses.
Denham.

7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.

9. [*Marc*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks*.
Shakspeare.

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancusa is translated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden, Rem.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred *marks* more, a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage-vows for signing;
Set your *marks* that cannot write.
Dryden, K. Arthur.

Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his *mark*.
Young.

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapccan. Saxon; *marquer*, French.]

1. To impress with a token or evidence.

Will it not be receiv'd,
When we have *mark'd* with blood those sleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

2. To notify as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. To note; to take no notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air
Are made, not *mark'd*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.

4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear, and call to witness
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt.
Smith.

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams.
Bacon, Ess.

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned, to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

MA'RKABLE.* *adj.* [*marquable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Remarkable. Not in use.
Sherwood.

He would strike them — with some *markable* punishment.
Sir E. Sandy's State of Religion, F. 2. b.

MA'RKER.† *n. s.* [*marquer*, French, from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

Mathematicians are the same thing to mechanicks, as *markers* at tennis-courts are to gamesters. *Butler, Charact. Rem.*

MA'RKET.† *n. s.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — The word is the Sax. manket, which escaped the notice of Serenius, who gives the "Germ. *markt*, forum; Cambr. and Sueth. *marknad*; Goth. *markad*, nundinæ; vox antiquiss. à *mark*, marca, quâ unicè pecuniam numerabant vet."]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,
And thank Heaven, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*.
Shakspeare.

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wisd.* xv. 12.

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take,
And with post-haste thy running *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold.
Dryden, Juv.

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. s.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. s.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. s.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *market-days* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden, Virg.*

He ordered all the Lacquese to be seized that were found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. s.* [*market* and *folks.*] People that come to the market.

Poor *marketfolks*, that come to sell their corn. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. s.* [*market* and *maid.*] A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come
A *market-maid* to Rome, and have prevented
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. s.* [*market* and *man.*] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakspeare.*

The *market-man* should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. s.* [*market* and *place.*] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market-place*. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *market-place* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the *market-place* with poor o'erspread,
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *n. s.* [*market* and *price*
MA'RKET-RATE. } or *rate.*] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market-price* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the *market-rate*. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market-towns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our *market-town*. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *adj.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shaksp.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN.† } *n. s.* [*mark* and *man.*]
MA'RKSMAN. }

1. A man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
— I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
— A right good *marksman*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill;
This is the *marksman*, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *marksman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

2. One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign for it.

In the original Solemn League and Covenant, which hath been lately discovered, and is now in the British Museum, there are abundance of *marksmen*, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery at that time, leave the cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T.
Nicolson and Burn, Hist. of Cumb. (1777,) p. 324.

MARL. *n. s.* [*marl.* Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, merg is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marl* being the fatness of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marle* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles, or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Uneasy steps
Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton, P. L.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been since money was at five and six per cent. *Child.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good pease. *Mortimer.*

To MARL. *v. n.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

MA'RLEON.* See MERLIN.

MA'RLINE. *n. s.* [meapn. Skinner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *n. s.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY.† *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

The fat and *marly* mold. *Drayt. Polyolb.* S. 3.
The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *n. s.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *mar-*
MA'RMALET. } *melo*, Portuguese, a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subastringent, grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. s.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET.† *n. s.* [*marmouset*, French, from *marmot*, a monkey.] A small monkey.

Whilst they were on ship-board, a *marmoset* chanced upon the book, as it was negligently laid by, which wantonly playing therewith, plucked out certain leaves, and tore them in pieces. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utop.* (1551,) ii. 7.

Marmosets and mumping apes. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) iii. 9.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmozet*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

He past, appears some mincing *marmoset*,
Made all of clothes and face. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

Apes of less learning, to form comedians and dancing-masters; and *marmosets*, court pages, and young English travellers. *Arbuthnot and Pope. Mart. Scribl.*

MARMO'T. } *n. s.* [Italian, *mar-*
MARMO'TTO. } *motta.*]

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. s.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUESS.† } *n. s*, [*marquis*, French;
MA'RQUIS. } *marchio*, Latin; *margrave*, German. The spelling of this word was formerly *markis*, as in Chaucer; and *markisesse*, for marchioness: then *marquess*, which method of writing it is now also used by some.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Marc or merc signifying a bound or limit, hence is supposed the original of that honorary title of *marquess*, which is as much as a lord of the frontiers. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 7.

2. Formerly a marchioness also. [*marquise*, French.]

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset. *Shakspeare.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marquisse*, and from a *marquisse* a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon, Apophthegms*, (ed. 1625.)

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess*, was the lady Ann Boleyn. *Spelman.*

MA'RQUISATE.† *n. s.* [*marquisat*, French.] The seigniory of a marquis.

The duke of Savoy pretendeth colourably enough to the foresaid whole *marquisat*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 416.

MA'RRER. *n. s.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

MA'RRIABLE.* *adj.* [*marriable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Marriageable. Not in use. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

MA'RRIAGE.† *n. s.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose *marriage*, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their *marriage*, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be,
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryd.*

MA'RRIAGE is often used in composition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison, Spect.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine. *Shakspeare.*

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second *marriage*-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage*-chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16.

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleness; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin, awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

Give me, to live and die,
A spotless maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryd.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE.† *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

She is not yet *marriageable*. *Expos. of Solomon's Song*, (1585,) p. 263.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, spous'd, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower, the adopted clusters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton, P. L.*

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the *married* state. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. s.* [mepȝ, Saxon; *smerr*, Erse; *smergh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongious, and full of little cells; in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wasted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shakspeare.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of marrow diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edified their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison, Ov.*

MA'RROW.†. In the Scottish dialect, to this day, a fellow, companion, or associate, as also an equal match; he met with his *marrow*; from *mari*, husband, French. Dr. Johnson. — It is also a word of the north of England. "These gloves or shoes are not *marrows*, i. e. are not *fellows*." Coles, Ray, and Grose.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of il end. *Tusser.*

To MA'RROW.* *v. a.* To fill as it were with marrow and fatness; to glut.

What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses, and bawl against our harmless cups? to call our meetings riots, and brand our civil mirth with styles of loose intemperance? whilst they can sit at a sister's feast, devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths, and clothe their surfeits in the long fustian robes of a tedious grace! *Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Drunkard.*

MA'RROWBONE.† *n. s.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

A cook they hadden with them for the nones,
To boile the chickenes and the *mariebones*. *Chaucer, T. C. Prol.*

2. In burlesque language, the knees. Dr. Johnson. — I'll bring him down upon his *marrow-bones*, that is, I'll make him bend his knees as he does to the Virgin *Mary*. See also MARRY. Brandt, Popular Antiquities.

What men could have held laughing to have seen an Egyptian on his *maribones* adoring a dog, or praying to an oxe? *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629.) p. 182.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L' Estrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

MA'RROWFAT. *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWISH.* *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Of the nature of marrow.

The brain is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 19.

MA'RROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

MA'RROWY.* *adj.* [from *marrow*.]

1. Pithy; full of strength or sap. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Medullary; of the nature of marrow.

Those *marrowy* filaments lying parallel to one another cannot, of themselves, be supposed in any degree elastick. *Kinneir's Essay on the Nerves*, (1739,) p. 30.

MA'RRY.* *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, q. d. *by Mary*. *Brand.*

Mary, I defy that false monk dan John. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

Cal. Wilt thou be pleas'd
To hearken once again the suit I made thee?
Ste. Marry will I: kneel and repeat it; I will stand, and so shall Trinculo. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Marry, once before he won it of me with false dice. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The zodiacke of his life is like that of the sun, *marry*, not half so glorious. *Overbury, Prisoner.*

How do you like me now?
—— Like you? *marry* — I don't know. *Southerne, Oronooko.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Lat.]

1. To join a man and woman; as performing the rite.

What! shall the curate control me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon, Ess.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her. *Shakspeare.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Ecclus.* xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakspeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think best. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

MARS.* *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One of the planets.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens,
So in the earth to this day is not known. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

2. Among chymists, the term for iron.

MARSH, MARS, MAS, } are derived from the Saxon mepꝛc, a fen, or fenny place. *Gibson's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. s.* [mepꝛc, Sax. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows and in *marshes* found,

Of them so call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping.
Drayton, Nymphid.

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the stag worm. *Walton, Angler.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. s.* [*althæa*, Latin.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [*populago*, Lat.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, for the most part bent downwards, collected into little heads and full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL.† *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr. See MARESCHAL. Serenius calls it "Antiq. Franc. vox, à Goth. *mar*, equus, and *skall* vel *skale*, servus, administrator." So Selden: "The name of *marshal* or *mareschal* is agreed to descend from two Teutonick words, (which was the same with the old French,) *mare*, which signified as much as our general name of *horse*, and *scalck*, that in the old German and Gothick tongues signified a *servant*." Duello, ch. 9. "*Marshal* was at first the name of a smith, farrier, or one that dressed horses; but it climbed by degrees to that height, that the chiefest commanders of the gendarmery and militia of France are come to be called *marshals*; which about a hundred years since were but two in all, whereas now they are twelve." Howell, Lett. iv. 19.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marshal*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,
As in a listed field to fight their cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. An harbinger; a pursuivant, one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge, the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

5. A commander in chief of military forces.

Marshal Harcourt and the duke of Berwick were preparing to go into Alsace and Dauphiné, but their troops were in want of all manner of necessaries. *Tatler*, No. 5.

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as inconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,
As in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Thou *marshal'st* me the way that I was going.
Shakspeare.

MA'RSHALLER. *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words.
Trapp, Pref. to the Æneis.

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. s.* A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields.
Dryden, Virg.

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist, soils, near stagnating water.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryd.*

MART.† *n. s.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus
Be seen at Syracusan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakspeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East, as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Ralegh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the best horses.
Temple.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shaksp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. Licence of reprisals. A corruption of *mark*. See the eighth sense of MARK. And Cotgrave, "Droict de *marque*, power to seize the body and goods of another."

To pick out letters of *mart*, and to have commission to kill and slay, &c.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1658,) p. 80.

To MART.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Cassius, you yourself,
Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Poor brats were slaves, of bondmen that were born,
And *marted*, sold.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) i. 2.

Your christening of bells, *marting* of pardons, tossing of beads. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. i. Ep. 1.

To MART.* *v. n.* To trade dishonourably.

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger, in his court, to *mart*
As in a stew. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MA'RTAGON.* *n. s.* A kind of lily.

The roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of *martagon*. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 20.

To MA'RTEL.* *v. n.* [*martellare*, Italian; *martelo*, low Lat. *marteler*, Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] To strike; to make a blow.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd visour to his brest.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 42.

MA'RTEN. } *n. s. marte, martre*, Fr. *mar-*
MA'RTERN. } *tes*, Lat.

1. A large kind of weesel, whose fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees.
Peacham on Blazoning.

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, French; *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou dost infest,
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage.
Spenser, F. Q.

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them.
Chapman, Iliad.

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region.
Bacon, Ess.

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryd.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit.
Milton, P. R.

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* musick every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon, Holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MA'RTIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *martial.*] Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises.

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalrie; such a young Josiah for religion and piety.

Prince, Creation of the P. of Wales, (1610,) D. 2.

MA'RTIALIST.† *n. s.* [from *martial.*] A warriour; a fighter.

While those bold *martialists*, that for their fame,
In skill of warre-affaires were so renown'd,
Did by their swords immortalize her name.
Mir. for Mag. p. 853.

He was a swain, whom all the Graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist.*
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 5.

He was indeed one of the queen's *martialists*, and did very good service in Ireland.

Naunton, Fragm. Regalia, of Ld. Sussex.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howell.*

MA'RTINET.† }
MA'RTLET. } *n. s.* [*martinet*, French.]

1. A kind of swallow. Barret notices *martinet* in this sense, Alv. 1580.

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryden.

2. In military language, a *martinet* is a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis the Fourteenth. It is modern in English, and has the accent on the last syllable.

MA'RTINGAL. *n. s.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS.† *n. s.* [Martinus-mæssa, Sax. *Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November; commonly corrupted to *martilmass* or *martlemass.*

Martilmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke.
Tusser, Husb.

The Turks their butchers, and themselves the *martinmass* beeves. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 135.

MA'RTNETS. *n. s.* They are small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR.† *n. s.* [martyr, Saxon, μάρτυς, Greek.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a *martyr.* *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyrs'* glory crown'd the soldiers' fight.
Dryden.

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South, Serm.*

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God.
Thomson.

To MA'RTYR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue or true profession.

The primitive Christians — before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, *martyred* for it. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 2.

2. To torment; to murder; to destroy.

Me, and wretched Palamon,
That Theseus *martireth* in prison.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart.
Spenser, F. Q.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.
Shakspeare.

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud.
Suckling.

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *n. s.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom?* *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom.* *Crashaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd; chief mastery to dissect
With long and tedious havock fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroic *martyrdom*
Unsung. *Milton, P. L.*

What mists of providence are these,
So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

To MA'RTYRIZE.* *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize.*
Spenser, Colin Clout.

MA'RTYROLOGE.* *n. s.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. μάρτυς, a martyr, and λόγος, discourse, narration.] A catalogue or register of martyrs.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 335.

MARTYROLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [from *martyrology.*] Registering as in a martyrology; containing a list.

If once you render yourself a pupil to whining love, he will read you such contrary politicks, as shall persuade you to make a league with misery, and embrace beggary for a friend: and after this you are capable of no higher honour, than to be registered in one of his *martyrological* ballads, and sung by dairymaids to a pitiful tune.

Osborne, Advice to a Son, (1658,) p. 70.

MARTYRO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

It is recorded by Fox, the *martyrologist*, as a memorable occurrence. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 436.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*martyrologie*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out.

Stillingfleet.

MA'RTYRLY.* *adj.* [from *martyr.*] Like a martyr.

They would blemish the piety of the first *martyrly* composers of the Liturgy.

Bp. Gauden, on the Lit. of the Ch. of Eng. (1661,) p. 3.

MA'RVEL.† *n. s.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
— No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour; you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well.
Shakspeare.

The praises of knightly heroism, the *marvels* of romantic fiction, and the complaints of love.

Warton.

MA'RVEL *of Peru.*† A flower. *Ainsworth.*

The marvel of the world comes next in view,
At home, but stil'd the *Marvel of Peru.*
Tate's Cowley.

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me *marvel.* *Shakspeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied.

Shakspeare.

— The army *marvelled* at it. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclus.* xlvii. 17.

MA'RVELLOUS.† *adj.* [*merveilleux*, French.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakspeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

3. *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.*

4. Formerly used adverbially for exceedingly, wonderfully.

He hath shewed me *marvellous* great kindness in a strong city. *Ps.* xxxi. 23.

She finds, although I cannot,
Myself to be a *marvellous* proper man.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shaksp.*

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'RY-BUD.* *n. s.* The marigold.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MA'SCLE.* *n. s.* An heraldick figure; a lozenge as it were perforated.

To MA'SCULATE.* *v. a.* [from *masculus*, Latin. This is an old and proper word, in opposition to our *emasculate*, to effeminate.] To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MA'SCULINE.† *adj.* [*masculin*, French; *masculinus*, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shakspeare.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature being the feminine. *Peacham on Drawing.*

O! why did God,
Creator wise! that peopled highest heaven
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Resembling man; virile; powerful; not soft; not effeminate.

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *masculine* mind.
Wotton, Paneg. on K. Ch. I. Rem. p. 144.

This has altogether as *masculine* an influence upon the manners and practices of men.
South, Serm. ix. 76.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

Nothwithstanding his eloquent and *masculine* defence, he [the earl of Surrey] was condemned.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 9.

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

The English language, with singular propriety, following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and feminine only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter. *Lowth.*

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *masculine.*] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. s.* [from *masculine.*] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH.† *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh.*

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. [from *mischen*, Dutch, to mix, or *mascher*, French.]

I have made a fair *mash* on't!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Carcasses were scattered on her surface; some, blown from the tops of high mountains; others, bruised to *mash*; all ruined and destroyed.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 88.

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour.
Farrier's Dict.

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Dir. to the Footman.

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first *mashing*-tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second *mashing*-tub.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

MA'SHY.* *adj.* [from *mash.*] Produced by crushing, or pressure.

Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood,
That by degrees fermented, and refin'd,
Round the rais'd nations pours the cup of joy.
Thomson, Autumn.

MASK. *n. s.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner. *Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away;
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night?
Shakspeare.

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed.
Daniel.

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide.
Milton, Sonnet.

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks*. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being *mask'd* he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

To MASK.† *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here! *Shakspeare.*

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchemen to daunce, and to *maske.*
Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

The shadie woods, in which the birds to build their nests were seene,
Whose waving heads in air shot up were crown'd with youthfull greene,
Now clad in coate of motlie hue did *maske* in poore array;
Rough Boreas with his blustering blasts had blown their leaves away.
Mir. for Mag. p. 555.

MA'SKER. *n. s.* [from *mask.*] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shaksp.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SKERED.* *adj.* Decayed. See MOSKERED.

MA'SKERY.* *n. s.* [from *masker.*] The dress or disguise of a masker.

Methinks I hear swart Martius cry,
Souping along in war's feign'd *maskerie*,
By Lais' starrie front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 8.

MA'SKHOUSE.* *n. s.* [*mask* and *house.*] Place where masks are performed. Masks were so much the fashion in the times of the first James and Charles, that *maskhouse* was then probably as common as *playhouse.*

If it were but some *maskhouse*, wherein a glorious (though momentany) show were to be presented, neither white staves nor halberts could keep you out. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

MA'SLIN.† *adj.* [corrupted from *miscellane.* Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from the Sax. mirclic, various; *mistus*, Latin, mixed; Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago. See MASTLIN.] Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON.† *n. s.* [*maçon*, French; *machio*, low Latin. Latin etymologists refer the word to *machina*, a scaffold for building. Sheringham, our countryman, in his Origines Britannicæ, as Serenius has

also observed, would carry it to the Scyth. *mossyn*, ædes, a house; and M. Huet has also offered *mas*, an old word for a house; but Du Cange considers *maceria*, an enclosure of stone, as the origin of the word.]

1. A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason*'s hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

2. One of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted*; of which the origin is pretended to be as early as the building of Solomon's temple, and the insignia are principally a builder's tools.

The lawyers, like the *freemasons*, may be supposed to take an oath not to tell the secret. *Ld. Halifax.*

I reckon, next week we shall hear you are a free-*mason*. *Gray to Walpole.*

MASO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *mason*.] Relating to the society of free-masons.

MA'SONRY.† *n. s.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

Wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of *masonry*.
Shakspeare, Sonnet 55.

MA'SORAH. *n. s.* [*masorah*, Lat. from the Hebrew; which is "from *masar*, he delivered; spoken of things which men commit to the charge of another, yet reserving a power to have it recovered again." Mather, Vindic. of the Holy Bible, 1723, p. 256.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

These sections of the law are quoted, by the *masorah*, instead of chapters.
Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible, p. 60.

The *masorah* is a critical learning of the wise men among the ancient Jews, relating to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; by which the verses, words, and letters of the text are numbered; and every variety is taken notice of in the proper place, in order to preserve its genuine reading. *Ibid.* p. 256.

MASORE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *masorah*.] Belonging to the masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work.

They observed, that these scribes had noticed five words, where *vau* is redundant. This *masoretical* note is mentioned in the Talmud.
Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible, p. 258.

MA'SORITE.* *n. s.* [*masseretha*, Lat. from *masorah*.] One of those who composed the masorah.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels, that none might irregularly point the divine books; they did the same as to the accents.
Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible, p. 257.

The *Masorites* seem to have been a succession of critics, professing a traditionary science of reading the Scripture, as the Cabalists did of interpreting it. *Gray on the Old Test.* Introduction.

MASQUERA'DE.† *n. s.* [not from *masque*, French, as Dr. Johnson states it, but from *mascarade*; or rather from the Italian *mascherata*, *mascarata*, as that is from the Arab. *mascar*, buffoonery. Hence our old word was *masquerada*, and meant a ridiculous exhibition. Dr. Johnson cites, under the first sense, only the example from Pope.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery.

The name only being left to serve for a part of the *masquerada* of an high mass.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza, (1587,) p. 134.

All this statelie *masquerada*. *Ibid.* p. 155.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treacherous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark.
Pope.

2. A kind of Spanish diversion on horseback.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors; performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of cane in their right. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 223.

3. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquedrade*.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

To MA'SQUERADE.* *v. a.* To put into disguise.

His next shift therefore is to change its [sin's] complexion, to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 229.

MASQUERA'DER.† *n. s.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask; a buffoon.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Estrange.*

The late *masquerader* in the Haymarket did not, could not, more effectually expose them both.
Bp. Nicolson, to Bp. Hoadly, Collect. of Papers, p. 4.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures. *Young, Night Th. 5.*

MASS.† *n. s.* [*masse*, French; *massa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton, Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of public treasury.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Ralegh, Ess.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation.
Abbot, Desc. of the World.

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Reubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours.
Addison, Freeholder.

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon, Ess.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move.
Dryden.

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*Missa*, Lat. mæſſe, Saxon: as mæſſe-boc, mæſſe-þeohꝛ, the mass-book, mass-bread. "*Missa* idem ac *missio*, sicut *remissam* pro *remissione* dicebant antiqui. — Ex allatis satis constat *missam* à *missione* dici, et populi dimissionem significare. Frustra nititur Genebrardus *hanc missæ etymologiam* convellere quasi nimis frigidam, et modicæ reverentiæ erga tantum mysterium." V. Cardinal. Bona de Rebus Liturg. p. 6.] The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist: at first used for the dismission or sending away the people, either before or after the communion.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

This is to prevent the solitary *masses*, which had been introduced by the church of Rome, where the priest says *mass*, and receives the sacrament himself, though there be none to communicate with him. *Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer*, ch. 6. § 30.

7. A festival. [mæſſe, Saxon.] See LAMMAS. Retained also in Candlemas, Michaelmas, and Martinmas.

To MASS.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

He was accused of his cardinals, that he *massed* without consecration.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. (1560,) fol. 59. b.

Abolishinge or putting downe the *massing* sacrifices for the dead.
Hunting of Purgatory, (1561,) fol. 5.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles; which can brook to see a minglemangle of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and errour, traditions and Scriptures.
Hooker, Serm. 1. *On St. Jude.*

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments. *Hooker.*

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. s.* [*massacre*, French; from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre* what was a war. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSACRER.* *n. s.* [*massacreur*, Fr.] One who commits butchery, or indiscriminate destruction.

Jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, assassins, *massacrers*. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

MA'SSER.* *n. s.* [from *mass.*] A priest who celebrates mass. Obsolete.

A good *masser*, and so forth; but no true gospel preacher. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 38.

MA'SSETER.* *n. s.* [*masseter*, Fr. Cotgrave; from the Gr. μασάομαι, to eat.] A muscle of the lower jaw.

One wonderful pair of muscles, called the *masseters*, — inserted into this lower mandible, and so are able to move it upward; to the right, to the left; forward, backward, and consequently round about; and so performing that action which we call mastication or chewing. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 77.

The strength of the crural and *masseter*-muscles in lions and tigers. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

MA'SSICOT. n. s. [French.]

Massicot is ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS.† } *n. s.* [from *massy*, *mas-*
MA'SSIVENESS. } *sive*; French, *massivité*, which Cotgrave renders *massiveness*; but the English word is also in the older dictionary of Huloet.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Hakewill.*

The block of stone in which the basin of immersion is excavated, is of unusual *massiness*. *Warton, Hist of Kiddington*, p. 15.

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd. *Congreve, Juv.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton, Opt.*

The intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope, Statius.*

MAST.† *n. s.* [*mast*, *mât*, French; mæſt, Saxon; *mast*, Su. Goth.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden, Hom.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination. [Saxon, mæſte, nuts, berries, acorns, by metathesis from *mats*, Gothick, food. Lye, edit. Manning.]

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple, Miscell.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER.† *n. s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maistre*, French; *magister*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Saxon, mæſtep, used as early as in the reign of Alfred, Dr. Jamieson says; and may be from mæſt, most, greatest, as the Latin *magister* is evidently from *magis*, more; thus separating our word from etymological dependance on the Latin.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Take up thy *master*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. A director; a governour.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 1.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetorick in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian.*

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minervas, shone,
Cæsar, the world's great *master*, and his own. *Pope.*

Excuse
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity and to own a *master*. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakspeare.*

As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Cor.* iii. 10.

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the *master*-roots. *Mortimer, Husb.*

6. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addison, Spect.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself *master* of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o'th' Tiger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Great and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute *master*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

9. A compellation of respect, formerly; but now generally applied to an inferiour.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakspeare.*

Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*

Masters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow. *Shakspeare,*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; miss lodged in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to *scholar* or *learner*.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking *master* mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below.
Davies.

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *master* in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be *masters* of it. *Locke on Education.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master* of arts.

14. An official title in the law: as, *master* of the rolls; a *master* in chancery.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee. *Shaksp.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects in England, nor *master* his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *master'd* by the light.
Dryden.

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke on Education.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by degrees. *Calamy, Serm.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

To MA'STER.* *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science.

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science, and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

MASTER-HAND. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry, in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person.
Dryden.

MASTER-SINEW. *n. s.*

The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me,
Even on the tenderest point; the *master-string*
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd and ravish'd you have seen,
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part.
Blackmore.

MASTER-TEETH. *n. s.* [*master* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MASTER-TOUCH.* *n. s.* Capital or principal performance.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece. *Tatler*, No. 156.

MASTER-WORK.* *n. s.* Principal performance.

Here, by degrees, his *master-work* arose,
Whatever arts and industry can frame.
Thomson, Cast. of Indolence, ii. 19.

MA'STERDOM.† *n. s.* [from *master*, mæg-tepdom, Saxon.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

MA'STERFUL.* *adj.* [*master* and *full*.]

1. Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master; employing violence.

Either they [husbands] ben full of jelousie,
Or *maisterfull*, or lovin novelrie.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 756.

The *masterful* rebels were discomfited.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The hero's blood is not to be controll'd;
Ev'n in a child, 'tis madly *masterful*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the skill of a master; artful.

Variety (as both musick and rhetorick teacheth us) erects and rouses an auditory, like the *masterful* running over many chords and divisions.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

MA'STERLESS.† *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

The wofull dwarfe, which saw his maister's fall,—
When all was past, took up his forlorne weed;
His mightie armour, missing most at need;
His silver shield, now idle, *maisterlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 19.

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loses,
Your sword or mine; or *masterless* leave both
To who shall find them. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Where the commodity found hath no owner, it justly falls to the right of the first finder; for both the place and the thing are *masterless*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 4.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *masterly*.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*
Young though thou art. *Shakspeare.*

I read a book; I think it very *masterly* written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *masterly* figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of *masterly* design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgement shine
In all the parts of nature we assert,
Than in the brightest works of human art.
Blackmore.

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the *masterly* strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. s.* [*master* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the *masterpiece*, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty. *Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *masterpiece*, to work
My safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham, Sophy.*

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *masterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty. *South.*

This wonderous *masterpiece* I fain would see;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire.
Dryden, Aureng.

The fifteenth is the *masterpiece* of the whole metamorphoses. *Dryden.*

In the first ages, when the great souls, and *masterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour. *Addison.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *masterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive,
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden.

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind.
Dryden.

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;

That when the sea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *mastership* in floating. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, Signior Lawrence? what news with your *mastership?* *Shakspeare.*

6. Headship of a college or hospital.

Not unwillingly to accept collegiate *masterships* in the university, rich lectures in the city.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.

Some of the former bishops of Winchester had preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not rightfully as to the *mastership* of an hospital, but as to an ecclesiastical benefice.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 3.

MA'STERWORT. *n. s.* [*master*, and ꝑıꝛ, Saxon.] A plant.

Masterwort is raised of seeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MA'STERY. *n. s.* [*maistrie*, French; from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots. *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man strive for *masteries*, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully. 2 *Tim.* ii. 5.

This is the case of those that will try *masteries* with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard.
L'Estrange.

Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the *mastery* over them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *mast'ry* to dissect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights,
In battles feign'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences.
Tillotson.

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastery* in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the best advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chesnut.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the *mastful* chesnut mates the skies.
Dryden.

MASTICA'TION. *n. s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *mastication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY. *n. s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably; salivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco.
Floyer on Humours.

MA'STICH.† } MA'STICK. } *n. s.* [*mastic*, French.]

1. The lentisk tree; an evergreen of the Greek isles, Italy, and some parts of France. Unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; who confines also the second meaning to the gum of the trees in Scio.

Under what tree sawest thou them companying together? who answered, under a *mastick* tree.
Hist. of Susanna, ver. 54.

The sight of a few date and *mastick* trees exceedingly refreshing us.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 126.

Knotty pines, fragrant *masticks*, kingly oaks.
Ibid. p. 130.

2. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name.

Coriat's report, that *mastick* is found no where but in Scio, was here refuted.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 126.

This island [Scio] produces the most excellent *mastick* in the world: it proceeds from the *lentiscus*, which in other parts of the world produces the like gum.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 358.

We may apply intercipients, upon the temples, of *mastich*; frontals may also be applied.
Wiseman, Surgery.

3. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastich*, which those insects could not divide. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. *n. s.* [*marum*, Latin.] See MASSICOTT.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water.
Peacham.

Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

MA'STIFF.† *n. s. mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, French; *mastino*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson pleasantly notices the etymology, in Manwood's Forest Laws, of this word, viz. *mase* or *maze*, and *thief*, i. e. to scare away robbers. He might have added the same quaint deduction from Lily's Euphues. But still the real etymon is wanting. Minsheu, (adverting to the French *mastin*,) considers it as abbreviated from *maison tenant*, i. e. keeping the house; at the same time noticing another derivation from the Latin *miscendo, mistus*, mixed, the mastiff being descended from a wolf and a dog. Florio, translating the Italian *mastino*, calls it a "*mastie dog.*"] A dog of the largest size; a bandog; dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.
Spenser.

When rank Thersites opes his *mastiff* jaws,
We shall hear musick, wit, and oracle. *Shaksp.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the first answer shall be his vigilant *mastiff.*
More, Antid. against Atheism.

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew,
With open mouths the furious *mastives* flew.
Pope, Odyss.

Let the *mastiffs* amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *mast.*]

1. Having no mast.

Shall I, like a *mastless* ship at sea,
Go every way, and not the way I would?
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

2. Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head.
Dryden.

MA'STLIN.† *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French, to mingle; or rather corrupted from *miscellane*. Dr. Johnson. — More probably from the Saxon mıꝛcllc, various; *mistus*, Latin, mixed; *masteluyn*, Teut. farrago. See also MASLIN, MESLIN, and MISLIN.]

1. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lofe hath twaine
Of *mastlin*, of rie, and of wheat. *Tusser, Husb.*

2. Mixed metal.

What's best to contain the quicksilver? — It must not be iron, — nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657,) E. 8. b.

MA'STRESS.* *n. s.* [*maistresse*, French. So our old word was written; *maistress, mastress, mistress.*] A mistress; a governess.

This maid, of which I tell my tale expresse,
She kept herself, her neded no *maistresse.*
Chaucer, Doct. Tale.

Historyes are, as testyfyeth Cicero, the *mastresses* of lyfe and exposytours of tymes.
Bale, Pref. to Leland's Itin. (1549.)

MA'STY.* *adj.* [from *mast.*] Full of mast; well stored with acorns. Not in use. Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. GLANDEUX.

MAT. *n. s.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Conwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

In the worst inn's worst room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung.
Pope.

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With grass like sleave was *matted.*
Drayton, Qu. of Cynthia.

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* grass he lies;
No god of sleep he did invoke,
The stream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle slumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair.
Dryden.

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all *matted*, as in the skin, but in more open work.
Grew, Cosmol.

*MA'TACHIN.† *n. s.* [French.] An old dance; a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance, in the 16th century, according to Roquefort; both the dance, and the dancer, Cotgrave. "It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or *matachins;* who were habited in short jackets with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, vol. ii. p. 435.

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him who struck the third. *Sidney.*

MA'TADORE. *n. s.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MATCH.† *n. s.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, because a match is a companion to a gun. Dr. Johnson. — It may seem strange that, after this plain statement, Dr. Johnson should have been so misunderstood in some modern publications of note, as in one to have his authority cited for the absurd etymon in this instance of maca, and in another to be abused for confounding it with that word: but so it is. Dr. Johnson had merely placed it as the first meaning of the substantive *match*, but with a sufficient discrimination of etymology from the rest; and is free from the mistake imputed to him. He might have added the Iceland. *mak*, unctura, from the Greek μύξα, *mucus*; which seems to be the etymon rather than the Latin *mico*, to shine.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without stench. *Bacon.*

He made use of trees as *matches* to set Druina a fire. *Howell.*

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. *Boyle.*

MATCH. *n. s.* [maca, Saxon. See MAKE.]

1. One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

2. One that suits or tallies with another.

3. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withstand. *Dryden.*

4. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West. *Clarendon.*

5. [From μάχη, a fight; or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? *Shakspeare.*

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every measure fail me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To shew an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton, P. L.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The Shepherd's Calendar of Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Roscommon.*

Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast. *South, Serm.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shaksp.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE.† *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths, surpassing paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser, Sonnet* 66.

You shall not find one any way *matchable* with my beloved. *Expos. of Solomon's Song*, (1585,) p. 136.

Sir Walter Ralegh, so far as he hath gone in the History of the World, is *matchable* with the best of the ancients. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 251.

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MA'TCHER.* *n. s.* [from *match*.] One who matches or joins.

A very unequal *matcher* of innocent souls with brutish bodies. *Annot. on Glanville, &c.* (1682,) p. 7.

MA'TCHLESS.† *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryden.*

2. Unequal; not matched; not alike. Not in use.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort: —
And as her ears, so eke her feet were odde,
And much unlike. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 28.

MA'TCHLESSLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHLOCK.* *n. s.* [*match* and *lock*.] The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.

MA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE.† *n. s.* [maca, Saxon, a match, an equal; *maet*, Dutch; *mate*, Icel. a friend: from the Su. Goth. *make*, an equal, Wachter: from *mota*, to meet, to come together; and thus the Icel. *motamant*, a guest. Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*. *Shaksp.*

My competitor
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shaksp.*

You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton, P. L.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud?
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryden.*

Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*;
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton, P. L.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. One that sails in the same ship.
What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd.
Roscommon.
5. One that eats at the same table.
6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*.
7. [*Mat*, French. See CHECKMATE.] At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape, and so the game is ended.
In bashfulness, the spirits do a little go and come; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at stay; like a stale at chess where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir.
Bacon, Ess. Of Boldness.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry.
Ensample make of him, your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty.
Spenser, F. Q.
The hind that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
2. To be equal to.
Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the mastful chesnut *makes* the skies.
Dryden.
Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff.
Dryden.
3. To oppose; to equal.
I, i'the way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
4. [*Mater*, French; *matar*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.
That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.
Shakspeare.
My sense she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.
Shakspeare.
Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shaksp.*
The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance, who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'TELESS.* *adj.* [*mate* and *less*.] Without a companion; wanting a mate.
Here Philomel doth her shrill treble sing;
The thrush a tenor; off a little space,
Some *mateless* dove doth murmur out the base.
Peacham, Minerv. Britan. (1612.)

MATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French, *materialis*, Latin.]
1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.
When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see.
Davies.
That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*
2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.
We must propose unto all men certain petitions, incident and very *material* in causes of this nature.
Hooker.
Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this question, *material*. *Hooker.*
What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most *material* duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker.*
It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very *material to* the state of that government. *Spenser.*
The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*
He would not stay at your petitions made;
His business more *material*.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
I pass the rest, whose every race and name,
And kinds, are less *material to* my theme.
Dryden, Virg.
As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material to* our present purpose. *Locke.*
In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*
3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formerly different.

MATE'RIALS. *n. s.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular; *materiaux*, French.] The substance of which any thing is made.
The West Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*
Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*
That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestus, which being once enkindled, will burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*
The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them.
Tillotson.
Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

MATE'RIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *material*.] The opinions of a materialist.
I am sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harped so much on the subject of *materialism*. *Gray, Letter to Stonehewer.*

MATE'RIALIST.† *n. s.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances.
He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist*. *Dryden.*
The *materialists*, among modern philosophers, have maintained that the soul is, like the body, mortal; that when the body ceases to live, the whole man ceases to exist; but the general belief of mankind has, in all ages and countries, been, that the soul existed after death.
Bp. Watson, Charge, (1798,) p. 26.

MATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material*.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.
Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*

To MATE'RIALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *material*.] To form into matter or substance.
Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images.
Tatler, No. 154.
By this means we *materialize* our ideas.
Guardian, No. 172.

MATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material*.]
1. In the state of matter.
I do not mean that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*
2. Not formally.
Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South, Serm.*
3. Importantly; essentially.
All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *material*.]
1. State of being material.
2. Importance.
This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or *materialness* of the witnesses.
State Tr. Couns. Strange, in Proc. against T. Bainbridge, (1729.)

MATE'RIATE.† } *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin.]
MATE'RIATED. } Consisting of matter.
After long inquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Their *materiated* structure, and its rare composure. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 337.

MATERIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.
Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself.
Brown.

MATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*maternel*, French; *maternus*, Latin.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.
The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles:
At his first aptness the *maternal* love
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY.† *n. s.* [*maternité*, French; from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother. *Bullokar.*
Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*.
Partheneia Sacr. (1633,) p. 47.

MAT-FE'LON. *n. s.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATH.* *n. s.* [mæð, Saxon, from mapan.] A mowing. Used in composition; as, *aftermath, lattermath.*

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Latin.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous.
Denham, Sophy.

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to or constitute a body. *Boyle.*

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*mathematicus*, Latin; *mathematicien*, French.] A man versed in the mathematicks.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addison, Spect.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *n. s.* [μαθημαλικὴ.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*
See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA'THER.* *n. s.*

Bran-liquors are used to mealy dying stuffs, such as *mather* is, being the powder or fecula of a root. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 193.

MA'THES. *n. s.* [*chamamælum sylvestre.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'THESIS. *n. s.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *mathesis* alone was unconfined. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *adj* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton, P. L.*
I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee,
Thy image steals between my God and me.
Pope.

MA'TIN. *n. s.* Morning.

The glow-worm shews the *mattin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TINS. *n. s.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *mattins.* *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryd.*

MA'TRASS. *n. s.* [*matrass*, French.] *Matrass* is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus's, covering them with *mattrasses.* *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

MA'TRICE.† *n. s.* [*matrice*, Fr. Cotgrave; *matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed.

Erpenius's printed books are already sold; and his *matrices* of the oriental tongues are bought by Elzevir the printer.
Abp. Usher to Dr. Ward, (1626,) *Lett.* 99.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *n. s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, French.] A mother-killer. *Ainsworth.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*: "â matrix, quòd eâ velut matrice contineantur militum nomina." Ainsworth.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society, by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

MATRI'CULATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRI'CULATE.* *adj.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name.

Why should she take shame,
That her goodly name
Honourably reported,
Should be set and sorted
To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate?
Skelton, Poems, p. 50.

MATRICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, French; from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton, P. L.*

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

MATRIMO'NIOUS.* *adj.* [from *matrimony.*] Pertaining to marriage. Not in use.

Moses, as if foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and consequencing, as in no place of the whole law more. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

MA'TRIMONY. *n. s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy *matrimony*, ye are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. n. s. [Latin; *matrice*, French.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MA'TRON.† *n. s.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]

1. A wife, simply. Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of this sense in our language, which is the primary one of the Latin word. Bacon uses *matronal* in reference to this meaning.

That this woman may be loving and obedient to her husband, and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace, be a follower of holy and godly *matrons.* *Comm. Pr. Form of Solemn. of Matrimony.*

Our first father — press'd her *matron* lip
With kisses pure. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober suited *matron*, all in black. *Shaksp.*
Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons.* *Tatler.*

3. An old woman.

A *matron* sage
Supports with homely food his drooping age.
Pope, Odyss.

4. A term for a nurse in hospitals.

MA'TRONAL.† *adj.* [*matronal*, French, Cotgrave; *matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven-and-twenty. *Bacon.*

To MA'TRONIZE.* *v. a.* [from *matron.*] To render matronlike, or sedate.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson, Familiar Lett.* 187.

MA'TRONLIKE.* *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Becoming a wife or matron; sedate; modest; grave.

Now *matronlike* both manners and attire.
Sir J. Harington to his Wife, Epigr. 50.

Whereas religion should go arrayed in a grave *matronlike* habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton courtisan in light dresses. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 17.

That ancient, serious, *matronlike* instrument, the virginal. *Tatler*, No. 157.

MA'TRONLY.† *adj.* [*matron* and *like*.] Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron.

Painting, polishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness or gravity.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 72.

Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute wife; a grave, solemn, *matronly* Christian.
Hammond, Works, iv. 564.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*

MATRO'SS. *n. s.*

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER.† *n. s.* [*matiere*, French; *materia*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no matter found. *Davies.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation.
Newton.

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker.*

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.
Milton, P. L.

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tiding of these works,
New *matter* of his praise and of our songs.
Dryden.

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped.
Tillotson.

5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation.
L'Estrange.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs.
L'Estrange.

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice.
Spectator.

If chance herself should vary,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee?
Shakspeare.

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?

— Marry, sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shakspeare.*

If the craftsman have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them implead one another.
Acts, xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

And please yourselves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play.
Dryden.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,
From steepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;
The first who dares be angry breathes his last.
Granville.

9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms.
Sidney.

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter?* Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgement may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon, Essays.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

10. Question considered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass.
L'Estrange.

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo.
Congreve, Way of the World.

12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration. [In the Craven dialect "*madder*, from the Welsh *madredd*, purulent matter. The Craven pronunciation is much more appropriate than that in common use. The etymon also is preferable to the French *matiere*, as given by Dr. Johnson." Craven Dial. 1824.]

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated, I opened it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

13. *Upon the* MATTER. A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon, Essays.*

Upon the matter, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read. *Bp. Sanderson.*

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to support it.
Clarendon.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot.
Clarendon.

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration. *Tillotson.*

MATTER-OF-FACT *Man.** *n. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or enquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.

There was besides a sort of flying squadron of plain, sensible, *matter-of-fact men*, confined to no club. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 17.

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact* man.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not, so they deny it all;
And can but carry the lye constantly.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;
She hopes from you — Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her sex's claim: *what matters* hers?
Prior.

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight sore *mattereth*. *Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, I *matter* not that calumny.

Laws my Pindarick parents *matter'd* not.
Bramston.

MA'TTERLESS.* *adj.* [*matter* and *less*.] Void of matter.

All fine noise
Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toys.
B. Jonson, Horace.

MA'TTERY.† *adj.* [from *matter*.]

1. Important; full of matter.

Away with your *mattery* senses, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

2. Purulent; generating matter. *Huloet.*

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough.
Harvey on Consumptions.

MA'TTOCK.† *n. s.* [mattuc, Saxon.] An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe, having the ends of the iron part broad instead of pointed.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakspeare.*

You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pickaxes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgement of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MA'TTRESS.† *n. s.* [*matras*, French; *mattras*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.—Sir J. Chardin, describing the manner of travelling in *Persia*, says that when they are about to remove from the inn where they have slept,—the valet de chambre puts up the *masras*, which is a kind of portmantle where the bed and bed cloathes are put up with as much convenience as in a chest; of which one horse will carry two. See his Travels, vol. i. p. 385.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Content with a trucklebed, or a *mattress* in the garret. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 199.

Their *mattresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of state;
But the poor patient will as soon be found
On the hard *mattress*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

To MA'TURATE.* *v. a.* [*maturatus*, Lat. from *maturo*.] To ripen; to bring to perfection.

Great things are not achieved and *maturated* by force or agility of body, but by prudence and subtilty of brain. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 131.

Such is the last product of a tree, perfectly *maturated* by time and sun. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 38.

MATURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*maturation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of imposthumes; as also other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees, which are then said to be ripe, when the seeds are fit to be sown again. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 21.

2. The act of ripening.

Transplanting, meliorating the tastes, smells, &c. of plants; accelerating of germination and *maturation* in them. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib*, p. 14.

The temperate zones have no heat to spare in summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley, Serm.* 8.

3. [In physick.] *Maturation*, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE.† *adj.* [*maturatif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.*

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MATU'RE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man:
In Britain where was he,
That could stand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify. *Addison.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Here i'the sands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To advance towards perfection.

Love indulg'd my labours past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

To MATU'RE.* *v. n.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

Go on "sowing the seed with measur'd step" and unabating care. It may take root, where you least expect; and grow and *mature*, where you see it not. *Mapleton, Adv. to a Student*, p. 55.

MATU'RELY.† *adv.* [from *mature*.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counsel well-digested.

Consult before thou enterprise any thing; and, after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it *maturely*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 72.

A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

3. Early; soon. A Latinism.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY.† *n. s.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

Maturity is a meane betweene two extremities, wherein nothing lacketh or exceedeth; and is in such estate, that it may neither increase nor minish without losing the denomination of *maturity*. The Greeks in a proverb do express it properly in two words, which I can none otherwise interpret in English but *Speede thee slowly*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 71. b.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To start from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and seize upon *maturity*. *Crashaw.*

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion. *Rogers, Serm.*

MA'TUTINAL.* } *adj.* [*matutinel*, French; MA'TUTINE. } *matutinus*, Latin.] Relating to the morning.

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and vespertine motions. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 227.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was, Give you good day. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swoln eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise. *Southerne, Spartan Dame.*

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roscommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. s.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *adv.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. It is now out of use.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Maugre thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show
The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton, P. L.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast,
As long as monarchy should last. *Hudibras.*

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every-where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. s.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begins his witless note apace to clear. *Spenser, Sonn.*

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *mavises*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'UKIN.* *n. s.* [See MALKIN.] A dishclout; a drag to sweep an oven. Cotgrave. Used still in some parts of England for a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches: hence a coarse or dirty wench; called also vulgarly a *mawks*.

A crooked carcass, a *maukin*, a witch, a rotten post, an hedge-stake, may be so set out and tricked up, that it shall make as fair a shew, as much enamour as the rest: many a silly fellow is so taken. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 478.

MAUL.† *n. s.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer; commonly written *mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. *Prov.* xxv. 18.

The prelates, as they would have it thought, are the only *mauls* of schism. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

To MAUL.† *v. a.* [*mauljan*, Goth. *mola*, Icel. to beat, to bruise; from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

We do *maul* and vex one another.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 103.

Some other obscure prince, not as yet come to play in the world, shall have the lustre from God to *maul* this great empire.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 286.

The most direct and efficacious way to ruin any man, is to misrepresent him; and it often so falls out, that it wounds on both sides, and not only *mauls* the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South, Serm.* ii. 349.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,
To witness truth? *Dryden, Juv.*

Once every week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go.
Dryden, Juv.

I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state. *Swift, Miscel.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith, to murder, hack and *maul*.
Pope.

MAUL-STICK.* *n. s.* [from the Germ. *mahlen*, Su. Goth. *maela*, to paint.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAULGRE.* *adv.* So Spenser has written *maugre*.

MAUM.* } *adj.* [perhaps from *molm*,
MA'UMISH. } Teut. caries, et pulvis lig-
MA'UMY. } ni cariosi. Kilian.] Soft; mellow; rotten. *Maum* and *maumy* are thus used in the north of England. The former, Grose observes, is "mellow, attended with a degree of dryness." *Maumish* is used by L'Estrange in the form of *mawmish*, and in the sense of nauseous and provoking disgust, as well as rotten or putrid.

The flesh was *mawmish* and rotten. *L'Estrange.*

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. *L'Estrange.*

MAUNCH.* *n. s.* [See MANCHE.] A sort of loose sleeve.

Long vests in large plats or folds, and ample sleeves like unto the ancient *maunch* or surplice.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 141.

MAUND.† *n. s.* [mand, Saxon; *mande*, and *menne*, French; from *manus*, Lat. the hand.] A handbasket.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

A *maund* charg'd with household merchandise.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

Or many *maunds* full of his mellow fruit.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 1.

There filling *maunds* with cowslips.
Herrick, Hesperides.

To MAUND.* *v. n.* [*maundier*, French, to beg; *mendians*, Norm. Fr. beggars.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *Maunding*, in the Canting Dictionary, is begging. See also *To* MAUNDER.

A rogue,
A very canter, Sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To MA'UNDER.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word in its first meaning from *maudire*, Fr. to curse; Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *mana*, provocare, exorcizare.]

1. To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To wander about in a thoughtful manner; to talk confusedly; [perhaps from the Gael. *mandagh*, a stutterer.] A northern word. It is written both *maunder* and *mander*. See Lancashire and Craven Dial. Brockett's N. C. Words, and Westmoreland Gloss.

3. To beg. [*maundier*, French.]

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking; *maunder* for butter-milk!
Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.

MA'UNDER.* *n. s.* [from *To maund.*] A beggar. Gloucestershire. *Pegge.*

Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*. *Broome, Jovial Crew.*

Their *maunders* used to say, Think me worthy.
Gregory's Learned Works, (1684,) p. 60.

MA'UNDERER. *n. s.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MA'UNDERING.* *n. s.* [from *maunder.*] Complaint.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feels it rain, runs grumbling about, and by that indeed discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm.
South, Serm. ii. 604.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY.† *n. s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor: by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.

He treateth, in his secunde parte, the *maundye* of Chryste with his apostles upon Shere Thursday.
More, Answ. to Tyndal on the Souper of our Lord, Pref.

Here the monks their *maundie* make, with sundrie solemne rights
And signs of great humilitie: ———
Each one the other's feete doth wash, &c.
Tr. of Naogeorgus's Popish Kingdome, fol. 51.

This day is called [dies mandati] *mandate* or *maunday Thursday*, from the commandment which our Saviour gave his apostles to commemorate the sacrament of his supper, which he this day instituted after the celebration of the passover; — or from that new commandment which he gave them, to love one another, after he had washed their feet, in token of the love he bore to them.
Wheatly on the Comm. Pr. ch. 5. § 14.

MAUSOLE'AN.* *adj.* [from *mausoleum.*] Monumental.

Herses, heralds, black mourners, solemnities, obelisks, and *mausolean* tombs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 330.

MAUSOLE'UM.† *n. s.* [Latin; *mausolée*, French. A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by his queen Artemisia, to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

Erect no *mausoleums*; for his best
Monument is his spouse's marbled breast.
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

MA'UTHER.* *n. s.* [*moer*, Danish, a girl; or rather from the Goth. *mawi*, the same.] A foolish young girl. Dr. Johnson notices *mother* as thus used, under the eighth sense of that word. It is a Norfolk word.

Kas. Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.
Sur. Sir, all is truth she says.
B. Jonson, Alchymist.

MAW.† *n. s.* [maga, Sax.; *mag*, Su. Goth.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings in contempt. Dr. Johnson. — Why Dr. Johnson should have said "in contempt," is difficult to guess. The word is very old in our language; and the citations which I add from Chaucer, Sackville, Bishop Hall, Purchas, Beaumont and Fletcher, and an admirable Discourse in 1644, as well as those before given, will shew that no particular contempt is implied in the usage of the word.

There is but litel Latin in my *mawe*.
Chaucer, Shipm. Prol.

Satisfied from hunger of her *maw*.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings.
Sidney.

We have heats of dungs and of bellies and *mawes* of living creatures, and of their bloods.
Bacon.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, to glut our *maw*, when he calls to fasting, to glitter when he would have us sackclothed and squalid, he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

The remainder, by consuming one another, were (a strange remedy) preserved from consumption; every tenth man being by lot tythed to the shambles, and more returning to their fellows' *mawes*, than on their own legs.
Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) p. 403.

I have no *maw* to marriage, yet this rascal,
Tempts me extremely.
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

Drinesse of bones, blackness of skin, wringing of *mawes*. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 17.

Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhidebound corps.
Milton, P. L.

The serpent, who his *maw* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryd.*

2. The craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.
Arbuthnot.

3. An old game at cards.

The king being at the game of *maw*.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 111.

They respect not him, except it be to play a game at chess, primero, saunt, *maw*, or such like.
Brewer, Com. of Ling. iii. 2.

MAWK.* *n. s.* [*matk*, Su. Goth. *maddick*, Dan. a worm and a maggot.]

1. A maggot. North. See also MAD.
Grose.

2. A slattern. See MAUKIN. Called vulgarly, in several parts of England, a *mawks*.

MA'WKIN.* See MAUKIN.

MA'WKINGLY.* *adj.* [from *mawk.*] Slatternly; slovenly; like a mawks.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 87.

MA'WKISH.† *adj.* [perhaps from *maw.*]

Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

The same *mawkish* joys in the same track are found. *Dryden, Lucret.*

Like a faint traveller, whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.
Addison, Georg.

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, beer,
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WKY.* *adj.* [from *mawk*.] Maggotty; full of maggots. North.

Yorksh. Gloss. and Grose.

MA'WMET.† *n. s.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother*. Dr. Johnson. — It is a corruption of *Mahomet*; and *mawmet*, in contempt of that person, was first an idol, (then a puppet,) as *mawmetry* was the worship of idols. This word was also written *mawment*, and is still found in this form in the north of England.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

Unleful worschipping of *mawmetis*.
Wicliffe, 1 *Pet.* iv.

In all their temples the *mawments* shall fall down.
Parfre, Myst. of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

Suche a *mawment*,
Carried in a tent. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 84.

There you shall find in every corner a *maumet*, at every door a beggar, in every dish a priest.
Bp. Hall, Epist. D. 1. Ep. 5.

MA'WMETRY.* *n. s.* [from *mawmet*.] The religion of Mahomet: and thence employed for idolatry. Obsolete.

In destruction of *Maumetrie*,
And in encrease of Christes law dere,
They ben according so as ye may here.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

In his coffre is his maumet. And certes the sin of *maumetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments, as bereth witnesse Exod. ch. 20. Thou shalt have no false goddes, &c.
Chaucer, Pars. Tale.

Throwing away the rags of *mawmetry*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.

MA'WMISH.† *adj.* See MAUM.

MAW-WORM. *n. s.* [*maw* and *worm*.] Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*.

Harvey on Consumpt.

MA'XILLAR. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]
MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jaw-bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'XIM. *n. s.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakspeare.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward.
Dryden.

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Rogers.*

*MA'XIMUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In mathematicks, the greatest quantity attainable in any given case: opposed to *minimum*. Used also generally.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery.
Colquhoun on Indigence, p. 49.

MAY.† auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [*magan*, Gothick; mazan, Sax.; *mogen*, Dutch; *maa*, Danish.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, designing to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition.
Locke on Education.

2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me.
Shakspeare.

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work. *Bacon, Essays.*

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

5. A word expressing desire.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

6. Formerly used for *can*.

Their exceeding mirth *may* not be told.
Spenser, F. Q.

From thence it comes, that this babe's bloody hand
May not be cleans'd with water of this well.
Spenser, F. Q.

MAY-*be*.† } Perhaps; *it* may be *that*; it
MAY-*hap*. } *may happen*. In the north of England, particularly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the expression is *mappen*.

May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage.
Spenser, F. Q.

May be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Creech.*

MAY.† *n. s.* [*Maius*, Lat.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffidils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*

Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton, Ode.*

2. The early or gay part of life.

If now the *May* of my years much decline.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May*,
'Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air.
Shakspeare, Lov. Lab. Lost.

Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the sky changes when they are wives,
Shakspeare.

My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

You met me
With equal ardour in your *May* of blood.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

I am in the *May* of my abilities,
And you in your December.
Massinger, Guardian.

3. A virgin; a maid; a young woman. [*mawi*, Goth.; mai, may, Sax.] Obsolete.

Now, lady bright, to whom all woful crien,
Thou glory of womanhed, thou faire *may*.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

Truly Creseide, swete *maie*,
Whom I have ay with all my might yserved.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 1719.

His daughter sheene;
The fayrest *may* she was that ever went.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

4. The flower of the hawthorn.

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.

When merry May first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*

Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton, L'All.*

MAY-BLOOM.* *n. s.* [*May* and *bloom*.] The flower of the hawthorn.

MAY-BUG. *n. s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chafer.
Ainsworth.

MAY-DAY. *n. s.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of May.

'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shakspeare.*

MAY-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MAY-FLY. *n. s.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walton, Angler.*

MAY-GAME. *n. s.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.

The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkin but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts. *Bacon.*

Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryd.*

MAY-LADY.* *n. s.* [*May* and *lady*.] The queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games.

A choir of bright beauties in spring did appear,
To choose a *May-lady* to govern the year.
Dryden, Lady's Song.

MAY-LILY. *n. s.* [*ephemeron*.] The same with lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE. *n. s.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide she took her stand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *n. s.* [*May* and *weed*.] A

species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild.
Miller.

The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat.
Tusser.

MA'YHEM.* *n. s.* An old law term: the act of maiming. See *To* MAIM.

MA'YOR.† *n. s.* [*maieur*, old French; *major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.

When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* strait
To stop the rumour. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city.
Knolles.
Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town.
Dryden.

MA'YORALTY. *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth the burgesses to the parliament.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgoverning in his *mayoralty*.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

MA'YORESS.† *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

Old Mrs. Petulant desired both her daughters to mind the moral; then whispered Mrs. *Mayoress*, This is very proper for young people to see.
Tatler, No. 16.

MA'ZARD. *n. s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw.
Hanmer.

Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*. *Hudibras.*

To MA'ZARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knock on the head. A low expression.

I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

MAZE. *n. s.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; maze, a whirlpool. Skinner.]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging *maze*. *Milton, P. L.*
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errour;
Our understanding searches them in vain.
Addison.
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song.
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground.
Thomson.

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow. *Sidney.*
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof.
Hooker.
I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may.
Shakspeare.
Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost.
Milton, P. L.

To MAZE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.

I foryete all that I can,
And stonde like a *mased* man.
Gower, Conf. Am. B 6.
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue.
Spenser.
I'm *maz'd*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*
Indeed! so late! the sluggard *maz'd* replies,
Brushing the dews of slumber from his eyes.
Neville, Imit. of Juv. (1769,) p. 78.

To MAZE.* *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded. Obsolete.

Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, good sire, quoth she,
Chaucer, March. Tale.

MA'ZEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *maze*.] Confusion; astonishment. Obsolete.

She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe,
Til she out of her *masednesse* abraid.
Chaucer, Cl. Tale.

MA'ZER.† *n. s.* [*maeser*, Dutch, a knot of maple; *maser*, Su. Goth. the same; and and thence the cup. V. Spegel, Gloss. Su. Goth.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum both of the subject and the persons, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved. *Dryden.*

MA'ZY.† *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confused.

I wont to raunge amid the *mazie* thicket.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.
How from that saphire fount the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With *mazy* errour under pendant shades,
Ran nectar. *Milton, P. L.*
The Lapithæ to chariots add the state
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round.
Dryden.

M.D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME.†

1. The oblique case of *I*.

Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope, Odys.*
For *me* the fates severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thrusts *me* himself into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakspeare.*
He presently, as greatness knows itself,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor.
Shakspeare.
I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakspeare.*
I followed *me* close, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for I; as *methinks*.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.
Shakspeare.

4. A colloquial expression without *for*; as, do *me* such a thing; spell *me* such a word.

ME'ACOCK.† *n. s.* [*mes coq*, Fr. Skinner; others from *meek*.] An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward.

As stout as a stock-fish, as meek as a *meacock*.
Apius and Virginia, (1575).
A *meacocke* is he, who dread'th to see bloudshed.
Mir. for Mag. p. 418.
They are like my husband; mere *meacocks*, verily. *Glapthorne, Hollander.*

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shakspeare.

MEAD.† *n. s.* [*miæd*, Icel. meðo. meðu, Saxon; *mede, meth*, German; *meethe*, Dutch; *meddeglyn, metheglin*, Welsh; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach. *Bacon.*
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD.† } *n. s.* [mæð, mæðepe, Sax;
ME'ADOW. } *madte, matte*, Teut. from *meida*, Icel. to mow, Serenius; from mæpan, Sax. the same, Mr. H. Tooke.] Ground somewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do rest,
Corne feild with the pasture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead?
Tusser, Husb.
A band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton, P. L.*
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When lavish nature with her best attire
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.
Waller.
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.
Dryden.

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. s.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments; it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. s.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

MEADOW-WORT.* *n. s.* A plant; another name for the meadow-sweet.

Some other wild that grow;
As burnet all abroad, and *meadow-wort*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

ME'AGER.† *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—The Saxon language has both mæzep and mæzre; the writers, therefore, of *meager* or *meagre* are both justifiable. The Su. Goth. is *mager*, the Teut. *maegher*.]

1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.

[Thou] art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Shakspeare.

Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*.
L'Estrange.

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race.
In swarms th' offending wretch surround,
All brooding on the blasted ground:
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil.
Dryden.

To Me'ager.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean.

A man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagred his look, and on his spirits prey'd.
Dryden, Ovid.

Me'agerly.* *adv.* [from *meager*.] Poorly; barrenly.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpest *meagerly*.
Sidney, Arcad. b. 4.

Me'agerness.† *n. s.* [from *meager*.]

1. Leanness; want of flesh.

It produces — restless thoughts, paleness, *meagerness*, neglect of business, and the like.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 612.

They were famished into such a *meagerness*.
Hammond, Works, iv. 647.

2. Scantness; bareness.

Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Meak. *n. s.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake. *Tusser, Husb.*

MEAL. *n. s.* [mæl, Saxon, repast or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz said unto her, at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morsel. *Ruth*, ii. 14.

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. A repast; the food eaten.

What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They made me a miser's feast of happiness,
And cou'd not furnish out another *meal*. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and answered there.
Bacon.

4. [Mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weasel conveys himself into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them. *L'Estrange.*

To Meal. *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shakspeare.*

Me'alman. *n. s.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

Me'aly. *adj.* [from *meal*.]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Besprinkled; as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Like a gay insect in his summer shine,
The fop light fluttering spreads his *mealy* wings.
Thomson.

Mealy-mouthed.† *adj.* [imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the sore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal. Dr. Johnson. — This is not very probable. Our word at first was *meal-mouthed*: "Ye hypocrits, ye whited walls and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits, ye devourers of widows." Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. 1587, p. 315. Again, in a very spirited description by Marston in his second satire, 1598.

"Who would imagine yonder sober man,
"That same devout *meale-mouth'd* precisian,
"That cries *good brother, kind sister*, makes a duck,
"After the antique grace; can always pluck
"A sacred booke out of his civil hose;—
"Says with a turn'd-up eye a solemne grace
"Of halfe an houre; then, with a silken face,
"Smiles on the holy crew; and then doth cry,
"O manners!"

These extracts serve to shew that *meal-mouthed* denoted one who employed soft, insinuating, artful, hypocritical language. And so Minsheu defines *meal-mouthed*, "fair spoken; cujus verba blanda sunt, et mollia, *instar farinæ*," i. e. whose words are as soft and as fine as *meal*.] Using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

He cannot away with tobacco; for he is persuaded (and not much amiss) that 'tis a sparer of bread-corn; which he could find in his heart to transport without licence; but, weighing the penalty, he grows *mealy-mouthed*, and dares not.
Overbury, Charact. (1627,) sign. N.

The truth is, Clayton was false, *mealie-mouthed*, and poor spirited. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 165.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed*, where nature speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*

Mealymo'uthedness.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Hypocrisy in speaking.

MEAN.† *adj.* [mæne, Sax. common; *minne*, Icel. inferiour, less, Serenius; *gemein*, Germ. vile, from *man*, a multitude, a rabble, Wachter.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obstinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; so *mean*, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means without other desert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

This fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale fac'd fear keep with the *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings.
Shakspeare.

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous: spiritless.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fast not to please men, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest. *Smalridge, Serm.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cæsar found,
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so *mean* a degree of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew.*

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by a *mean* tenure in soccage, or by knight's service at the most. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty estate, insomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds.
Davies on Ireland.

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode his sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from seeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable.
Pope.

5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly.
Milton on Education.

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.
1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

MEAN.† *n. s.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

He tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved *means*,
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamatine chains. *Spenser.*

Oft 'tis seen
Our *mean* secures us; and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Temperance with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a *mean*.
Shakspeare.

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which they never can depart.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesie. *Roscommon.*

Against her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herself confines.
Denham.

2. Measure; regulation. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the following passage from Spenser, in which the word signifies (as it was formerly much used, and is not yet entirely out of use,) the tenor part of a musical composition; and not measure, or regulation.

The rolling sea resounding soft,
In his big base then fitly answered,
And on the rock the waves, breaking aloft,
A solemn *mean* unto them measured.
Spenser, F. Q.

A new voluntary descant, so farre out of tune, that it agreeth neither with the tenour, nor *meane*.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 105.

The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a *mean* or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

Now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant;
There wanteth but a *mean* to fill your song.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

The base and treble married to the *mean*.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, C. 3.

3. Interval; interim; meantime.

But sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb.
Spenser.

In the *mean*, (turning to the officer who scourged him,) while he and I dispute this matter, mind you your business on his back.
Dryden, Life of Plutarch.

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her safety.
Sidney.

As long as that which Christians did was good, and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the heathens' conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth incest, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himself might have chosen whether his wits should by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker.*

I'll devise a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converse and business
May be more free. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

No place will please me so, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæsar and by you cut off. *Shakspeare,*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; so over that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakspeare, Wint Tale.*

The *mean* might be the easier attained.
Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very grammatically with an adjective singular: the singular is in this sense now rarely used. Dr. Johnson. — The use of the word *means*, in English, is remarkable, and may be thought capricious. It seems to be of French extraction. The French have *le moyen* frequently, but seldom *les moyens*. We, on the contrary, prefer the plural termination, *means*; yet still for the most part, though not always, we use it as a noun of the singular number, or as the French *le moyen*. It is one of those anomalies, which use hath introduced and established, in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say — a *mean* of making men happy. Bp. Hurd, Notes on Addison, Freehold. No. 24.

The more base art thou,
To make such *means* for her as thou hast done,
And leave her on such slight conditions.
Shakspeare,

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Because he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the sooner.
Davies on Ireland.

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the season fit,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not.
Daniel.

By this *means* not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat, Serm.*

Who is there that hath the leisure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing still farther good. *Atterbury.*

It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means*, securing the continuance of his goodness.
Atterbury.

6. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.

7. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other.
Addison on Italy.

8. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *desmenes*.

Your *means* are slender, your waste is great.
Shakspeare,

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
Give you advancement. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Essex did not build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his *means*. *Wotton.*

9. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening
MEAN-WHILE. } time; sometimes an adverbial mode of speech.

Mean-while
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Mean-time the rapid heavens roll'd down the light,
And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night.
Dryden.

Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
His waving streamers to the winds displays.
Dryden.

Mean time, in shades of night Æneas lies;
Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes.
Dryden.

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I see occasion, favour thee.
Addison, Cato.

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country against the Goths: *mean-time* the Britons, left to shift for themselves, and harassed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To MEAN.† *v. n.* [menan, Saxon.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpose.

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton, L'All.*

2. To think; to have the power of thought.

And he who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.
Pope.

To MEAN. *v. a.*

1. To purpose; to intend; to design.

Ye thought evil against me: but God *meant* it unto good, to save much people alive.
Gen. l. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.
Milton, P. L.

I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer
With double pleasure first, prepar'd by fear;
So loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet *mean* his sacred person not the least offence.
Dryden.

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.

When your children shall say, What *mean* you by this service? ye shall say, It is the passover.
Exod. xii. 26.

I forsake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgement in your choice of friends. *Dryden.*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

To MEAN.* *v. n.* [mænan, Sax. dolere.] To moan; to lament. A northern word. Brockett. In the Craven Dialect *meaned* is *bemoaned*. And in the old copies of Shakspeare's Mids. Night's Dream, the modern reading of "thus she (Thisbe) *moans*," is "thus she *means*." Where see the notes of Ritson and Steevens. See also Dr. Jamieson on this usage of the word in Scotland, Dict. in V. *To* MENE.

MEA'NDER. *n. s.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverse *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vallies smile, and with their flowery face,
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace.
Blackmore

Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

To MEA'NDER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous.

By their *meander'd* creeks.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

Meander'd ways,
And labyrinth-like turnings.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day,
With silver-quivering rills *meander'd* o'er.
Pope, Mor. Ess. Ep. 4.

To MEA'NDER.* *v. n.* To run with a serpentine course; to be winding, or intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,
Or smoothe below the verdant mead;
Whether we break the falling rill,
Or through *meandering* mazes lead. *Shenstone.*

Conducting them, as the ground naturally *meanders*, amidst a few forest trees.
Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone, p. 59.

Thou only know'st
That dark *meandering* maze,
Where wayward Falsehood strays.
Mason, Caractacus.

MEA'NDRIAN.* } *adj.* [from *meander.*]
MEA'NDRY. } Winding; flexuous.

This serpent, surrepent generation, with their *meandrian* turnings and windings, their mental reservations. *Dean King, Serm. Nov. 5.* (1608,) p. 27.

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis.
Bacon.

MEA'NDROUS.† *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

With virtuous rectitude *meandrous* falsehood is inconsistent. *Loveday's Letters*, (1662,) p. 268.

ME'ANING. *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpose; intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair.
Roscommon.

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the muses nine. *Milton, P. L.*

These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explain'd the *meaning* quite away.
Pope.

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conscience; and the *meaning* of it is, in some measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift.*

4. Sense; power of thinking.

He was not spiteful though he wrote a satyr,
For still there goes some *meaning* to ill-nature.
Dryden.

— True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit.
Pope.

ME'ANLY.† *adv.* [from *mean.* Sax. mænelice.]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

The Persian state will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey. *Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts, Logick.*

ME'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or *meanness* of knowledge to do other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of of the workmanship. *Addison, on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to men's arts,
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts.
Waller.

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather upon things great than good.
South.

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of servants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT. pref. and part. pass. of *To mean.*

By Silvia if thy charming self be *meant*;
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent:
O let me in Aminta's praises join;
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*

MEASE.† *n. s.* Probably a corruption of *measure*: as, a *mease* of herrings is five hundred. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — Serenius, however, rightly cites the German *mass*, a measure, as the etymon of this word. See MESS.

ME'ASLE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the etymology of this word, merely mentioning the Latin expression of *morbilli* for the disorder called the *measles*, and has confined the word to the plural number, with no other signification than that of disease. And, in the first of them, the citation from Shakspeare belongs to the leper, and not to the disease. It is one of our oldest words, applied to a leper, as by Wicliffe, and in P. Plowman; and thus the adjective in the Ort. Vocab. 1514, "*Mesell*, full of lepre, leprosus;" which is the modern *measly*. The old French has the same term *mesel*, a leper. Kelham. But it is from the German, *mas*, *masel*, a spot; whence *masel*, Su. pustules; *maselen*, Teut.]

1. A leper. Obsolete.

Rase ye dede men, cleanse ye *mesels*.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. x.

Blind men seen, crokide goen, *mesels* be made clene. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xi.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those *meazels*
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. In the plural, a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewise the *measles*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A disease of swine.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it: — nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; — the swine died of the *measles*, the sheep of the rot.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

4. A disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer, Husb.*

ME'ASLED. *adj.* [from *measle.*] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worship that dost grow
On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

ME'ASLEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *measled.*] Diseased state of swine.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

ME'ASLY. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine
To ease her against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE.† *adj.* [from *measure.*]

1. That may be measured; that may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments.
Bentley, Serm.

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

A *measurable* mildness or mean in all things.
North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court, (1575,) p. 91.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.

ME'ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 28.

ME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*mesure*, French; *mensura*, Latin.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measure*. *Holder on Time.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes and tongues. *Bp. Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence.
More.

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent.
Glanville, Scepsis.

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment, yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shaksp.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every *measure* fail me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. *2 Cor.* x. 13.

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say.
Milton, P. L.

Our religion sets before us, not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world.
Abbot, Descript. of the World.

There is a great *measure* of descretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and consummation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains.
Prior.

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport.
Shakspeare.

As when the stars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around their liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in measures of their former dance.
Dryden.

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and anchentry. *Shakspeare.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*.
Shakspeare.

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;
In *measure* reign thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isa.* vi. 14.

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is the Greek Μέτρον.

Τρεῖς ἐτέων δεκάδας τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἔδηκαν
Ἡμεῖέες Βιοτῆς μάνιες αἰθέριαι·
Ἀρκοῦμαι τούτοισιν.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psal.* xxxix. 4.

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards.
Smalridge, Serm.

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought.
Dryden.

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable.
Pope.

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs, and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet.
Spenser.

16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to *take right measures*. By degrees *measures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly treated.

To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French; *mensuro*, Latin.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow, he would find it no longer than it was before his victory.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shaks.*
I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park gate; and therefore haste away,
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shaks.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way.
Dryden.

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton, P. L.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Bp. Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *St. Mat.* vii. 2.

ME'ASURELESS.† *adj.* [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shaksp.*
Compar'd with *measureless* eternity.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 71.

ME'ASUREMENT.† *n. s.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring; result of measuring.

Accurate *measurements* of all sorts of beautiful animals.
Burke on the Subl. and Beautiful, P. iii. § 4.

ME'ASURER.† *n. s.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

The world's bright eye, time's *measurer*, begun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run.
Howell, Poem to K. Ch. I. (1641.)

ME'ASURING. *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

MEAR.* *n. s.* A bound. See MERE.

To MEAR.* *v. a.* To divide See *To* MERE.

MEAT.† *n. s.* [mæte, mete, food, Saxon; *mats*, Goth. the same; the past participle, Mr. H. Tooke observes, of *matjan*, metian, to eat.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

Carniveræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were musick to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-savour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. *1 Cor.* vi. 13.

ME'ATED. *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser, Husb.*

MEATH.† *n. s.* [See the etymology of MEAD.]

1. A drink, like mead; or probably the same.

Meath made of honey, or liquorice sodden in water.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ii. 1.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Option; preference. [what one *mayeth*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.] Used in Lincolnshire. Skinner, and Grose. As, "I give thee the *meath* of buying."

ME'ATY.* *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fleshy, but not fat. Norfolk. *Grose.*

To MEAW.* } *v. n.* [*miaua*, Icel. *miauler*,
To MEAWL. } French.] To cry as a cat. See *To* MEW. It is vulgarly pronounced, as it was thus formerly written, instead of *mewl*. See Sherwood's Dict. And thus *quack* was written *quaake*, to represent the sound better.

ME'AZLING. *part.* generally called *mizzling*.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat.; MECHA'NICK. } *mechanique*, French; from μηχανη.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Skilled in mechanicks; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shakspeare.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roscommon.*

MECHA'NICK. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *n. s.* pl. [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*; and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

To MECHA'NICALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *mechanical.*] To render mean or low. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MECHA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically*, among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysicks. *Newton.*

MECHA'NICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *mechanick.*]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

2. Meanness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MECHANI'CIAN.† *n. s.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

I appeal to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 92.

Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as *mechanicians* speak. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM *n. s.* [*mechanisme*, French.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

ME'CHANIST.* *n. s.* [from *mechanism.*] A mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction, the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread; and the astronomer of relating the rapidity of light, the distance of the fixed stars, and the height of the lunar mountains. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 117.

ME'CHLIN.* *adj.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin.

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves. *Town Eclogues.*

MECHO'ACAN. *n. s.* [from the place.] *Mechoacan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long: the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

MECO'NIUM. *n. s.* [μηκώνιον.]

1. Expressed juice of poppy.

2. The first excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ME'DAL. *n. s.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stampt and issued out of the mint. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK. *adj.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Addison on Medals.*

MEDA'LLION. *n. s.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*

ME'DALLIST. *n. s.* [*medailliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison.*

To ME'DDLE.† *v. n.* [*middelen*, Teut. *medla*, Su.]

1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther. *Shakspeare.*

In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.

Why should'st thou *meddle* to thy hurt? *2 Kings*, xiv. 10.

It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be *meddling*. *Prov.* xx. 3.

This *meddling* priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* senses all aside. *Thomson, Winter.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obsolete.

He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus *meddled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

A *meddled* state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER. *n. s.* [from *meddle.*] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, *meddlers*, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DDLESOME.† *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a *meddlesome, busy body*. *Ainsworth.*

Christendom could not have been so long, if there had been so *meddlesome* a body in it as the pope now is. *Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

ME'DDLESOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *meddlesome.*] Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self, where one has no concern.

I shall propound some general rules, according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blamable. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 21.

ME'DDLING.* *n. s.* [from *To meddle.*] Officious and impertinent interposition.

Let them read over their catechism, and lay aside spite and virulence, gossiping and *meddling*, calumny and detraction. *South*, vol. ii. S. 8.

ME'DIA.* See MEDIUM.

MEDIA'STINE. n. s. [French; *mediastinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To ME'DIATE.† *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

It would become his love to interpose
For my access, at such a needful hour,
And *mediate* for my blessing. *Shirley, The Brothers.*

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some *mediating* schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispell'd;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a means. Unusual.

The most important care of a new king, was his marriage for *mediate* establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*mediation*, French; from *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Noble offices thou may'st effect
Of *mediation* after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren.
Shakspeare.

The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.

The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of these passions. *South, Serm.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *n. s.* [*mediateur*, Fr.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself, as a *mediator* between them and their sovereign.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

2. An intercessor; an entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them.
Stillingfleet.

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A *mediator* is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man.
Waterland.

Man's friend, his *mediator*, is design'd,
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.
Milton, P. L.

MEDIATO'RIAL.† } *adj.* [from *mediator.*]
ME'DIATORY. } Belonging to a mediator.

This every true Christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his *mediatory* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 47.

All other effects of Christ's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.
Fiddes, Serm.

MEDIA'TORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

The necessity of this part of the article is evident, in that the death of Christ is the most intimate and essential part of the *mediatorship.*
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

MEDIA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [*mediatrice*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A female mediator.

Neither dare we associate her as a secondary *mediatress* with her son.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 125.

MEDIA'TRIX.† *n. s.* [*mediatrice*, French.] A female mediator. *Sherwood.*

Knights—invoking them [ladies] as so many advocates and *mediatrixes* in their conflicts and encounters.
Ozel, Tr. of the Life of Cervantes, (1738,) p. 9.

This stately coquet, [Q. Elizabeth,] the guardian of the protestant faith, the terrour of the sea, the *mediatrix* of the factions of Europe.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 493.

ME'DECIN.* See the second sense of MEDICINE.

ME'DICABLE.* *adj.* [*medicabilis*, Latin.] That may be healed.

ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT. *n. s.* [*medicament*, French; *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then public reprehensions; and upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures. *Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple, Miscell.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr.; from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ME'DICASTER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *medicastre*, charlatan.] One who brags of medicines; a quack.

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. (1654,) p. 107.

To ME'DICATE.† *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his *medicated* posie at his nose, and his zedoary or angelica in his mouth.
Bp. Hall, Thanksgiv. Serm. (1625.)

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *medicate.*]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The use of physick.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE.† *adj.* [*medecinable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of physick; able to heal; salutary.

A *medicinable* moral, that is, the two bookes of Horace his satyres englished, according to the prescription of saint Hierome.
Drant, Tr. of Hor. (1566.)

God, from whom men's several degrees and pre-eminences do proceed, hath appointed them in his church, at whose hands his pleasure is, that we should receive both baptism, and all other publick *medicinable* helps of soul.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 62.

Any impediment will be *medicinable* to me.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable use.*
Bacon.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four-and-twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable.*
Walton.

MEDICI'NAL.† *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin: this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal* on the third. Dr. Johnson.—This is not strictly the case. For Dr. Johnson has introduced an example from Milton, as if the great poet had countenanced *medicinal*, where the true reading is *medcinal*, namely in Samson Agonistes; which Milton also had before employed in Comus; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it. See the edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 1809, vol. v. p. 396. In like manner, two examples from Donne, now added, will shew that *medcinal* was the pronunciation, even though written *medicinal.*]

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Since herbs and roots by dying lose not all,
But they, yea ashes too, are *medicinal*.
Donne, Poems, p. 215.

Of *medicinal* and aromatick twigs.
Ibid. p. 263.

The *medicinal* bitterness hath its ingredients, truth and charity.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 247.

And yet more *medcinal* is it than that Moly.
Milton, Comus.

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise,
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medcinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton, S. A.*

The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.
Dryden.

2. Belonging to physick.

Learned he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with solder.
Butler.

Such are called *medicinal* days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.
Quincy.

MEDI'CINALLY.† *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.

Philosophically, *medicinally*, to shew the causes, symptoms, and several cures of it, [melancholy,] that it may be the better avoided.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

The witnesses that leach-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *med'cinally* good.
Dryden.

ME'DICINE.† *n. s.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine*.]

1. Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! restoration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips: and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit drieth the bones. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *medicine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

2. A physician. [*medecin*, Fr.] Not in use.

Meet we the *medecin* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To ME'DICINE.† *v. a.* [*medeciner*, old French; from the noun.] To restore or cure by medicine; to apply medicine to. Not now perhaps in use.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Thus *medicining* our eyes, we need not doubt to see more into the meaning.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

ME'DICK.† *n. s.*

1. A plant; a kind of trefoil. [*medica*, Latin; *medique*, Fr.]

2. In the plural, the science of medicine.

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, to cure all diseases, &c.
Spencer on Prodigies, (1665,) p. 402.

MEDI'ETY. *n. s.* [*medieté*, French; *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

MEDI'OCRE. adj.* [French; from *mediocris*, Lat.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate; middling. A word introduced perhaps into our language by Swift; as I gather from additions made to the former edition of this dictionary; in which, however, I observed that *Swift* had used the word *mediocrist*; and that the French word is old.

The verses — were very *mediocre* in themselves.
Swift, Lett. to Pope.

MEDI'OCRIST.* *n. s.* [from *mediocre*, Fr.] One of middling abilities.

He [Hughes] is too grave a poet for me; and I think among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse. *Swift, Lett. to Pope.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *n. s.* [*mediocrité*, French; *mediocritas*, Latin.]

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to.
Locke.

2. Moderation; temperance.

Lest appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*. *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*mediter*, French; *meditor*, Latin.]

1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *K. Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel.
Forbes.

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long.
Spenser, F. Q.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things. *Ecclus.* xiv. 20.

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal.* i. 2.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal.* lxxvii. 12.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Bp. Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being pleasure and peace. *Tillotson.*

MEDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*meditation*, French; *meditatio*, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger. *2 Esd.* x. 5.

'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secresy of desert cell. *Milton, Comus.*

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A series of thoughts occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of *meditations*.

ME'DITATIVE.† *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.*

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*.
Berington, Hist. of Abeillard.

2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRA'NE. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterranée*, Fr.]
MEDITERRA'NEAN. }
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. }

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM.† *n. s.* [*medium*, Latin. Sometimes the Latin plural *media* is used, instead of the English *mediums*.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

The most barbarous nations, and unpolite people who knew no arts or sciences, and consequently no artificial *media*, have known, acknowledged, and worshipped a God.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 547.

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison, Spect.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newton, Opticks.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden, Juv.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR.† *n. s.* [from mæð, Saxon; *mespilus*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaks.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chesnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *n. s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war.
Addison, Cato.

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Addison.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: and the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY.† *adj.* Mingled; confused. Originally applied to mixed colours. "*Medle* coloure, mixtura." Prompt. Parv.

He rode but homely in a *medlee* cote.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war.
Dryden.

To ME'DLE.† } *v. a.* To mingle. See *To*
To ME'DLY. } MEDDLE.

The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more *medly'd* in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by writers.
L. Addison, Life of Mah. p. 83.

MEDU'LLAR. } *adj.* [*medullaire*, French;
MEDU'LLARY } from *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

MEED.† *n. s.* [með, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick; from the Su. Goth. *maeta*, to recompense. *Serenius.*]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used, except by poets.

He knows his *meed* if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths and shame beside.
Spenser, F. Q.

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakspeare.*

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear.
Milton, Lycidas.

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*,
Till his return no title shall I plead.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. Merit; desert. See the commentators on Shakspeare.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward, no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

My *meed* has got me fame.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

To MEED.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To merit; to deserve. Not in use.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood, Silver Age, (1613.)

MEEK.† *adj.* [*miukr*, *miuk*, soft, Icel. and Su. Goth. See *To* MEEK.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very *meek* above all men.
Numb. xii. 3.

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace.
Milton, Ode, Nativ.

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*.
Milton, P. L.

To MEEK.* *v. a.* [*moeka*, Su. Goth. *mykia*, Icel. from *miuk*.] To humble.

He that higheth himself schall be *mekid*: and he that *meketh* himself schal be enhaunsid.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxiii.

Shall not God spare weyk and feble cretures *mekyng* themselfe, and knowynge theyr owne infyrmyte? *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 19.

To ME'EKEN.† *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the last of the passages from Thomson. It had been in use more than a century before Thomson's time, and Thomson seems to have been fond of the word.

A journey tedious for a strength so young
I undertook;—
Climb'd mountains where the wanton kidling dallies,
Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meeken'd* vallies,
In quest of memory. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 1.

Where *meeken'd* sense, and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson, Spring.*

His sweetest beams
The sun sheds equal o'er the *meeken'd* day.
Thomson, Autumn.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his sullen joy.
Thomson.

ME'EKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside.
Spenser, F. Q.

No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below.
Stepney.

ME'EKNESS. *n. s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t'adorn her beauty's grace.
Spenser.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.
Shakspeare.

When his distemper attacked him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *adj.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *n. s.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary or mark of division. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled — why should he follow?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

MEET.† *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used, except as a northern expression.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake?
Spenser.

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*? *W. Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
What at any time, have you heard her say?
— That, sir, which I will not report after her.
— You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should.
Shakspeare.
York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France.
Shakspeare.
The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing.
Bentley.

2. MEET *with*. Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A very common expression in the midland counties, and signifies, *he'll be your match, he'll be even with you*. *Steevens.*
Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakspeare.*

To MEET.† *v. a.* pret. *I met; I have met;* particip. *met*. [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—It is from the Gothick *motjan*, to meet.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.
Met'st thou my posts? *Shakspeare.*
His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges*, xi. 34.
Meanwhile our primitive great sire, to *meet*
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To encounter in hostility.
To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine, he shall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton, P. L.*
So match'd they stood;
For never but once more was either like
To *meet* so great a foe. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.
So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath
Which thou incurr'st by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.
Milton, P. L.

4. To join another in the same place.
Chance may lead where I may *meet*
Some wandering spirit of Heaven by fountain side
Or in thick shade retired. *Milton, P. L.*
I knew not, till I met
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*
Not look back to see,
When what we love we ne'er must *meet* again.
Dryden.

5. To close one with another.
The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet*. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met*.
Dryden.
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first.
Pope.
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosperous end.
Granville.

7. To assemble from different parts. This is the right place for the example which follows from Milton, and which the folio editions partly exhibit. But in the quarto editions it is transferred to the third meaning of the neuter verb; and Mr. Malone says, that it surely belongs to the verb neuter. Such a mistake would not have been made, if the whole passage of the poet had been duly attended to: in which *met* is clearly the participle of the verb active *meet*, i. e. *having been assembled together from different parts*.
Those two massy pillars
With horrible convulsion to and fro
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came and drew
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder
Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,
Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests,
Their choice nobility and flower, not only
Of this but each Philistian city round,
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast.
Milton, S. A.

To MEET. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.
Then born to distance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.
They appointed a day to *meet* in together.
2 *Mac.*
The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* MEET *with*. To light on; to find: it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meeteth with*. *Spenser.*
We *met with* many things worthy of observation.
Bacon.
Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates.
Addison.
What a majesty and force does one *meet with* in these short inscriptions: are not you amazed to see so much history gathered into so small a compass? *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

5. *To* MEET *with*. To join.
Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shaksp.*

6. *To* MEET *with*. To suffer unexpectedly.
He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself *met with* the fall of leaf.
Shakspeare.
A little sum you mourn, while most have *met*
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat.
Creech.

7. *To* MEET *with*. To encounter; to engage.
Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe, Amb. Step-mother.*

8. *To* MEET *with*. A Latinism. To obviate; *occurrere objecto*.
Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.
He yields himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness of desire. *South.*
Our *meeting* hearts
Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join: as, these rivers *meet* at such a place and join.

MEʹETER. *n. s.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another.
There are beside
Lascivious *meeters*, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen.
Shakspeare.

MEʹETERLY.* *adv.* See METERLY.

MEʹETING. *n. s.* [from *meet*.]

1. An assembly; a convention.
If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the household of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Spratt, Serm.*
Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. An interview.
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay.
Shakspeare.

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.

4. A conflux: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*meeting* and *house*.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship.
His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*; but I soon made him easy.
Addison.

MEʹETLY.† *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.
You can do better yet; but this is *meetly*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
See then all this contrariety of sects *meetly* well reconciled. *Bp. Bedell, Cop. of Cert. Lett.* p. 323.

MEʹETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.
This worthiness of *meetness*, fitness, or due disposition for the heavenly glory, comprehends a deep and profound sense of our own utter unworthiness of it. *Bp. Bull, Works*, i. 384.

MEʹGACOSM.* *n. s.* [μέγας, great, κόσμος, the world, Gr.] The great world.
I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way, as he doth the *megacosm*, or great world.
Bp. H. Croft, Anim. on Burnet's Theory, 1685, p. 138.

MEGAʹPOLIS.* *n. s.* [μέγας, great, πόλις, a city.] A principal city; metropolis. Not in use.
Amadavad—is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 64.

MEʹGRIM.† *n. s.* [from *hemicrany*; Latin, *hemicrania*; Gr. ἡμικρανία; Fr. *migrain*. Our own word at first was *migrim*. See Huloet's Dict.] Disorder of the head.
In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *meagrim* at her head. *Pope.*
He accused some of giving all their customers colicks and *megrims*. *Tatler*, No. 131.

To MEINE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson merely introduces this word from Ainsworth, without etymology, and without example. It is one of our oldest; and is the Sax. menzan, to mix.] To mingle. Obsolete. The participle, *meint* or *ment*.
Of love the sicknesse
Is *meint* with swete and bitternesse.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 2296.
The salt Medway, that trickling stremes
Adowne the dales of Kent,
Till with his elder brother Themes
His brackish waves be *meynt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.
Amongst the woods and thickets *ment*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

MEʹINY.† *n. s.* [*mesnie*, French. See the second sense of the substantive *many*.

Wicliffe uses the adjective *meyneal*, "Greete ghe wel her *meyneal* chirche," which in our present version is, "the church that is *in their house*," Rom. xvi. 5.] A family; a retinue; domestick servants.

When Jacob came to a forde, he made all his *meyny* to goo before. *Lib. Festiv.* fol. 18. b.

Whilest all the world consisted of a few householders, the elder (or father of the family) exercised authoritie over his *meyney*.

Lambard, Arch. p. 2.

They summon'd up their *meiny*; strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

MEIO'SIS.* *n. s.* [μειώσις, Greek.] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole.

The words are a *meiosis*, and import much more than they express. *South*, vol. iv. S. 10.

ME'LAMPODE.* *n. s.* [*melampodium*, Lat.] The black hellebore.

Here grows *melampode* every where,
And terebinth, good for goats.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

ME'LANAGOGUES. *n. s.* pl. [from μέλανος and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

ME'LANCHOLICK.† *adj.* [from *melancholy*.]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

Our *melancholick* friend, Propertius,
Hath clos'd himself up in his Cynthia's tomb:
And will by no intreaties be drawn thence.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Just as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

3. Dismal. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Like the black and *melancholick* yew-tree,
Dost think to root thyself in dead men's graves,
And yet to prosper? *Webster, Vittoria Corombona.*

I was tempted to it, by the *melancholique* prospect I had of it. *Dryden, Lett. ed. Malone*, L. 8.

MELANCHO'LIAN.* } *n. s.*
ME'LANCHOLICK. }

1. A person diseased with melancholy.

We shall accordingly observe omens, the falling of salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn regards of persons whose imagination is more active and busy than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, *melancholicks*, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude.

Spenser on Prodigies, (1665,) p. 75.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning. *Scott, Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 125.

2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, and different I believe from any other man's; and will very well justify the *melancholick* that, I confess to you, possesses me. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, P. ii.

ME'LANCHOLILY.* *adv.* [from *melancholy*.] In a melancholy manner.

On a pedestal — is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, all of polished alabaster; *melancholily* inclining her cheek to her right hand.

Keepe, Monument. Westm. (1683,) p. 62.

ME'LANCHOLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *melancholy*.] Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy.

When a boy, he was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*.

Aubrey, Acc. of Hobbes, Anec. ii. 600.

This false persuasion in the quakers of being immediately inspired, arises from the *melancholiness* of their temper.

Hallywell, Acc. of Familism, (1673.) p. 105.

MELANCHO'LIOUS.* *adj.* [*melancolieux*, old French.] Melancholy; gloomy, dismal. A word well authorized, but not now in use.

And am so *melancolious*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

However flat and *melancholious* it be, and must serve, though to the eternal disturbance and languishing of him that complains.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 3.

ME'LANCHOLIST.* *n. s.* [from *melancholy*.] One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person.

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken. *Glanville, Ess.* iv.

As laughter is a faculty peculiar to the human species, the resolution of a religious *melancholist* entirely to discard it may be reckoned a little essay towards putting away the properties of a rational creature.

Bp. Lavington, Enthus. of Meth. and Pap. i. 20.

To ME'LANCHOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *melancholy*.] To become melancholy or gloomy.

They dare not come abroad all their lives after, but *melancholize* in corners, and keep in holes.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 99.

His phantasy is so restless, operative, and quick, that if it be not in perpetual action, ever employed, it will work upon itself, *melancholize*, and be carried away instantly with some fear, jealousy, discontent, suspicion, some vain conceit or other.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 290.

If we be not otherwise well employed, we shall be apt in our thoughts to *melancholize*, and doat upon our misfortunes; the sense of them will fasten upon our spirits, and gnaw our hearts.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. v.

To ME'LANCHOLIZE.* *v. a.* To make sad or melancholy. With the accent formerly on the second syllable, as it was also upon *melancholy*. See MELANCHOLY.

That thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old age, and undeserved adversity.

More, Song of the Soul, Dedicat. (1647).

Like faithless wife, that by her frampared guise.
Peevish demeanour, sullen sad disdain,
Doth inly deep the spright *melancholize*
Of her aggrieved husband.

More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 40.

ME'LANCHOLY.† *n. s.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from μέλανος and χολὴ, Greek. — This word was formerly accented on the second syllable by our poets, as by Spenser, B. Jonson, and Drayton; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. Yet it was evidently poetick licence only; for Drayton thus uses the word, with the accent both on the first and second syllables:

"And being rouz'd out of *melancholly*,
"Fly, whirle-winde thoughts, unto the heavens, quoth he."

Drayton, Shepheard's Garland, (1593,) p. 4.

"But *mélancholie* grafted in thy braine."

Ibid. p. 5.

It may be added, that this word is rarely found in the plural number. An instance occurs in Lord Rivers's translation of the Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, printed by Caxton in 1477. "The maistre of a grete house hath many *melancolyes*," sign. F. vi.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these: but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humourous sadness. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Moon struck madness, moping *melancholy*.

Milton, P. L.

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed him. *Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

ME'LANCHOLY. *adj.* [*melancolique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries
But as some *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us,
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*

If in the *melancholy* shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade.

Pope.

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou *melancholy*?

Shakspeare.

He observes Lamech more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELA'NGE. *n. s.* [French.] A mixture.

Our conversation was a strange *mélange* of French and Italian.

Drummond, Trav. Lett. 2, (1744).

MELICE'RIS. n. s. [μελικηρὶς.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if

like honey, *meliceris;* and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatomy. *Sharp.*

ME'LILOT. *n. s.* [*melilot*, French; *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French, from *melior*.] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness. *South.*

Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees.
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest.
Dryden, Virg.

MELIORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*melioration*, Fr.; from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try. *Bacon.*

Which is found a notable way for *melioration* of the fruit. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell*, p. 47.

A direct discouragement of *melioration;* as directly as if the law had said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve.
Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.

MELIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *melior*.] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despight of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL.† *v. n.* [*meler, se meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling:
Now sicker I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Hence, ye profane, *mell* not with holy things!
Bp. Hall, Sac.

MELL.* *n. s.* [*mel*. Latin.] Honey.

Her smiles were sober, and her lookes were chearfull unto all;
Even such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward;
mell, nor gall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE.† *n. s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

He was ather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures.
Warton, Milton's Sm. Poems, Pref.

MELLI'FLUENT.† } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakspeare.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows, *Raleigh.*

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson, Spring.*

The freely flowing verse
In thy immortal praise, O form divine,
Smooths her *mellifluent* stream.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 1.

And thus I construed the *mellifluent* strain.
Shenstone, Eleg. 6.

ME'LLOW.† *adj.* [meappa, soft, Saxon, Skinner; more nearly from *mollis, molle, mollow, mellow;* though *r* is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *miaell, miallr*, facilè solubilis; *miaellsoet*, prædulcis. Serenius.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves.
Shakspeare.

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm.
Dryden.

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damœtas gave.
Dryden.

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians' frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees.
Roscommon.

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.
Addison.

To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years.
Shakspeare.

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine.
Addison.

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the Æneis, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;
Yet thou 'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there: we're stubborn clay.
Donne.

ME'LLOWNESS.† *n. s.* [from *mellow*.]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use;
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

3. Softness of sound.

This is that "suaviloquentia," that *mellowness* and sweetness of speaking, so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of noisy declaimers.
Abp. Hort, Instruct. to the Clergy of Tuam.

ME'LLOWY.* *adj.* [from *mellow*.] Soft; unctuous.

Whose *mellowy* gleabe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton, Polyolb*, S. 10.

MELOCO'TON. *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *malum, cotoneum*, Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS.† *adj.* [*melodieux*, French. Cotgrave.] Musical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs; warbling tune his praise.
Milton, P. L.

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A musick more *melodious* than the spheres.
Dryden.

MELO'DIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.

If Apollo will promise
Melodiously it to devise. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 289.

A voice, which, without being accompanied by any instrument, did resound so *melodiously*.
Shelton, D. Quix. iii. 13.

He stopt to listen, and to see
Who sung there so *melodiouslie*.
Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. iii. i. 17.

MELO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

ME'LODRAME.* *n. s.* [*melodrame*, French; from μέλος, a song, and δράμα, a drama, Greek.] A modern word for a dramatick performance, in which songs are intermixed.

ME'LODY.† *n. s.* [*melodie*, French; μελαδία, Greek.] Musick; sweetness of sound.

Melody may be defined the means or method of ranging *single* musical sounds in a regular progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established principles.
Avison on Musical Expression.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in public prayer, *melody* both

vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Ephesians.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And husht with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody*?
Shakspeare.

Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of *melody*
Into my varied verse. *Thomson, Spring.*

ME'LON. *n. s.* [*melon*, French; *melo*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Num.* xi. 5.

MELON-THI'STLE. *n. s.* [*melococtus*, Lat.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance. *Miller.*

ME'LROSE.* *n. s.* [*mell* and *rose*.]

What I used was a mixture of *mel rose*, with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.
Fordyce on the Mur. Acid, p. 8.

To MELT. *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boats with me!
Shakspeare.

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isa.* lxiv. 2.

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating storm invade.
Pope.

If your butter when *melted* tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love.
Dryden, Alex. Feast.

Alas! the story *melts* away my soul.
Addison, Cato.

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of lust.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of stronger earth than others. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Dighton and Forrest;
Albeit, they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story.
Shakspeare.

This said; the mov'd assistants *melt* in tears.
Dryden.

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith *melteth* into blood.
Shakspeare.

4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness: strengthen thou me. *Psalms.*

MELT.* *n. s.* See MILT.

ME'LTER. *n. s.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of foreswat *melters*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the former *melters*, in not exhausting the ore.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

ME'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting.

ME'LTING.* *n. s.* [meltung, Saxon.] Act of softening; intenceration.

With the same bowels, and *meltings* of affection, with which any tender mother hears and bemoans the groanings of her sick child. *South, Serm.* ii. 63.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.
Sidney.

ME'LTINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *melting*.] Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward and inward, of my brethren, and diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief. *Wh. Duty of Man, Coll. for Charity.*

ME'LWEL.† *n. s.* [*mole*, *mialldr*, Icel. piscis marini species. Serenius.] A kind of fish.

ME'MBER. *n. s.* [*membre*, Fr.; *membrum*, Latin.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. *Matth.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. *Jam.* iii. 5.

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb.
Milton, P. L.

2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction, in which the respondent denied it.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, should be great.
Addison.

4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies.
K. Charles.

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country. *Addison.*

ME'MBERED.* *adj.* [from *member*; Fr. *membru*.] Having limbs: as, big-*membered*, big-limbed, strong. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. It is also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

ME'MBERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *member*.] Community; society; union.

Men, whose mystick obligation
Of mutual *membership* doth them invite
To careful tenderness and free compassion.
Beaumont, Psyche, x. 245.

No advantages from external church *membership*, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God.
South, Serm. ii. 398.

ME'MBRANE. *n. s.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]

A *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth after tear asunder.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

They obstacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton, P. L.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [*membraneux*, Fr.
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } from *membrana*,
ME'MBRANOUS. } Lat.] Consisting of membranes.

Lute-strings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raised of the involution or *membranous* covering called the silly-how.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or musculous, but a membranous stomach; that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a *membranous* stomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEME'NTO. n. s. [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and seasonable *momento's* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Estrange.*

MEMO'IR.† *n. s.* [*memoire*, French. The accent perhaps is now usually upon the first syllable, rather than upon the last as Dr. Johnson places it, and as Prior's poetry gives it.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly written.

Be our great master's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs,
High schemes of government and plans of wars.
Prior.

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

I set this *memoire* down, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them.
Life of A. Wood, (*under the year* 1657,) p. 100.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

ME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendship that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For she that this desires doth still remain.
Davies.

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But basely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey? *Dryden.*

ME'MORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORA'NDUM.† *n. s.* [Latin. In the plural, *memoranda* and *memorandums.*] A note to help the memory; a memento, or memorial notice.

They shall walk about like living carcasses, ugly spectacles of misery, and *memorandums* of divine vengeance. *Stokes, on the Proph.* (1659,) p. 577.

I resolved to new pave every street, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the schools. *Swift.*

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice.
Mason, Notes on Gray's Letters.

To ME'MORATE.* *v. a.* [*memoro*, Lat.] To make mention of a thing. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

ME'MORATIVE.* *adj.* [*memoratif*, Fr.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The story of God's appearing to Jacob at Luz, Gen. 28., is so known a passage, so remarkable even to children by that *memorative* topick, the ladder and the angels, that I shall not need assist your memories. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 496.

MEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and sighs and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kisses to it. *Shaksp.*

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription *memorial* of it? *Broome.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies raise;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.
Pope.

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories.
Watts.

MEMO'RIAL. *n. s.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord. *Numb.* xvi. 43.

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deserv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought.
Milton, P. L.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation.
South, Serm.

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other *memorials* of the same age are worn out or lost.
Addison on Medals.

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince, sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching persons.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the *memorialist* had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord.
Spectator.

ME'MORIST.* *n. s.* [from *memory.*] One that causes things to be remembered.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 21.

To ME'MORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries. *Wotton.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ME'MORY.† *n. s.* [*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds, those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.
Locke.

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositaries in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their present pasture fails. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd that ask'd
How first this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy memory, was done.

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited;
These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Christ — did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual *memory* of that his precious death, until his coming again.
Communion Service.

The *memory* and monuments of good men
Are more than lives.
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

A swan in *memory* of Cyenus shines;
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addis.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassal so convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To ME'MORY.* *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. Obsolete.

Ful worthy ben thy wordes to *memorie*
To every wight, that wit and reason can.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

MEN.† The plural of *man*. *Men's* is often used for the genitive plural; but is condemned by bishop Hurd. "It draws *men's* minds off from the bitterness of party." Addison, Spect. No. 262. We say, a *man's* mind; but we can only say, the minds of *men*; as Addison should have done in the passage cited.

Wits live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when. *Ascham.*

For *men*, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon.*

MEN-PLE'ASER. *n. s.* [*men* and *pleaser.*] One too careful to please others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your masters; not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph.* vi. 6.

To ME'NACE.† *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr. from *minax, minacis*, Latin. At first our word was written *manace*, as by Wicliffe and Chaucer; but in 1486 Caxton writes it *menace.*] To threaten; to threat.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?
Shakspeare.
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?
Shakspeare.
My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shakspeare.*
From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
What shou'd he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to stay.
Dryden, Fab.

ME'NACE. *n. s.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war.
Dryden, Æn.

ME'NACER. *n. s.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace.*] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness. But begone!
Philips.

ME'NACING.* *n. s.* [from *menace.*] Threat.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgements of sober persons, like learned divines and serious christians, fall to cavellings and *menacings.* *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 66.

MENA'GE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with. *Addison.*

2. Sometimes used for *manege* and *manage.*

MENA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from *menage*, Fr.] A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept.

In the *menagery* are some Peruvian sheep.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 41.
The national *menagerie*, is collected by the first physiologists of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature. *Burke, Lett.* 4.

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

ME'NALD, or ME'NILD.* *adj.* A term applied to deer, whose skins are beautifully variegated; and by Cotgrave to birds, under the Fr. *Maillé.* "Perdrix *maillée*, a maylde, *menild*, or spotted partridge." Perhaps it may be from the Sax. menzan, to mix.

To MEND.† *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin; *mendare*, Italian.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the house. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10.

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it.
Temple.
You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to *mend* the weakness of his constitution. *Locke.*
Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets *mend?* *Pope.*
Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended.* *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* some, and impairs others: and be that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.
Locke.
Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit.
Mortimer, Husb.

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; Justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for prayer, or cries.
Milton, P. L.
When upon the sands the traveller,
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place.
Dryden.
He saw the monster *mend* his pace; he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings.
Dryden.

To MEND.† *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Mend, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

ME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended. A low, but old, word.
Sherwood.

MENDA'CIOUS.* *adj.* [from *mendax, mendacis*, Lat.] False; lying.

A *mendacious* legend of Ignatius's miracles.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 63.
They are called *mendacious*, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeit. *Ibid.* p. 245.

MENDA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, replied, Lest ye die.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *mend.*] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad soals.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

ME'NDICANCY.* *n. s.* [from *mendicant.*] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed in that capital, [Paris.] *Burke.*

ME'NDICANT.† *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; denoting one of a begging fraternity.

We are now come to the age, wherein the *mendicant* friars began first to set up in the world.
Bp. Cosin, Can. of Script. p. 165.
Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and *mendicant* state. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT.† *n. s.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

The sign of a *mendicant.*
Hammond, Works, iv. 545.
Whether it be not of great advantage to the church of Rome, that she hath clergy suited to all ranks of men, in gradual subordination from cardinals down to *mendicants?*
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 262.
What is station high?
'Tis a proud *mendicant*; it boasts, and begs.
Young, Night Th. 6.

To ME'NDICATE.† *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.
Cockeram.

MENDI'CITY.† *n. s.* [*mendicitas*, Lat.; *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.
Bullokar, and Cotgrave.

Some workhouses are rather seminaries of *mendicity*, than preservatives against it.
Report 13th of the Society for the Poor.

MENDS for *amends.*

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NIAL.† *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *mesnie*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master press'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word, Dr. Johnson says; but surely, in the passage cited, it means belonging to the office of a servant, and is perfectly intelligible. Swift means the *lowest* offices.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ME'NIAL.† *n. s.* One of the train of servants.

Menials are those servants, which live within their master's walls. *Termes de la Ley.*
Surely the great Housekeeper of the world, whose charge we are, will never leave any of his *menials* without the bread of sufficiency.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

ME'NDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *mend.*] Amendment; improvement.

Zealous he was, and would have all things mended;
But by that *mendment* nothing els he ment
But to be king; to that marke was his bent.
Mir. for Mag. p. 355.
This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin.
Bp. Gordon, Hierasp. (1653.) Pref.

MENI'NGES. *n. s.* [μενίγγος.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the *meninges.* *Wiseman.*

ME'NIVER.* *n. s.* [*menu vair*, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. See MINEVER.

A burnette cote honge there withal,
Yfurrid with no *menivere*,
But with a furre rough of here.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 227.

MENO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μηνόλογιον, Gr.; *menologe*, Fr.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian: the *menology* saith they were twenty thousand. *Stilling fleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. s.* [*phoxinus*: commonly *minnow.*] A fish.

ME'NSAL. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalised.

Conversation either mental or *mensal.*
Richardson, Clarissa.

MENSE.* *n. s.* [mennere, Sax. humanus; *menska*, Icel. humanitas.] Propriety;

decency; manners. Much used in the north of England; as are its derivatives.

ME'NSEFUL.* *adj.* [from *mense.*] Graceful; mannerly.

ME'NSELESS.* *adj.* [from *mense.*] Without civility; void of decency or propriety; graceless.

ME'NSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr.; *menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of ours. *Bentley.*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrueux*, Fr.]

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the metal. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menstruous* woman art remov'd.
Sandys.

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their *menstruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. s.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent. *Newton.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE.† *adj. mensurable*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily *mensurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *adj.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ME'NTAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth? How big imagination
Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,
Even to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
Milton, P. L.

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate. *Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,
Of plastick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them. *Watts.*

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *n. s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Latin.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh.
Gen. xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the *mention* of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity. *Rogers.*

2. Cursory or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask.
Milton, P. L.

To ME'NTION *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord. *Isa.* lxiii. 7.

These *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chron.* iv. 38.

All his transgressions shall not be *mentioned*.
Ezek. xviii.

Joys
Then sweet, now sad to *mention*, through dire change,
Befall'n us unforeseen, unthought of.
Milton, P. L.

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness.
Milton, P. L.

MEPHI'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat. *Me-*
MEPHI'TICK. } *phitick* is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.] Ill savoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever. *Quincy.*

Such is the famous grotta del cani in Italy, called the poisonous mouth; the streams whereof are of a *mephitical* or noxious quality.
Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. and Pap. ii. 154.

These philosophers consider men in their experiments, no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of *mephitick* gas. *Burke.*

MERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Dict.*

MERCANTA'NTE. n. s. [Ital.] A foreign trader; a merchant.

What is he? ——
— Master, a *mercantante*, or a pedant,
I know not what but formal in apparel.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

ME'RCANTILE.† *adj.* Trading; commercial: relating to traders.

The only procede (that I may use the *mercantile* term) you can expect, is thanks.
Howell, Lett. (*dat.* 1621,) i. i. 29.

Navigation and *mercantile* negotiation are the two poles whereon that state doth move.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 167.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

ME'RCENARINESS.† *n. s.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

Charity casts out all other *mercenariness*.
Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. xvi.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and soak'd in *mercenary* blood.
Shakspeare.

Divers Almains, who served in the garrisons, being merely *mercenary*, did easily incline to the strongest. *Haywood.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience. *South, Serm.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;
I still must own a *mercenary* mind.
Dryden, Aurengz.

ME'RCENARY.† *n. s.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

There are but sixteen hundred *mercenaries*.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He a poor *mercenary* serves for bread;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

ME'RCER.† *n. s.* [*mercier*, French. Dr. Johnson.— Originally a mercer was a dealer in various articles; a sort of pedlar, as Cotgrave renders *mercier*, "a mean haberdasher of small wares, a tradesman that retails all manner of small wares, and hath no better than a shed or booth for his shop." The Spanish *mercero* is much the same. Both are from the Latin *merx*, *mercis*, any kind of merchandise. See also MERCERY.] One who sells silks.

The draper and *mercer* may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please. *Howell.*

ME'RCERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *mercer.*] Business of a mercer.

He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership* and go to be a musqueteer. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 62.

ME'RCERY.† *n. s.* [*mercerie*, French; from *mercer*.]

1. Any ware to sell. *Huloet.*

The chapman of such *mercerie*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

2. Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the restoring Rousiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDABLE.* *adj.* [from *merchand.*] That may be transacted by traffick.

Dissolve the publick mint, let every man coin what money he will, and observe if ever we can make a *merchandable* payment. *Hackett's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1693,) p. 90.

ME'RCHANDISE. *n. s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *merchandize*, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandise* she forth doth lay.
Spenser.

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her. *Deut.* xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandise* ye have brought, ye shall have your return in *merchandise* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can send what *merchandises* they please to Mexico. *Addison.*

To ME'RCHANDISE.† *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

Others, in their shops, *marchandising* and trafficking. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 220.

Money would not lie still, but would in great part be employed upon *merchandizing*. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

The Phœnicians, of whose exceeding *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ME'RCHANDRY.* *n. s.* [from *To merchand.*] Traffick; trade; commerce.

He may follow husbandry, and *merchandry*, upon his own choice. *Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 44.

ME'RCHANT.† *n. s.* [*merchant*, old Fr. then *marchand*; from *mercans*, Latin.]

1. One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants'* goods at Bourdeaux.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The Lord hath given a commandment against the *merchant* city to destroy the strong holds thereof. *Isa.* xxiii. 11.

The most celebrated *merchants* in the world were situated in the island of Tyre. *Addison.*

2. A ship of trade.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants*, till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger.
Dryden, Parall. of Poetry and Painting.

To ME'RCHANT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to carry on the business of a merchant.

He died in the 63d year of his age, after he had *merchanted* 38, been two years in the cave, lived at Mecca 10, and 13 at Medina.
L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 80.

ME'RCHANTLY.† } *adj.* [from *merchant.*]
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } Like a merchant.
Ainsworth.

His parents were of *merchantly* condition, of worthy reputation, and of very Christian conversation.
Bp. Gauden's Life of Bp. Brownrigg, (1660,) p. 142.

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. s.* [*merchant* and *man.*] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Bp. Taylor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RCHANTABLE.† *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or sold.

Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware,
That now for sonnets sellers are and buyers.
Sir J. Harrington, Epigr. i. 40.

This [ware] of Simeon's he supposes will need very much washing and cleansing, before it be *merchantable*.
Mede, Apost. of the Latter Times, p. 131.

Why they placed this invention upon the beaver, beside the medicable and *merchantable* commodity of castoreum, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ME'RCIABLE.† *adj.* [from *mercy.*] This word in Spenser signifies *merciful*, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have supported the poet by numerous examples from older writers. It is now obsolete.

Him thinketh he is so far culpable,
That God will not be *merciable*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

To make these ladies *merciable*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1864.

Not but well mought him betight:
He is so meek, wise, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable.
Spenser, Shep. Cal

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed. *Deut.* xxi. 8.

Observe
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful, over all his works; with good
Still overcoming evil. *Milton, P. L.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* severe, hath been pleased to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all these excellencies together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections. *Sidney.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one to which the promise of secular wealth is most frequently made. *Hammond.*

To ME'RCIFY.* *v. a.* [from *mercy.*] To pity.

But loe! the gods that mortal follies vew,
Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;
And, nought regarding her so goodly hew,
Did laugh at her that many did deride;
Whilst she did weepe, of no man *mercifide*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 32.

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel; severe.

His mother *merciless*,
Most *merciless* of women Wyden hight,
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.
Spenser.

The foe is *merciless* and will not pity.
Shakspeare.

Think not their rage so desperate to essay
An element more *merciless* than they. *Denham.*

What God so mean,
So *merciless* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden, Juv.*

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

ME'RCILESSLY.† *adv.* [from *merciless.*] In a manner void of pity.

She has been *mercilessly* torn in pieces by the cruel teeth of those ravenous beasts, which pretended to watch and defend her.
Ellis, Gent. Sinner, (1672,) p. 197.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *merciless.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL.† *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Latin, *mercurial*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver; as, *mercurial* medicines.

3. Giving intelligence; directing. [from *Mercury*, the heathen guide of travellers.]

As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.

MERCU'RIAL.* *n. s.*

1. An active, sprightly, gay person.

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. In medicine, *mercurials* are preparations of mercury.

To MERCU'RIALIZE.* *v. n.* [*mercurializer*, French.] To be humorous, fantastical, new-fangled; to prattle overmuch.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MERCU'RIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *mercurialise.*] One under the influence of Mercury: one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

The great *mercurialists* of the world for wit and devices, those πολυμήχανοι, that have a finger in the managing of all Christian states; I mean the Jesuits. *Dean King, Serm. 5 Nov.* (1608,) p. 26.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 190.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY.† *n. s.* [*Mercurius*, Latin.]

1. One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time it is that which is nearest the sun. *Adams.*

2. The chymist's name for quicksilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms: and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The dross cements what else were too refin'd,
And in one int'rest body acts with mind. *Pope.*

4. A news-paper: so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainsworth.*

5. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets. Dr. Johnson. — It had been a cant phrase more than a century before Dr. Johnson's time; and was used, generally, for a messenger.

We now call those hawkers that go up and down the streets crying news-books, and selling by retail; and those, who sell them by whole-sale from the press, are called *mercuries.* *Cowel, in V. Hawkers.*

We give the winds wings, and the angels too; as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 131.

ME'RCURY. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

MERCURY'S *finger.* *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] Wild saffron.

To ME'RCURY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash with a preparation of mercury.

Your palms, (Jupiter knows,) they are as tender as the foot of a foundered nag, or a lady's face new *mercuried*; they'll touch nothing. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

ME'RCY, *n. s.* [*merci*, Fr.; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heaven have *mercy* on me!
— I say, amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakspeare.*

Mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wisd.* xv. 1.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Good heaven, whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the visible creation. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,
As offered *mercy* is. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Cry *mercy*, lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here. *Shakspeare.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I'the part that is at *mercy*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The most authentick record of so ancient a family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy.* *Swift.*

ME'RCY-SEAT. *n. s.* [*mercy* and *seat.*]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 17.

MERD.* *n. s.* [*merde*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *merda*, Lat.] Ordure; dung.

To dispute of gentry without wealth, is to discuss the original of a *merd.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 321.

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients,
Would burst a man to name. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

MERE.† *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.]

1. That or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath foisons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
Of a *mere* lifeless, violated form. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Absolute; entire.

Great both by name, and great in power and might,
And meriting a *meere* triumphant seat. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

Upon his *mere* request,
(Being come to knowledge that there was complaint
Intended 'gainst Lord Angelo) came I hither,
To speak, as from his mouth, what he doth know
Is true and false. *Shakspeare, Meas for Meas.*

MERE or *mer*, in the beginning, middle, or end, signify the same with the Saxon mepe, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE.† *n. s.* [mepe, Saxon.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.* See also MAR.

Meres stored both with fish and fowl. *Camden.*

O'er desert plains, and rushy *meers*,
And wither'd heaths, I rove. *Shenstone, Song.*

2. A boundary; a ridge of land. [μείρω, Greek, to divide.]

Hygate made the *mere* thereof by west. *Spenser F. Q.* iii. ix. 46.

The mislayer of a *mere* stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon.*

Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of *meres* and balks in the fields, to bring the owners to their right. *Homilies*, ii. 235.

As it were a common *mear* between lands. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 309.

To MERE.* *v. a.* [from the noun; μείρω, to divide, Greek.] To limit; to bound; to divide.

That bravehonourof the Latian name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

ME'RELY.† *adv.* [from *mere.*]

1. Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical. *Hooker.*

These external manners of laments
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Shakspeare.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them. *Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he said against me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

2. Absolutely.

The same benifice shall be eftsoons *merely* void. *Acts of Parl.* 31 *Eliz.* c. 6. § 10.

'Tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it *merely.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I am as happy
In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine. *Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.*

MERETRI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us into failings. *Feltham, Res.* i. 26.

An enchanting *meretricious* tide
Of sweets and graces overflow'd them all. *Beaumont, Psyche*, iii. 148.

Jezebel, for all her paintings and fine *meretricious* pranking herself up, was to be thrown out at the window, and her flesh to be devoured by dogs. *More, on the Sev. Churches*, p. 101.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts. *Roscom.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

Meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *meretricious.*] False allurement like those of strumpets.

To MERGE.* *v. a.* [*mergo*, Lat.] To immerse; to plunge.

Thomas Woolsie — wholly *merged* himself in secular offices and state affairs. *Prynne, Breviate of the Prelates, &c.* (1637,) p. 64.

The vulgar *merged* in sense from their earliest infancy, and never once dreaming any thing to be worthy of pursuit but what either pampers their appetite or fills their purse, imagine nothing to be real, but what may be tasted or touched. *Harris, Hermes*, iii. 4.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is annihilated, or in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. *Blackstone.*

To MERGE.* *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastick shall not *merge* in the farmer, but shall continue the presiding and predominating character. *Sir W. Scott, Speech in Apr.* 1802, p. 27.

MERI'DIAN. *n. s.* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Latin.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his east a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts, Logick.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul. *Hale.*

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN. *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;
Sometimes tow'rds heaven, and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point,

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be *meridional*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

MERI'DIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south, aspect towards the south.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional*.] In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'RILS.* *n. s.* pl. [*merelles*, French.] A boyish game, called five-penny morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns or men made of purpose. Cotgrave. It is better known by the corrupted name of *morris*. See MORRIS.

ME'RIT. *n. s.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French.]

1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*

She valued nothing less
Than titles, figures, shape, and dress;
That *merit* should be chiefly plac'd
In judgement, knowledge, wit and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold asserter of resistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgement settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
The infernal empire. *Milton, P. L.*

A man at best is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South, Serm.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatsoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*

ME'RITABLE.* *adj.* [from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work. *B. Jonson, Case is altered.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, French; from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh, Ess.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practise. *Addison, Spect.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *meretorious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South.*

ME'RITORY.* *adj.* [*meritoire*, French.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thilke deede
Of charitee to clothe and feede
The poore folke. *Gower, Conf. Am.* Prol.

It ys more *merytory* and bettir to have pytie upon the foole than upon the worldely wyse man. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes & Sayings of the Philos.* (1477,) A.vi.

ME'RITOT.† *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy. *Speght, Gloss. to Chaucer.*

MERLE.* *n. s.* [*merle*, Fr. *merula*, Latin.] A blackbird.

Upon his dulcet pype the *merle* doth only play. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

To the mirthful *merle* the warbling mavis sings. *Drayton, Polyolb*, S. 14.

ME'RLIN.† *n. s.* [*esmerillon*, French; *smerlin*, *merlin*, Teut. Serenius derives it from the Icel. *maer*. *Marleon* is an old way of writing our word.] A kind of hawk.

I wolde els have thought yt moche more than a myracle, the wolfe so to have left the shepe, the foxe the capon, and the *marleon* the poore byrde. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 29.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

Merlins and wild fowl come unto us with a north-west wind in the autumn. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 117.

ME'RMAID. *n. s.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*.] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall. *Shakspeare.*

Thou remembrest,
Since once I set upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakspeare.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaids'* songs, which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monster, with woman's head above, and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

ME'RMAN.* *n. s.* The sea man; the male of the mermaid.

However naturalists may doubt of the reality of the *mermen* or mermaids, if we may believe particular writers, there seems testimony enough to establish it. *Chambers.*

ME'RRILY. *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakspeare.*

When men come to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

A païsan of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple, Miscell.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *n. s.* [*merry* and *make.*] A festival; a meeting of mirth; merry pranks.

Thenot, now nis the time of *merrimake,*
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or sommer shade, under the cocked hay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrimake,*
Her dalliance he despised. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night.
Gay, Pastorals.

ME'RRIMENT. *n. s.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural *merriment.*
Spenser, F. Q.

A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment. Milton, Comus.*

ME'RRINESS. *n. s.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness.* *Shakspeare.*

ME'RRY.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson has offered no etymology; it is the Saxon myrig, myrige, merig, merie; of which an ancient sense is *sweet, pleasant, agreeable;* and so *merry* is used by our old authors. In Gen. xiii. 10. myrige is applied to the plain of Jordan, where our present translation uses the words, "as the garden of God," and a more ancient one, "paradise;" to denote a pleasant and fruitful country: and thus some of the old commentators, "sicut locus *amœnissimus.*"]

1. Pleasant; sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming. Dr. Johnson has given, as a third illustration of this word, a single example from Dryden, with the definition of prosperous; which belongs to the present meaning, hitherto overpassed in our dictionaries. Spenser thus applies *merry* to wind and weather; i. e. pleasant, or agreeable, not foul, not tempestuous, fair.

The nightingale with so *mery* a note,
Answer'd him, that alle the wood rong.
Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

His vois was *merier* than the *mery* orgon,
On masse daies that in the churches gon.
Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.

A citee —
That stood ful *mery* upon an haven side.
Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.

At length they all to *merry* London came.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wind and weather call her thence away.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 1.

The *merry* harp with the lute, [in the older version, *pleasant* harp.] *Psalm* lxxxi. 2.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contemning all the blustering roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore. *Dryden.*

2. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him.
Gen. xliii. 34.

The vine languisheth, all the *merry*-hearted sigh.
Isa. xxiv.

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all above and below him are serious. *Addison.*

3. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest.
Shakspeare.

4. *To make* MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry,* and went into the house of their God. *Judges,* ix. 27.

A fox 'spy'd a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches *making merry* over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange.*

ME'RRY.* *n. s.* [*merise,* Fr.] The common wild red cherry.

MERRY-ANDREW.† *n. s.* [This term is traced to a facetious practitioner in physick of Henry the Eighth's time, and who is said to have been the physician of that monarch. His name was *Andrew Borde.* "Dr. Borde was an ingenious man, and knew how to humour and please his patients, readers, and auditors. In his travels and visits, he often appeared and spoke in publick; and would often frequent markets and fairs, where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed: and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humourous speeches, couched in such language as caused mirth, and wonderfully propagated his fame! — 'Twas from the Doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in aftertimes those that imitated the like humourous, jocose language, were styled *Merry Andrews;* a term much in vogue on our stages." Hearne, Benedict. Abb. ed. Ox. 1735, tom. i. Præf. p. 50.] A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counsellor, than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew.* *Spectator.*

ME'RRYMEETING.* *n. s.* [*merry* and *meet.*] A meeting for mirth; a festival.

It struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the *merry-meeting.* *Bp. Taylor, House of Feasting.*

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigors of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company. *South, Serm.* viii. 408.

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my cousin.
Echard, Contempt of the Clergy.

ME'RSION.† *n. s.* [*mersio,* Lat.] The act of sinking, or dipping.

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, (to a natural and worldly defilement,) and receiving to a new life. *Barrow on Baptism.*

MESERA'ICK. *n. s.* [μεσάραιον: *mesaraique,* French: analogy requires it *mesaraick.*] Belonging to the mysentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meseraicks,* and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the siege. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most subtile part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the *meseraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

MESE'EMS.† *impersonal verb.* [*me* and *seems,* or *it seems to me:* for this word it is now too common to use *methinks* or *methought,* an ungrammatical word. Dr. Johnson.— But see METHINKS.] I think; it appears to me; methinks.

Me semeth that the partye that forfayteth his maryage dooth ayenst the law of nature.
Boke of Good Maners, (Caxt. 1486.) f. iii. b.

Alas, of ghosts I hear the ghastly cries;
Yet there, *meseems,* I hear her singing loud.
Sidney.

Meseemed by my side a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay.
Spenser, F. Q.

To that general subjection of the land *meseems* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser on Ireland.*

ME'SENTERY. *n. s.* [μεσεντέριον; *mesentere,* French.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery,* it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*mesenterique,* French; from *mesentery.*] Relating to the mesentery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESH. *n. s.* [*maesche,* Dutch; *mache,* old French: it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *mash.*] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind entangled in the *meashes.*
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the *meshes* of good counsel the cripple.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:
These all the channell'd fibres every way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:
The greatest portion of the arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,
Whose narrow *meshes* stop the grosser flood.
Blackmore.

To MESH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare.

They were so *meshed* in this kynde of follie, that they knewe neither what they sayde, nor what they did.
North, Tr. of Philosoph. at Court, (1575,) p. 89.

The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone. *Drayton.*

Me'shy. *adj.* [from *mesh.*] Reticulated; of net-work.

Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,
Some make his *meashy* bed, but reave his rest.
Carew.

Caught in the *meshy* snare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

Me'slin.† *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miscellane*. See Maslin. Dr. Johnson. — It has been there observed, that the word is more probably of Goth. origin; *masteluyn*, Teut. farrago; mixtlic, Sax. various.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hooker*, iv. § 7.

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *meslin* unthreshed go save.
Tusser.

Mesoleu'cys. *n. s.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

Meso'logarithms. *n. s.* [μέσος, λόγος, and ἀριθμος.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

Meso'melas. *n. s.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

Mespri'se.† *n. s.* [*mespris*, French. Dr. Johnson gives the word *mespise*, supposing it to be an errour of the press in the first passage from Spenser, which only he has cited. It is indeed an errour made in the second edition of the Fairy Queen, which some editions have followed. But *mesprise* is repeated by the poet.] Contempt; scorn.

Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chuse
But bear the rigour of his bold *mesprise*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. vii. 39.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*,
As may be worthy of his hainous sin.
Spenser. F. Q. iii. ix. 9.

And Atè eke provokt him privily
With love of her, and shame of such *mesprize*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 11.

MESS.† *n. s.* [*mes*, old French; *messo*, Italian; *missus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; mese, Saxon, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Saxon metian, cibare, to furnish meat or food: in French *mets;* in Italian *messo*, from the same verb. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 327. — I differ both from Dr. Johnson and Mr. Tooke. Yet Dr. Johnson, in part of his etymology, is thus supported by bishop Patrick. "It was the ancient custom for great men to honour such as were in their favour, by sending dishes to them, which were first served up to themselves: from whence they were called *missa*, messes, *things sent.*" Note on Genesis, xliii. 34. But I consider the word as denoting a *measure* or *portion;* and thus Sir John Chardin informs us that in Persia, Arabia, and the Indies, a carver *parts* each dish, which is set before the master of the house, or the principal guest, or in the middle of the hall, into as many *portions*, put into different plates, as there are people to eat. And so Benjamin's *mess*, on which the learned bishop has made the preceding remark, is five *portions*, or five times as much of every thing as any of his brethren's. Our word, in this sense, is to be found in the Germ. *mass*, a measure: and thus, in our old lexicography, *mess* is explained "a *mease* of meat, a *mease* of pottage." Huloet's Dict. See also Mease.]

1. A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous huswife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full *mess* before you. *Shaksp. Timon.*

Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worship's *mess*.
Shakspeare.

I had as lief you should tell me of a *mess* of porridge. *Shakspeare. M. Wives of Windsor.*

Herbs and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Milton, L'All.

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes*.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *mess* almost as it came in. *Pope.*

2. The ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number. See *To* Mess.

To Mess.† *v. n.*

1. To eat; to feed. If this be the general sense of the word, of which however Dr. Johnson gives neither example nor etymon, it may be from the Saxon metian, to furnish meat or food.

2. To contribute to the common expence of the table in settled proportions; to eat and drink together at a regulated price. Chiefly a military phrase. [from the substantive.]

We will place them at an inn, where the officers of a regiment he had served in were *messing*.
Pye, Sketches on Var. Subjects, (1796,) p. 10.

Me'ssage.† *n. s.* [*message*, Fr. q. d. *medsaegen*, à Suio-Goth. *med*, cum, with, and *saega*, dicere, to speak. Serenius.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the *message* of her gentle spright. *Spenser.*

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *message* to his kingly ears? *Shakspeare.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wonderous virtues; sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless *messages*. *Shakspeare.*

Gently hast thou told
Thy *message*, which might else in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton, P. L.*

Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the word will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*

The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd.
Dryden.

Me'ssenger.† *n. s.* [*messager*, French. Dr. Johnson. — And so our own word was at first written. "This *messager* turmented was, till he tellen plat and plain, &c. Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismaid,
A *messenger* with letters, which his message said.
Spenser.

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shaks.*

The earl dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd.
Pope.

Messi'ah. *n. s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Messi'ahship.* *n. s.* The office of the Messiah.

The *Messiahship* was pretended to by several impostors; but fallacy and falsehood being naturally weak, they still sunk and came to nothing.
South, Serm. iii. 286.

Christ — gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship*, as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give. *South, Serm.* iii. 382.

Messi'eurs. n. s. [French, plural of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.

Me'ssmate. *n. s.* [*mess* and *mate.*] One who eats at the same table.

Me'ssuage. *n. s.* [*messuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *mesnage* from *maison*, French.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

Met, the preterite and part. of *meet.*

A set of well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong so long as they oppose ministers of state. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Met.* *n. s.* [perhaps from *mete.*] A measure. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

Meta'basis. n. s. [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

Meta'bola. *n. s.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

Metaca'rpal. *adj.* [from *metacarpus.*] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone.
Sharp, Surgery.

Metaca'rpus. *n. s.* [μεταχάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Meta'chronism.* *n. s.* [μετὰ and χρόνος, Gr.] A mistake in the computation of time; placing an event after the time when it really happened.

Capellus laboureth to prove that it is a *metachronism* of six years, Kepler of five.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 165.
An error committed herein [the designation of time] is called anachronism: and either saith too much, and that is a prochronism, or too little, and that is a *metachronism*. *Ibid.* p. 174.

ME'TAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To mete.*] Measurement of coals.

METAGRA'MMATISM. *n. s.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ME'TAL. *n. s.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Lat.]

1. The *metals* are characterized as a class, by a peculiar degree of brilliancy and opacity: they are conductors of electricity and of heat; they include the heaviest and lightest solids, and differ extremely in fusibility: some are brittle; others, malleable and ductile. All the metals unite to oxygen, producing metallick oxides, which, combined with acids, form metallick salts. Journ. of Science, &c. No. 20. p. 286.
Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.
Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.
Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras.*

ME'TALLED.* See METTLED.

METALE'PSIS. *n. s.* [μεταλῆψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

METALE'PTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metalepsis.*] By transposition.
The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to comminations.
Bp. Sanderson, on Promiss. Oaths. i. § 9.

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat.
META'LLICK. } *metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.
The antients observing in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Wotton, Architecture.*
The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of min'ral treasure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.
Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal.
Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. s.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; skilled in metals.
Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

METALLO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

META'LLURGIST.† *n. s.* [*metallurgiste*, Fr. *metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY.† *n. s.* [*metallurgie*, French; *metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.
Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in *metallurgy*.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

ME'TALMAN.* *n. s.* [*metal* and *man.*] A coppersmith; a tinman.
A smith, or a *metalman*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 110.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, *v. a.* [*metamorphoser*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.
Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time.
Shakspeare.
They became degenerate and *metamorphosed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast.
Davies on Ireland.
The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphosed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Wottom.*
From such rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man.
Dryden, Ovid.

METAMO'RPHOSER.* *n. s.* [from *To metamorphose.*] One who changes the shape.
What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser* both of himself, and of others?
Gascoigne, Delic. Diet for Drunkards, (1576.)

METAMO'RPHOSICK.* *adj.* [from *metamorphosis.*] Transforming; changing the shape.
All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 69.

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. s.* [*metamorphose*, Fr. μεταμορφωσις.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.
His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the causer of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney.*
Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis!*
On what occasion are you transformed?
Dryden, Span. Friar.
There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broome.*

2. It is applied by Harvey to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm and the like. *Quincy.*

ME'TAPHOR. *n. s.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.
The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights.
Dryden, Ded. to Virg. Æn.
One died in *metaphor*, and one in song. *Pope.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.
METAPHO'RICK. } from *metaphor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.
The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hooker.*

METAPHO'RICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metaphorical.*] Figuratively; not literally.
Such as are improperly melancholy, or *metaphorically* mad, lightly mad.
Burton, Anat of Mel. To the Reader.
If strictly taken, it is not true; if *metaphorically* taken, though it be true, yet it is not pertinent. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 5.

META'PHORIST.* *n. s.* [from *metaphor.*] A maker of metaphors.
Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

ME'TAPHRASE.† *n. s.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation.
Where the English *metaphrase* readeth, Thou shalt accept, &c. the Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 224.
This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden.*

ME'TAPHRAST.† *n. s.* [*metaphraste*, Fr. μετάφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter.
He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the *metaphrast*, because, at the command and under the auspices of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he modernized the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints for the use of the Greek church; or rather digested from detached, imperfect, or obsolete books on the subject, a new and more commodious body of the sacred biography. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 190.

METAPHRA'STICK.* *adj.* [from *metaphrast.*] Close in interpretation; literal.
Maximus Planudes has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classicks of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 169.

METAPHY'SICAL† } *adj.*
METAPHY'SICK. }

1. Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.
He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysick* wit can fly. *Hudibras,* i. 1.
His ideas on that subject were much more Platonic and *metaphysical*.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 383.

2. In Shakspeare it means supernatural

or preternatural. So *metaphysicks* were called "supernatural arts." Engl. Dict. by H. C. 1655.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

METAPHY'SICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metaphysical.*] In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction.

This argument seems *metaphysically* to conclude. *South. Serm.* viii. 261.

Supposing it were philosophically or *metaphysically* possible or conceivable. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 295.

METAPHYSI'CIAN.* *n. s.* [*metaphysicien*, Fr.] One versed in metaphysicks.

The pathetic or sublime strokes of Virgil would be but little relished by theologists and *metaphysicians.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 340.

METAPHY'SICK.† } *n. s.* [*metaphysique*,
METAPHY'SICKS. } Fr. *μεταφυσικὴ*, Gr. *μετὰ τα φυσικὰ*, the opening of Aristotle's chapter after that on physicks.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks*,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,
And say she tortures wits as quartans vex Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphysick* call for aid on sense! *Pope, Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphysick*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watts, Logick.*

ME'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [*μεταπλασμὸς.*] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTA'SIS. *n. s.* [*μεταστάσις.*] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

METATA'RSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp, Surgery.*

METATA'RSUS. *n. s.* [*μέτα* and *ταρσὸς.*] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

META'THESIS.† *n. s.* [*μετάθεσις.*] A transposition.

What a *metathesis* is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister!" *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 105.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psalms.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

ME'TERLY.* *adv.* [probably from *mete.*] Moderately. Westmoreland Dialect. Tolerably well; within bounds. Craven Dialect, and Brockett. In the older northern glossaries, the word is defined *indifferent.*

ME'TEWAND. } *n. s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or
ME'TEYARD. } *wand.*] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *meteyard*, weight, or measure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To METEMPSY'CHOSE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis.*] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS.† *n. s.* [*μετεμψύχωσις.*] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Here, Philemon, at parting with the subject of the sacred animals, I may observe to you, that the doctrine of the *metempsychosis*, supposed by the Greek writers a native of Egypt, is by many people believed to owe its birth to this article of her theology. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 4.

ME'TEOR. *n. s.* [*meteore*, Fr. *μετέωρα.*] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakspeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* strong influence before. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden, Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

To ME'TEORIZE.* *v. n.* [from *meteor.*] To ascend in evaporation.

To the end the dews may *meteorize*, and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn, Pomona*, ch. 1.

METEOROLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual light, be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heavens or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *meteorology.*] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

METEORO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*μετέωρα* and *λέγω.*] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation of wind and weather. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

METE'OROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist,
Ris'n from a river. *Milton, P. L.*

ME'TER *n. s.* [from *mete.*] A measurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter.*

METHE'GLIN.† *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, Minsheu; or *medclyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink. See MEAD, and MEATH.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
— Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
— Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

To allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

Beneath its aspect warm
O'er well-rang'd hives the bees shall swarm,
From which, ere long, of golden gleam
Metheglin's luscious juice shall stream. *Warton, Progr. of Discontent.*

METHI'NKS.† *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *thinks.* This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I.* Dr. Johnson. — Here is no French corruption; it is the same as *meseems*, that is, it seems *to me*; so *me* is here the dative case, and the whole phrase means, *it appears to me*; as Lye repeatedly translates the Saxon me þincþ, *mihi videtur*, whence, he says, our *methinketh, methinks.* Our old language has also *him thinketh*, or *thought*; that is, he thinks or thought, it so appeared to him on consideration.] I think; it seems to me; meseems. See MESEEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *meseems.*

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul,

in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her. *Addison, Spect.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

ME'THOD. *n. s.* [*methode*, French μέθοδος.] *Method*, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your sconce. *Shaks.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addison, Spect.*

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, French, from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author. *Addison, Spect.*

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison, Rosamond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories. *Rogers.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

METHO'DICK.* *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr.]

1. Ranged or proceeding in just and due order.

Some native and *methodick* powers, and springs of motion in things. *Spenser on Prod.* (1665,) p. 187.

Aristotle strict, *methodic*, and orderly. *Harris, Hermes*, iii. ch. 5.

2. Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of methodists.

Thessalus, head of the *methodick* sect in the reign of Nero, [used to] brag, that he could make physicians without the help either of astrology or musick. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Every animal body, according to the *methodick* physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 156.

ME'THODISM.* *n. s.* The religious opinions of those who are called *methodists.* See the last sense of METHODIST.

Nor is this pedigree, which makes *methodism* of the younger house to independency, invented, like heraldic fictions, to ennoble my subject. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace.* ii. 186.

ME'THODIST.† *n. s.* [from *method.*]

1. An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physick or religion. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He teacheth us how we shall fear *rectâ methodo*; he teacheth us to be perfect *methodists* in fear, and that we misplace not our fear. *Farindon's Serm.* (1647,) p. 191.

I dance little after method, because no *methodist.* *Hermeticall Banquet, &c.* (1652.)

2. A physician who practises by theory.

As many more,
As *methodist* Musus kill'd with hellebore
In autumne last. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.)

[The] old sect of *methodists* resolved, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation, were the principals and originals of all diseases in the world. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

Our wariest physicians, not only chemists, but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers. *Boyle.*

3. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's *lately arisen* must be referred to the year 1729, when the term was applied to certain young men at Oxford of very methodical conduct; of whom it was said, in allusion to the ancient school of physicians, "there is a new sect of *methodists* sprung up;" and of which appellation it has since been with an absurd air of consequence pretended, that the word "being *new* and *quaint*, it took immediately, and the *methodists* were known all over the university." But we see that the word is at least nearly a century and a half older in our language, in the medical sense; and nearly a century, in a general sense. Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield are those of this remarkable association, who are best known to fame; and who afterwards had their respective followers; those of Mr. Wesley being Arminians, those of Mr. Whitfield, Calvinists. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons, who are no sectaries.

Mr. John Wesley, one among the present *methodists*, having already freed himself from the folly of Calvinism. *Whiston, Memoirs of himself*, (1749,) p. 138.

They, who now go under the name of *methodists*, were, in the days of our forefathers, called precisians. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, ii. 184.

When West's book was published, it was bought by some who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as infidels do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a *methodist.* *Johnson, Life of West.*

METHODI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *methodist.*] Relating to the religious sect of methodists.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best. *Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. to Mr. Wesley*, p. xii.

To ME'THODIZE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal spy retir'd again unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden, Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodise* his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Addison, Spect.*

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature still, but nature *methodis'd.* *Pope.*

METHO'UGHT.† the preterite of *methinks.* See METHINKS and MESEEMS. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meseemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meseems.* Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had forgotten *meseemed* in an example from Spenser, which he himself has cited under *meseems.* Addison has once used, improperly, *methoughts.* "*Methoughts* I returned to the great hall." Spect. No. 3.

Methought, a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakspeare.*

Since I sought
By prayer the offended Deity to appease;
Kneel'd, and before him humbled all my heart,
Methought, I saw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breast; and to my memory
His promise, 'That thy seed shall bruise our foe." *Milton, P. L.*

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METI'CULOUS.* *adj.* [*meticulosus*, Lat.] Fearful; timid. Not in use. *Coles.*

METI'CULOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *meticulous.*] Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously.* *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 38.

METONY'MICAL.† *adj.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.

The verbal signification of these words being *metonymical*, it will be best to leave them to their own place. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 61.

METONY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

ME'TONYMY. *n. s.* [*metonymie*, French; μεταωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotson.*

ME'TOPE.* *n. s.* [*metope*, French.] A square space between triglyphs in the frize of the Dorick order. *Sherwood.*

The entablature and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, *metopes*, modiglions, and the rest, have each an use, or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building, in protecting it from the weather, in casting off the rain, in representing the ends of the beams with their intervals, the production of the rafters, and so forth. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

METOPO'SCOPIST.* *n. s.* [from *metoposcopy.*] One versed in the study of physiognomy.

Among the whole tribe of *metoposcopists*, there is not so much as one who goes about to prove his assertions. *Philosoph. Letters on Physiognomy*, (1751,) p. 206.

METOPO'SCOPY.† *n. s.* [*metoposcopie*, French; μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The study

of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

Signs of melancholy from physiognomy, *metoposcopy*, chiromancy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 56.

Fac. Doctor, how canst thou know this so soon? I am amus'd at that!

Sub. By a rule, captain,
In *metaposcopy*, which I do work by;
A certain star i'the forehead, which you see not.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

There was a seam in the middle of his [K. Ch. I.] forehead, downwards; which is a very ill sign in *metoposcopie*. *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, p. 38.

ME'TRE. *n. s.* [*metrum*, Latin; *μέτρον*.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope.*

ME'TRICAL.† *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

Let any the best psalmist of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form, and sing it to a new tune with perfect and true musick.

Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer, § 29.

2. Consisting of verses: as, *metrical* precepts.

A voluminous *metrical* translation of Guido de Colonna. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 119.

Most of the old *metrical* romances are, from their nature, supposed to be incoherent rhapsodies. *Ibid.* p. 182.

METRI'CIAN.* } *n. s.* [from *metre*.] A
ME'TRIST. } writer of verses. Two old and significant words.

Ye, that ben *metriciens*, me excuse.

Chaucer, Court of Love.

Blind popish poets, and dirtye *metristes*.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. (1550,) sign. c. ii.

METRO'POLIS.† *n. s.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, French; *μήτηρ* and *πόλις*, Gr. Very rarely found with a plural. Dr. Johnson has given no example. The learned Hammond affords one.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.

Milton, P. R.

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton, P. L.*

Many cities became *metropoles*, which formerly were not. *Hammond on the Ep. to the Philipp.* i. 1.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison on Italy.*

METROPO'LITAN.† *n. s.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

Gregorye — admitted him for the first *metropolytane* of all the whole realme, appointing his seate from thence forth at Canterbury.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. (1550,) p. 31.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN.† *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bishops. *Ralegh.*

Still to acknowledge God's ancient people their betters, and that language the *metropolitan* language. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

METRO'POLITE.* *n. s.* [from *metropolis*.] A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church.

Other ancient synods style him *metropolite*; and to the *metropolites* of the principal cities they gave the title of archbishop.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

The patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the *metropolites*, or bishops, according to the plurality of voices.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 95.

All the power he hath, is to constitute an archbishop over them, whose seat is at Careis, and another at Sidero-Copti, but subordinate to the *metropolite* of Thessalonica. *Ibid.* p. 250.

METROPOLI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *metropolis*.]

1. Chief or principal as applied to cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

2. Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

Having at that time a lawful archbishop of their own, legally established in the *metropolitical* chair. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 91.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 4.

METROPO'LITICK.* *adj.* Archiepiscopal. Not in use.

Kent — had the first English king; in it was the first Christianity among the English, and Canterbury then honoured with the *motropolitique* see. *Seldon on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 18.

ME'TTLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school.

Shakspeare.

I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight:
I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditious. *Hayward, Edw. VI.*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Restrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courser, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.

Pope.

2. Substance: this at least should be *metal*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shaksp.*

ME'TTLED.† *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *B. Jonson.*

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy: it clouds the *metalled* mind, it mists the wit, and choaks up all the sciences.

Feltham, Res. ii. 49.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.

Addison.

ME'TTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler*, No. 61.

ME'TTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spriteliness.

ME'TWAND.* *n. s.* See METEWAND.

The golden *metwand* of the law.

Burke, Speech on the Middlesex Elect.

MEW.† *n. s.* [*mue*, French. Dr. Johnson. — The word *mue* denotes a change; "hence any casting of the coat or skin, as the *muing* of a hawk." Cotgrave. Then it came to denote a cage, in which the hawk was kept till he had moulted; and lastly a cage in general.]

1. A cage for hawks. The king's *mews* at Charing Cross is the place where formerly the king's *hawks* were kept.

By her beddes head she made a *mew*: —
Thus lete I Canace her hauk keping.

Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

2. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.

Spenser, F. Q.

There then she does transform to monstruous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never shews. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *mews*,
And in broad fields preserv'd her maidenhead.

Fairfax.

3. [Mæp, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sanderlings, and *meawes*. *Carew.*

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To MEW.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon.

Shakspeare.

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Shakspeare.

Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans for fear of air.

Dryden, Juv.

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather, I should suppose, from the original meaning of *muer*, to change, from the Latin *mutare*; thence to change or cast the skin or feathers.

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully *mew'd*
From brown soar feathers of dull yeomanry,
To the glorious bloom of gentry.
Albumazar, (1614.)

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp.
Cleaveland.

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb opprest,
Sabean fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*

3. [*Miauler*, French; *miaua*, Icel.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day.
Shakspeare.

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

To MEW.* *v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To change; to put on a new appearance.

The foules about the field do syng; now every thing doth *mewe*,
And shifts his rustie winter robe.
Turbervile, Ecl.

ME'WING.* *n. s.* [from *mew.*] The act of moulting. *Cotgrave.*

I should discourse of hawks, then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, casting and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Shakspeare.

ME'WLER.* *n. s.* [from *mewl*; Fr. *miauleur.*] One who squalls or mewls. *Cotgrave.*

ME'ZEREON. *n. s.* A species of spurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

*MEZZO-RELI'EVO.** *n. s.* [Italian.] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso-relievo*; called also *demi-relievo.*

We saw antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in *mezzo-relievo*, and in bigness equal to the life. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 37.

ME'ZZOTI'NTO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: It is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.

MEYNT.† *adj.* Mingled. See *To* MEINE. Obsolete.

MI'ASM. *n. s.* [from μιαίνω, inquino, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*MI'CA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A mineral substance capable of being divided into thin, flexible, and elastic leaves.

Coloured *micas* generally contain some metallic matters, chiefly iron; and are much more fusible than those which are pure and colourless. *Chambers.*

MICA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [from *mica.*] Of the nature of mica; easily separable.

A reddish earth filled with friable *micaceous* nodules. *Pennant.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse.*

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Sam.* vi. 5.

MI'CHAELMASS. [*Michael* and *mass.*] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmass* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE.† *v. n.* [a word of great age in our language; perhaps from the old French *mucer*, *musser*, to conceal, to lurk, Cotgrave; *mucha*, concealed, Kelham.]

1. To pilfer; to commit secret theft. "*Mychyn* or pryvely stelyn smale thyngs." Prompt. Parv.

What he may get of his *michynge.*
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Miching or mightie thieves.
Lambard, Eirenarch, (1610,) p. 186.

2. To be secret or covered; to lie hid; to lurk out of sight; to play truant. See MICHER.

Lest any of them should straggle up and downe the countrey, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idlely. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wherefore thus vainely in land Lybye *mitche* you? *Stanyhurst, Virg.* (1582.)

Marry, this is *miching* mallecho; it means mischief. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

MI'CHER.† *n. s.* [from *miche.*]

1. A thief; a pilferer. So used in Norfolk. See also MICHERY.

A *micher* forsworne. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6541.

Wanton wenches, and also *mychers*,
With many other of the devyll's officers.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

2. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creeper.

Mich or *mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the western counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

How like a *micher* he stands, as though he had truanted from honesty.
Lily, Moth. Bombie, (1594.)

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

MI'CHERY.* *n. s.* [from *miche.*] Theft; cheating.

With covetise yet I finde
A servant of the same kinde,
Which stelth is hote; and *micherie*
With him is ever in companie.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

MI'CKLE.† *adj.* [micel, Saxon; *mikil*, old Teut. *mikel*, Icel. μεγαλος, Greek. "Vox antiquissima," Serenius observes.] Much; great. Still used in our northern counties.

This rede is rife, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not *mickle.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

Many a little makes a *mickle.* *Camden, Rem.*

If I to-day die don't with Frenchmen's rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shakspeare.

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton, Comus.*

MI'CROCOSM. *n. s.* [μίκρος and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm.*
Shakspeare, Coriol.

She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creeple this world is.
Donne.

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe.
Denham.

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

MICROCO'SMICAL.* *adj.* [from *microcosm.*] Pertaining to the microcosm.

Calculate thyself within; seek not thyself in the moon, but in thine own orb or *microcosmical* circumference. *Brown, Chr. Mor.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *n. s.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography.* *Grew, Mus.*

MI'CROSCOPE. *n. s.* [μικρος and σκοπέω; *microscope*, French.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit.
Pope, Dunciad.

MICRO'METER. *n. s.* [μίκρος and μέτρον; *micrometre*, French.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCO'PICAL. } *adj.* [from *microscope.*]
MICROSCO'PICK. }

1. Made by a microscope.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Evading even the *microscopic* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope.

MID.† *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mibb.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings.
Pope.

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th' num'rous host he past.
Rowe.

2. It is much used in composition.

MID-AGE.* *n. s.* [*mid* and *age.*]

1. The middle age of life.
2. Persons in that state.

Virgins and boys, *mid*-age, and wrinkled eld.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

MID-COURSE. *n. s.* [*mid* and *course.*] Middle of the way.

Why in the east
Darkness ere day's *mid-course?* and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white?
Milton, P. L.

MID-DAY. *adj.* [*mid* and *day.*] Meridional, being at noon.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney.*

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces.
Shakspeare.

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison.

MID-DAY. *n. s.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day.* *Donne.*

MID-HEAVEN. *n. s.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight.
Milton, P. L.

MID-SEA. *n. s.* [*mid* and *sea.*] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind.
Dryden.

MID-WOOD.* *adj.* [*mid* and *wood.*] In the middle of the wood.

Hence let me haste into the *mid-wood* shade.
Thomson, Sum.

MI'DA.* *n. s.* [*midas*, Fr. μιδας, Greek.] A worm, or maggot, of which is produced the purple fly, found on bean-flowers, and thence called the bean-fly.
Chambers.

MI'DDEN.* } *n. s.* [Sax. mibbing.] A
MI'DDING. } dunghill. Used in the north of England.

A very *midden* or muckheape of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romish church.
Favour, Antiq. Triumph. over Nov. (1619,) p. 518.

MI'DDEST. superl. of *mid*, *middest*, *midst.*

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view.
Spenser.

MI'DDLE. *adj.* [mibbel, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon, Ess.*

A *middle* station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle*-sized brigantines. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

I like people of *middle* understanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.
Davies.

3. Middle finger; the long finger.

You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *n. s.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.*

With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that whoso is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras.*

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives.
L'Estrange.

The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

MIDDLE-EARTH.* *n. s.* [Sax. mibbal-eapb.] The world; the place between the ethereal and lower regions.

[Fairies!] — I smell a man of *middle-earth.*
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

O monster of mankind, fitter for hell than *middle-earth.* *Watson, Quodlibets of Religion, &c.* (1602,) p. 238.

MIDDLE-WITTED.* *adj.* [*middle* and *wit.*] Of moderate abilities.

The women, the shopkeepers, and the *middle-witted* people. *Iz. Walton, Love and Truth, Lett.* 2.

MI'DDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest. *More.*

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last.
Newton, Opticks.

The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley, Sermon.*

MI'DDLING. *adj.* [from *middle.*]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*

MI'DDLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *middling.*] Passably; indifferently.
Johnson, in V. Indifferently.

MIDGE.† *n. s.* [micbze, Saxon.] A gnat.

Where there is no place
For the glow-worm to lye,
Where there is no space
For receipt of a fly,
Where the *midge* dares not venture.
Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. iii. iii. 3.

MI'DLAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land.*]

1. Remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Cæsar.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestick.
Howel, Voc. Forest.

The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland.* *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd.
Dryden.

MI'DLEG. *n. s.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white satten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk. *Bacon.*

MI'DLENT.* *n. s.* [mib-lencten, Sax.] The middle of lent.

The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called *midlent* Sunday.
Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer, p. 227.

MI'DLENTING.* *adj.* Going about to visit parents at midlent. See MOTHERING.

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or mothering. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* p. 227.

MI'DMOST.† *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mibmeꝛca.] The middle.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. *Dryden.*

Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws, and at the clue,
Which, merciless in length, the *midmost* sister drew. *Dryden.*

What dulness dropt among her sons imprest,
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round and more round o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope.

MI'DNIGHT.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *night*; mibnihꝛ, Sax.] Milton seems to have accented the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; which indeed was not peculiar to him. Shakspeare more than once has so accented it; and Mallet, in the first edition of his William and Margaret, thus gives it:

"When all was wrapt in dark *midnight*,
"And all were fast asleep:"

Which however he borrowed from elder poetry; and in a subsequent edition changed *midnight* and the two lines into the cold and quaint periphrasis of "the silent solemn hour, when night and morning meet."] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go betimes. *Shakspeare.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compassing the earth; cautious of day.
Milton, P. L.

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stilling fleet.*

In all that dark midnight of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth, *Atterbury.*

They can tell what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Cæsar was slain. *Watts.*

MI'DNIGHT. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you secret, black, and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell.
Dryden, Sp. Friar.

MI'DRIFF. *n. s.* [miðhpiꝼe, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*. *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton, P. L.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muscular part are inflected. *Ray.*

MI'DSHIP.* *n. s.* [*mid* and *ship*.] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *n. s.* [from *mid*, *ship*, and *man*.]

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain, and other superior officers: they also assist, on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

MIDST. *n. s.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

Arise, ye subtle spirits that can spy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the midst of doubt,
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out.
Dryden.

MIDST. *adj.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end.
Milton, P. L.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

MIDST.* *prep.* Sometimes poetically used for *amidst*, in all its senses.

MIDSTRE'AM. *n. s.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream's* his, I creeping by the side,
And shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *summer*; Sax. miðrumep.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsummer*. *Swift.*

At eve last *Midsummer* no sleep I sought.
Gay, Past.

MI'DWARD.* *adj.* [miðbeapð, Saxon.] Midst; being in the middle.
Prompt. Parv.

MI'DWAY. *n. s.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all.
Shakspeare.

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well
Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint!
Milton, P. L.

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*. *Broome.*

MI'DWAY. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare.*

MI'DWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden, Boccace.*

MI'DWIFE.† *n. s.* [This is derived, both by Skinner and Junius, from miþ or *meed*, a reward, and pif, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — The interpretation of this etymology, which Verstegan also gives, is, "a *woman of meed*, deserving recompence." But this seems a forced meaning. May not the word be more naturally derived from the Saxon proposition miþ, *with*, and pif, *wife*; implying the *wife* or *woman* who is *attendant upon*, that is, *with* the woman in childbirth?] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* these their throes sustain,
And, bowing, bring their issue forth with pain.
Sandys.

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, sure! e'er left his house
And saddled Ball with thoughts so wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

To MI'DWIFE.* } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To MI'DWIVE. }

1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abby *midwiving* an abbess, whom her steward had unfortunately gotten with child?
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, (1674,) p. 86.

2. To produce.

This child of yours, born without spurious blot,
And fairly *midwiv'd*, as it was begot,
Doth so much of the parents' goodness bear,
You may be proud to own it for your heir.
Bp. H. King, Verses prefix to Sandys's Ps. (1648.)

The soul, by the same strength, as opportunities do *midwife* them out, brings forth christian spiritual actions. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 573.

Two severe fits of sickness did *midwive* them [two discourses] into the world.
Dulgarno, Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680,) Intr.

Having been before only as an embryo, ready to be *midwifed* into the world.
Chancellor Geddes, Tracts, iv. 80.

To MI'DWIFE.* *v. n.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Where was the "genius loci" when this disaster happened? Perhaps in the office of Diana, when her temple was burning, gone a *midwifing*.
Warburton to Hurd, Let. 21.

MI'DWIFERY.† *n. s.* [from *midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a widwife.
3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

Sharp inventions — begotten, or at least brought forth, by the *midwifery* of a pipe of good tobacco!
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 119.

As to mental *midwivery*, and communication of our notions. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 478.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifry* of rip'ning showers,
In spight of frosts spring from th' unwilling earth.
Stepney.

There was never any thing propounded for public good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifry*. *Child, Disc. on Trade.*

MI'DWINTER.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *winter*; Saxon, miðpintep. "Christmas-day is frequently called, in our old monuments, miðpintpa-bæz, *midwinter-day*, and miðpintpeſ-mæſſe, *midwinter-masse*: from whence, I suppose, it may reasonably be concluded, that, when that name was first applied to that day, the day whereon Christmas fell was in the calendar either coincident with, or not far removed from, the winter solstice." Hammond,

Works, i. 651.] The winter solstice; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,
Nor cease your sowing till *midwinter* ends.
Dryden.

MIEN.† *n. s.* [*mine*, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Mynd*, Goth. the countenance. Serenius.] Air; look; manner.

[He] mark'd her rare demeanure, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 11.

In her alone that owns this book is seen
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin, than craggs, rocks, and cliffs.
Burnet, The. of the Earth.

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what majestick *mien*,
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope.*

MIFF.* *n. s.* Displeasure; ill-humour: "He left me in a *miff*;" a colloquial expression in many places; and a word well authorized.

They take a *miff* at him, they pirke up themselves, and come boldly and malapertly to him.
Bp. Ward, Apol. for the Myst. of the Gos. (1678,) p. 32.

MIGHT.† the preterite of *may*. [what the A. Saxons wrote mæȝeð or mæȝðe, i. e. what one *mayeth*; the third person singular of the indicative of maȝan, valere, posse. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.]

1. To have had power to; to have been possible.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

2. Used by Spenser for *should*.

The thing that *might* not be, and yet was done.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 39.

MIGHT. *n. s.* [mihτ, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might*? *Spenser.*

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,
And can more easily be thought than said;
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid.
Spenser.

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Wherefore should not strength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton, P. L.*

MIGHT *and main*. Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

MI'GHTILY.† *adv.* [mihτilice, Saxon.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker.*

So *mightily* grew the word of God, and prevailed.
Acts, xix. 20.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shaks.*

Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry *mightily* unto God. *Jonah*, iii. 8.

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*.
Shakspeare.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Titus Andronicus.*

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the ass complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS.† *n. s.* [mihτinerre, Saxon.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,
And followed with general throng and sweat
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Shakspeare.

MI'GHTY.† *adj.* [mihτiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is vilely cast away.
Samuel.

He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength.
Job.

Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their *mightiest*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth.
Genesis.

The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge.
Milton, P. L.

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the blissful realms above,
Such is the power of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise
A *mighty* nation. *Milton, P. L.*

The dire event
Hath lost us heaven, and all this *mighty* host
In horrible destruction laid thus low.
Milton, P. L.

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine.
Isaiah.

Thou fall'st where many *mightier* have been slain.
Broome.

6. Impetuous; violent.

A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters.
Isaiah.

Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sunk as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*

Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise.
Milton, P. L.

8. Excellent; of superior eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.
Echard.

The *mighty* master smil'd. *Dryden.*

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things.
Esdras.

10. Expressing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *St. Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.

There arose a *mighty* famine in the land.
St. Luke.

The enemies of religion are but brass and iron, their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean.
Delany.

MI'GHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:
He reigns; How long? Till some usurper rise,
And be too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

MI'GNIARD.* *adj.* [*mignard*, Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. See *To* MINIARDIZE.
Cotgrave.

Those soft *migniard* handlings.
B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

MI'GNONETTE. *n. s.* [French; a species of *reseda*.] An annual flower, with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries. *Mason.*

To MI'GRATE.* *v. n.* [*migro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another; to change residence.

M. de Buffon says, that the swallow is not torpid in winter, and must therefore *migrate* to the coast of Senegal. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

This territory was — newly peopled in the fourth century by a colony or army of the Welsh, who *migrated* thither. *Warton.*

If I grew better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able to *migrate*.
Johnson, Lett. to Ld. Thurlow, Boswell's Life of J.

MIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]

1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MI'GRATORY.* *adj.* [from *migrate*.] Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct; sometimes by the spirit of conquest; at one time avarice drives men from their homes, at another they are actuated by a thirst of knowledge.
Burke, Abr. of Eng. Hist. ii. 2.

MILCH.† *adj.* [melce, Saxon; milky.]

1. Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakspeare.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch* cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Soft; tender; merciful: "*milch*-hearted," Huloet. Obsolete.

The instant burst of clamour that she made, —
Would have made *milch* the burning eye of heaven,
And passion in the gods. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

MILD. *adj.* [mılb, Saxon.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight. *Addison.*

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

MI'LDEW. *n. s.* [mılbeape, Saxon.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exsudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugared words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gay, Trivia.*

MI'LDLY.† *adv.* [mılbelice, Saxon.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmless *mildness.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The same majestick *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildness* shows
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE.† *n. s.* [mıl, mıla, Saxon; *mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shaks.*

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,
A moving grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. s.* [*mile* and *stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium*, Latin, millet; *miliare*, French.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILI'CE. *n. s.* [Fr.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice.* *Temple.*

MI'LITANCY.* *n. s.* [from *militant.*] Warfare. A word worthy of revival.

All human life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy.* *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 122.

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant;*
They for us fight: they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker.*

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *mili-*
MI'LITARY. } *taire*, French. *Militar* is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Numbers numberless
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton, P. R.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* sweat,
Pining incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

MI'LITARY.* *n. s.* pl. The soldiery.

MI'LITARILY.* *adv.* [from *military.*] In a soldierly manner.

We were *militarily* affected.
Trial of the Regicides, (1660,) p. 155.

To MI'LITATE.* *v. n.* [*milito*, Latin. Of modern use in our language. In 1673 the Latin word (printed in Italicks) is given instead of it; as in the Pref. to the learned Dr. Jackson's works, published in that year. "It is expected, that two objections will *militare* against the labours of this great author, &c."] To oppose; to operate against.

This consideration would *militate* with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms. *Blackburn, Confessional.*

MILI'TIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon, Essays.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

MILK.† *n. s.* [melc, Sax.; *melck*, Dutch; *melk*, German; μέλκα, Greek; from ἀμέλγω, to milk; *mulgeo*, Latin; meolcian, melcan, Saxon. We had formerly *emulct* for *milked.* See Cockeram's Vocab.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o'the *milk* of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds.
Wiseman.
Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*.
Beaumont, Psyche.
When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*
I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple, Miscel.*
Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments.
Floyer on the Humours.

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.
Capacious chargers all around were laid,
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To suck.
I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.
Shakspeare.

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk.
The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER.† *n. s.* [from *milk*.]

1. One that milks animals.
His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker*'s hand.
Dryden.

2. A cow that gives milk. A northern expression. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

MI'LKINESS. *n. s.* [from *milky*.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.
Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*
The saltness and oyliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its *milkiness*.
Floyer on the Humours.

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.
Milklivered man!
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.
Shakspeare.

MI'LKMAID. *n. s.* [*milk* and *maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy.
When milk is dry'd with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat.
Dryden, Virg.
A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

MI'LKMAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *man*.] A man who sells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pail*.] Vessel into which cows are milked.
That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

MI'LKPAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pan*.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
For breakfast and supper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *score*.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
He is better acquainted with the *milkscore* than his steward's accounts. *Addison.*

MI'LKSOP.† *n. s.* [*milk* and *sop*.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. This word of contempt is very old in our language.
Alas, she saith, that ever I was yshape
To wed a *milksop*, or a coward ape.
Chaucer, Monk's Prologue.
Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards will say, that he was none of the idle *milksops* that was brought up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser.*
A *milksop*, one that never in his life
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a *milksop*.
Addison, Spect.
But give him port and potent sack;
From *milksop* he starts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. s.* [*milk* and *tooth*.]
Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew.
Farrier's Dict.

MI'LKTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *thistle*: plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. s.* [*cytisus*.] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *n. s.* [*astragalus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. s.* [*milk* and *weed*.] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white*.] White as milk.
She a black silk cap on him begun
To set, for foil of his *milkwhite* to serve. *Sidney.*
Then will I raise aloft the *milkwhite* rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.
Shakspeare.
The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleness. *Shakspeare.*
A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run frisking by her side.
Dryden.

MI'LKWORT. *n. s.* [*milk* and *wort*.] A bell-shaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk*.]

1. Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk.
Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with *milky* sap supplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*
Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Yielding milk.
Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains.
Roscommon.

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.
Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights. *Shakspeare.*
This *milky* gentleness and course of yours,
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

MILKY-WAY. *n. s.* [*milky* and *way*.] The galaxy.
The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopical observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*
Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies to find the *milky-way*:
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight.
Creech, Manilius.
How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the *milky-way*. *Cheyne.*

MILL.† *n. s.* [μύλη, Gr. *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welsh; mŷln, miln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Thus our word was formerly written *milne* or *mylne*, like the Saxon; and, in some parts of England, a *miller* is still called *milner*. Chaucer, "these *milnestones*," Tr. and Cress. ii. 1385. Serenius calls *mill* "vox antiquissima, multisque linguis communis;" and he deduces it from the Goth. *malan*, to grind.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; sometimes it is used of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.
The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill*. *Sidney.*
Olives ground in *mills* their fatness boast.
Dryden.
A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the *mill*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To MILL.† *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν, Greek; *melia*, to beat, *mala*, to grind, Icelandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To stamp coin in the mints.
It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MILL-COG. *n. s.* [*mill* and *cog*.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for *mill-cogs*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MILL-DAM. *n. s.* [*mill* and *dam*.] The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mortimer.*

MILL-HORSE. *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill.

A *mill-horse*, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney.*

MILL-MOUNTAINS. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MILL-SIXPENCE.* *n. s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovel-boards that cost me two shillings and two pence apiece. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

MILL-TEETH. *n. s.* [*mill* and *teeth*.] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MILLENA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium. *Bullokar.*

MI'LLENARY.* *n. s.* [*millene*, Fr.]

1. The space of a thousand years.

After the full accomplishment of this *myllenary* of yeres.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. ii. (1550,) sign. B. 5.

In the sixth *millenarie* of the world. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 87.

2. One who expects the millennium.

The errour of the *millenaries* was very rife. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 499.

MI'LLENARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of a thousand.

The *millenary* sestertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus $\overline{HS}$. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MI'LLENIST. *n. s.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristick of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIUM. n. s. [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

MI'LLEPED.† *n. s.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin. This word is not commonly used in the singular number. Dr. Johnson has not even so noticed it. Other dictionaries have it.] A species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name.

If pheasants and partridge are sick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakspeare.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MI'LLER. *n. s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *n. s.* [*miller* and *thumb*.] A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.

MILLE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in *millesimal* fractions, till he confessed there was no end. *Watts on the Mind.*

MI'LLET. *n. s.* [*milium*, Lat. *mil* and *millet*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings. *Miller.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish studd, about the bigness of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful, in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A kind of fish; unless it be misprinted for *mullet*.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

MI'LLINER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson believes it to be *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan: others, *Maliniere* from Malines, as the French called Mechlin. Our lexicography defines the word, "a haberdasher of small wares."] One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ask from your courtier to your inns-of-court man,
To your meer *milliner*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick spirit. *Tatler.*

The *millener* must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy; in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion. *Guardian*, No. 149.

If any one asks Flavia to do something in charity, she will toss him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long *milliner's* bill she had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

MI'LLION. *n. s.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, sat twenty thousand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakspeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, invisible else. *Philips.*

Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heaven with *millions* thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

MI'LLIONED.* *adj.* [from *million*.] Multiplied by millions.

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows, and change decrees of kings. *Shakspeare, Sonnet* 115.

MI'LLIONTH. *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embrion of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

MI'LLESTONE. *n. s.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper *millstone* to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

Æsop's beasts saw farther into a *millstone* than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

MILT.† *n. s.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton, Angler.*

2. The spleen. [milt, Saxon; *milt*, Dan. *millte*, Icel.]

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MI'LTER. *n. s.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.

The spawner and *milter* labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton, Angler.*

MI'LTWORT. *n. s* [*asplenon*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MIME.† *n. s.* [*mime*, French; μῖμος; *mimus*, Lat.]

1. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great. *B. Jonson.*

Let him go now, and brand another man injuriously with the name of *mime*; being himself the loosest and most extravagant *mime* that hath been heard of, whom no less than almost half the world could serve for stage-room to play the *mime* in. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

2. A ludicrous composition; a farce.

Scaliger defines a *mime* to be a poem intimating any action to stir up laughter. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Our farces are really what the Romans called *mimes*;—the intended end and effect of which was excessive laughter. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iii. 351.

To MIME.† *v. n.* To play the mime.

Acts old iniquity; and in the fit
Of *miming*, gets the opinion of a wit. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 115.

In an ill hour hath this unfortunate rashness stumbled upon the mention of *miming*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

MI'MER.† *n. s.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon. Dr. Johnson here cites, for an example, a line from Milton's Samson Agonistes, in which the word is not *mimer*, but *mimick*. By an errour of the press, in the first edition of Milton's poem, the word was printed *mimirs*; but the table of errata directs us to read *mimics*; which, however, few editions have regarded, and which Dr. Johnson overlooked.

Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks*. *S. A.* ver. 1325.

MIME'TICAL.* *adj.* [μιμητικος, Greek.] Imitative.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical* or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation. *Hurd.*

MI'MICAL. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Wotton on Education.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden, Juv.*

MI'MICALLY.† *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

As the sacrifices offered up to the true God of Israel were federal rites, and those that did partake of them did thereby enter into a covenant with God to become his servants, and obey his laws; so the airy principality hath *mimically* observed the same thing; and those that offered sacrifices to demons were supposed, by partaking of those sacrifices, to enter into a stricter league and familiarity with those evil spirits. *Hallywell, Melampron,* (1681,) p. 58.

MI'MICK.† *n. s.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter: at first, simply an actor; a player.

No matter whether the scenes be good or no; the better they are, the worse do you distast them; and, being on your feete, sneke not away like a coward, but salute all your gentle acquaintance that are spred either on the rushes, or on stooles about you, and draw what troope you can from the stage after you: the *mimicks* are beholden to you, for allowing them elbow roome: their poet cries perhaps, a pox go with you; but care not you for that; there's no musick without frets. *Dekker, Guls Hornebooke,* (1609,) p. 31.

Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks*. *Milton, S. A.*

Like poor Andrew I advance,
False *mimick* of my master's dance:
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Cunning is only the *mimick* of discretion; and may pass upon weak men, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom. *Addison, Spect.* No. 225.

MI'MICK. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

In reason's absence *mimick* Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton, P. L.*

The busy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye. *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care some happy fiction frame;
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *n. s.* [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces.

Some are poetasters or *mimographers*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 331.

MI'NACER.* *n. s.* A threatener. See MINACY.

MINA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*minax*, Latin.] Full of threats.

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a chearful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth. *More, Myst. of Godliness,* (1660,) p. 63.

MINA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MI'NACY.* *n. s.* [*minaciæ*, Lat.] Menace; threat. Not now in use.

I was left under that *minacy*; and the *minacer*, for aught I know, left to his course against me. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams,* P. ii. p. 17.

MI'NARET.* *n. s.* ["High slender turrets the Mahometans term *minars*, i. e. towers." Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 142.] A kind of spire in Saracen architecture.

There are likewise the ruins of a mosque, which must have been built by the Saracens, because the inscriptions on the *minoret* and tombstones are in their character. *Drummond, Trav.* (Lett. dat. 1747,) p. 211.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes, and coved roofs, with now and then a slender square *minaret* terminating in a ball or pine-apple. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 44.

MI'NATORILY.* *adv.* [from *minatory.*] With threats.

His works being prohibited so strictly and *minatorily*, that bishops might not read them. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams,* p. 103.

MI'NATORY.† *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There is another way of taking the words as plainly *minatory* or threatening. *Pococke on Hosea,* p. 209.

To MINCE.† *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*; or from *mincer*, Fr.; *mince*, French, small. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *minka*, diminuere, à *minna*, minus. Serenius.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus making malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakspeare.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscription? *South, Serm.*

Revive the wits;
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

These gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

Behold yon simpering dame,
Whose face between her forks presageth snow;
That *minces* virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To MINCE.† *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks, and wanton eyes, walking, and *mincing* [in the margin, tripping nicely] as they go. *Isaiah,* iii. 16.

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab.*

MINCE-PIE.* } *n. s.* A pie made of meat
MINCED-PIE. } minced or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called also a Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas.

Your petitioner is remarkable in his county for having dared to treat Sir P. P. a cursed sequestrator, and three members of the assembly of divines, with brawn and *minced-pies* upon New Year's day. *Spectator,* No. 629.

We have never been witnesses of animosities excited by the use of *mince-pies* and plumb-porridge. *Johnson, Life of Butler.*

MI'NCINGLY.† *adv.* [from *mince.*]

1. In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged, measure. *Hooker.*

2. Affectedly.

Caraffa, in his theses, more *mincingly* terming their now pope, Paul the fifth, vice-deus, vice-god. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 278.

MIND.† *n. s.* [ȝemýnd, Saxon; *minde*, Danish; from the Goth. *ga-munan*, to remember.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind:* and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind:* sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be dissevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Ralegh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us masters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not so large as was his *mind*.
Cowley.

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by Scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God. *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,
And come some other time to know our *mind*.
Shakspeare.

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shakspeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it.
Shakspeare.

Be of the same *mind* one towards another.
Rom. xii. 16.

Hast thou a wife after thy *mind?* forsake her not. *Ecclus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no mind to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Suppose that after eight years' peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

4. Quality; disposition. Not usual.

These trees receiving grafts of other kind,
Or thence transplanted, change their savage *mind*.
Dryden, Georg. ii. 71.

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,
And the same species are of several *minds*.
Dryden, Georg. ii. 120.

5. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.
Dryden.

6. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook.
Shakspeare.

These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succee
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a mind.
Granville.

7. Memory; remembrancy. "In all the proofs Johnson gives, a preposition is prefixed; *in* mind, *to* mind, *out of* mind. I question much if in English it is used, as with us." Dr. Jamieson. That is, in Scotland, without the preposition. But it appears to have been so used in old English; "As the bokes maken *minde*," i. e. remembrance. Gower. Conf. Am. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in V. MIND.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put him in *mind* of them.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was out of *mind*.
Dryden.

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

A wholesome law, time out of *mind;*
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift.*

To MIND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallow'd up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares.
Spenser, F. Q.

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me!
Milton, P. L.

If, in the raving of a frantick muse,
And *minding* more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Roscommon.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punish'd, that have *minded* you
Of what you should forget.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

I desire to *mind* those persons of St. Austin.
Burnet.

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel.
L'Estrange.

I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

3. To intend; to mean. Not in use.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harme
To thy grave person. *Chapman, Il.* 24.

To MIND.† *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Belike she *minds* to play the Amazon.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind.*]

1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so *minded* still. *Milton, P. L.*

If men were *minded* to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for its advancement.
Tillotson.

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded;* and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

2. *Minded* is used in compounds: as, *high-minded.* *Sherwood.*

I am not *high-minded*, I have no proud looks.
Psalms.

We say likewise *low-minded.*

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard. *Sherwood.*

MI'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them.
Shakspeare.

As the strong eagle in the silent wood.
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be,
Last he made man. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney.*

MINE. *pronoun possessive.* [mýn, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel; which euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used when the substantive precedes: as, this is *my* cat; this cat is *mine.*] Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears,
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When a wise man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine* again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Shakspeare.

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him. *St. Luke.*
That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. s.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn*, or *mwn*, Welsh, from *maen*, lapis, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals.
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*
A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*
The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*
Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, scale, and *mine*,
Assaulting. *Milton, P. L.*

To MINE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows under ground.
The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* conies shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 386.
Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To practise secret means of injury.
Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice. *Sackville, Gorboduc.*

To MINE.† *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.
If an housebande man wiste in what hour the theef would come, sotheli he schulde wake, and not suffre his house to be *myned*. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xii.
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

MI'NER. *n. s.* [*mineur*, Fr.; from *mine*.]

1. One that digs for metals.
By me kings' palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.
As the bombardeer levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *n. s.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton, P. L.*
Minerals: nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MINERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass found there. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MI'NERALIST. *n. s.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed in minerals.
A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*
The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *n. s.* [*mineralogie*, Fr. from *mineral*, and λόγος.] One who discourses on minerals.
Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MINERA'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *mineral* and λόγος,] The doctrine of minerals.

MI'NEVER.† *n. s.* [the orthography seems to be *meniver*. See MENIVER. Some write it *miniver*.] The skin of the meniver; white fur with specks of black.
To win some patched shreds of *minivere*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.

To MING.* *v. a.* [mengan, mỳngian, Sax.]

1. To mingle; to mix. Still a provincial expression. Chaucer uses *meng* in this sense.

2. To remind; to mention; to call to remembrance. A northern word, according to Grose; and certainly used, in this sense, by bishop Hall.
Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name? *Bp. Hall, Sat.* B. iv. S. 2.

To MI'NGLE.† *v. a.* [mengan, Sax. *mengen*, Germ. *menga*, Su. Goth. from *maengd*, a multitude. Wicliffe and Chaucer use *meng* for *mingle*.]

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle heart,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain. *Milton, P. L.*
Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh.*
Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts.
To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton, P. L.*
The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. To confuse.
There *mingle* broils. *Milton, P. L.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.
Ourself will *mingle* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 13.
Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*
She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*
Neither can I defend my Spanish Friar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

MINGLE-MANGLE.* *n. s.* A medley; a hotch-potch.
He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles, which can brook to see a *mingle-mangle* of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and errour, traditions and scriptures. *Hooker, Serm.* 1. *On St. Jude.*
Publishing some botcherly *mingle-mangle* of collections out of others. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 30.

MI'NGLEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *mingled*.] Here and there; confusedly. *Barret, in V. Here.*

MI'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.
Such brewers, and *minglers* of this wine. *Harmer, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 230.

MI'NIARD.* *adj.* Soft; dainty. See MIGNIARD.

To MI'NIARDIZE.* *v. a.* [*mignardiser*, French.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty.
Choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did *miniardize* and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To MI'NIATE.* *v. a.* [*miniare*, Ital. from *minium*.] To paint or tinge with vermilion.
The initials are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. p. v.

MI'NIATURE.† *n. s.* [*miniature*, French; from *minimum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Italian *miniatura*, from *miniare*; Lat. *miniatus*, from *minium*. See *To* MINIATE.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. A mode of painting almost appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.
The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney.*
If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison, Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*

3. Red letter: rubrick distinction.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold. *Hickes, Serm.* ii. 72.

MI'NIKIN.† *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt. Dr. Johnson. — In this case, the word may be from the Goth. *min*, little. Bût our old lexicography refers *minikin* to *elegant*. Barret's Alv. 1580. And, under *elegant*, combines "neat, pretty, minikin, trim, handsome, &c." It thus seems to have been adopted from the Fr. *mignon*.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

MI'NIKIN.† *n. s.*

1. A darling; a favourite. *Cotgrave.*

Minnekin, now minx, is a nice trifling girl; minnock is apparently a word of contempt. *Johnson, Note on Mids. N. Dream.*

2. A small sort of pins.

MI'NIM.† *n. s.* [from *minimus*, Lat.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wonderous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their snaky folds, and added wings. *Milt. P. L.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small sort of fish, which they pronounce *mennim*. See MINNOW.

3. One of an order of friars, called *minimi*, or the least of all, from affected humility.

4. Anciently, the shortest note in musick; now, equal to two crotchets. Dr. Johnson gives *minum* for this, and for the typographical sense. But *minim* is correct; though *minum* is not a false or unexisting word, as Mr. Mason insinuates in his hasty correction of Dr. Johnson. Cotgrave writes it *minum*.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion: rests me his *minim* rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

5. A little song or poem.

Pardon thy shepheard, mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 28.

6. A small sort of printing letter.

MI'NIMENT.* *n. s.* [from *muniment*.]

1. *Miniments* are the evidences or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. This word *miniment* includes all manner of evidences. *Cowel.*

2. Proof; testimony.

By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew,
Which yet with him as relickes did abide,
Of all the bounty which Belphœbe threw
On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 6.

MI'NIMUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The smallest quantity possible. See MAXIMUM.

MI'NIMUS. n. s. [Latin.] A being of the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hindering knot grass made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NION.† *n. s.* [*mignon*, French; Goth. *minna*; Germ. *minnen*, to love. Our word was formerly written both *mignon*, and *mignion*.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of slight and familiar kindness.

Minion, said she: indeed I was a pretty one in those days;
I see a number of lads that love you. *Sidney.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions* when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having dispossessed him of her heart. *Sidney.*

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing *minion*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

His company must do his *minions* grace,
Whilst I at home starve for a merry look.
Shakspeare.

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion* Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*

The ruling corruption of his mind, the peculiar *minion* of his affections, was worldliness.
South, Serm. viii. 167.

If a man should launch into the history of human nature, we should find the very *minions* of princes linked in conspiracies against their master. *L'Estrange.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

MI'NION.* *adj.* [*mignon*, Fr.] Trim; feat; dainty; fine; elegant; also, pleasing; gentle. *Huloet, and Cotgrave.*

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasaunte, Pathewaye, &c. s. d. sign. C. iiij.

MI'NION.* *n. s.* [*minium*, Latin.] Vermilion.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 482.

MI'NIONING.* *n. s.* [from *minion*.] Kind treatment.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds,
Than woman vow'd to blushless impudence,
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*,
Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.
Marston, Malcontent.

MI'NIONLIKE.* } *adv.* [*minion* and *like*.]
MI'NIONLY. } Finely; daintily; affectedly. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well, than to speak *minionlike*.
Camden, Rem. Languages.

MI'NIONSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *minion*.] State of a favourite. Not in use.

The favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *minionship*: but he is much murmured at, in regard the access of suitors to him is so difficult. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 17.

MI'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red led or vermilion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH.† *v. a.* [from *diminish*; Lat. *minuo*, from *minus*; old Fr. *menuiser*, to diminish.] To lessen: to lop; to impair.

Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task. *Exod.* v. 19.

They are *minished* and brought low through oppression. *Psalm* cvii. 39.

Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *minished*, or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MI'NISTER. *n. s.* [*minister*, Latin; *ministre*, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princess of felicity, be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Th' infernal *minister* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden, Theod. and Hon.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill;
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administration of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ.
1 *Col.* i. 7.

The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming. *Addison.*

The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required to shine as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Calidus contents himself with thinking, that he never was a friend to hereticks and infidels; that he has always been civil to the *minister* of his parish, and very often given something to the charity-schools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm against his *minister*.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassador.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower, both *minister* bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. 2 *Cor.* ix.

The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure.
Otway, Orphan.

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups,
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'st thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford.

Others *ministered* unto him of their substance.
Luke.

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they *minister* to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward to *minister* unto Christ himself. *Atterbury.*

Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it *ministers* to other virtues.
Smalridge, Sermon.

4. To attend on the surface of God.

Whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministering*. *Rom.* xii. 7.

MINISTE'RIAL.† *adj.* [from *minister*.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox. *Brown.*

From essences unseen, celestial names,
Enlightening spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign cause,
Who bless'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superiour authority.

For the *ministerial* officers in court there must be an eye unto them. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth, and speaker of the universe,
A *ministerial* notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
Donne, Poems, p. 167.

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts.
Rogers, Serm.

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

The whole *ministerial* cant is quickly got by heart. *Burke.*

MINISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the father; while the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator.
Waterland.

MI'NISTERY. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Latin.] Office; service. This word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by Milton as four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their servants' mouths that are dextrous in that *ministry*. *Digby.*

This high temple to frequent
With *ministeries* due, and solemn rites.
Milton, P. L.

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.

MI'NISTRANT. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at command. Pope accents it, not according to analogy, on the second syllable.

Him thrones, and powers,
Princedoms, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heaven-gate. *Milton, P. L.*

Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare.
Pope.

MINISTRA'TION.† *n. s.* [old French *ministration*; from *ministro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour.
Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Law.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former the minister is more holy.
Atterbury.

MI'NISTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *minister*.] She who supplies or dispenses.

Thus was beauty sent from heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
In this dark world. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.

MI'NISTRY. *n. s.* [contracted from *ministery*; *ministerium*, Latin.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Spratt, Serm.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton, P. L.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnell.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls.
Bentley.

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *ministry* of arms.
Dryden, Æn.

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called masticot or massicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

MI'NNEKIN.* *n. s.* See MINIKIN.

MI'NNOCK.† *n. s.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word. Dr. Johnson. — This word is justly supposed by Mr. Malone to be an errour of the press; and that *mimick* is the true word. One of the old quarto editions of the comedy reads *minnick*; another *minnock*; and the folio *mimmick*. A player was called a *mimick*, in the poet's time. See MIMICK.

An ass's nowl I fixed on his head;
Anon, his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NNOW.† *n. s.* [*menuise*, small fish, Fr. from *menu*, small; *min*, Goth. small; and Dr. Jamieson says, he has been informed that the Gaelick name of the fish, *meanan*, is traced to *meanle*, little.] A very small fish; a pink. See the second sense of MINIM.

Here you this Triton of the *minnows?*
Shakspeare, Coriol.

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent *minnow* tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses, and tansy. *Walton, Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow*-fishing. *Walton, Angler.*

MI'NOR.† adj. [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to contemn inferiour falsities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Inferiour.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or *minor* canons, of his college.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 242.

3. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less mistakable numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MI'NOR.† *n. s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his muse might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumaceous, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A Franciscan friar. [fratres *minores*, Lat. *fratricelli*, Ital.] A name adopted by the Franciscans to express their extraordinary humility. *Minorite* is another English term for these persons.

To MI'NORATE.† *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Glanville. The use of the word by others prior to, or contemporary with, Glanville, and those of no mean fame, may perhaps be allowed to establish it.

I could not in any charity believe, that he, who had been so often vice-chancellour, would any way seem to betray or *minorate* the authority and power of that place.

Hill, Lett. to Bp. Laud, (1631,) *Abp. Laud's Rem.* p. 48.

Forget not how assuefaction into a thing *minorates* the passion from it.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 10.

Imagination puts a double fallacy upon ancient men; first, it makes them undervalue themselves, and *minorate* their own abilities; and then it makes them overvalue the objects of fear, and make them far greater than they are.

Smith on Old Age, p. 155.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.

Glanville, Scepsis.

MINORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not in use.

His good pleasure was, by this willing *minoration* and exinanition of himself, to shew his greater condescension.

Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. B. 7.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MI'NORITE.* *n. s.* A Franciscan friar. See the third sense of MINOR.

The attendant *Minorites*, their chaplains.

Milton, Areopagitica.

MINO'RITY. *n. s.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shaksp.*

These changes in religion should be staid, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no.

Hayward, Edw. VI.

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal.

Burnet, The. of the Earth.

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR. *n. s.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shaksp.*

MI'NSTER.† *n. s.* [minrtepe, Saxon.] A monastery: an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

Scynt Albone
Of that *mynstre* leyde the first stone.

Lydgate, Life of St. Alban.

MI'NSTREL.† *n. s.* [The word *minstrel* does not appear to have been in use here before the Norman conquest; but at what particular period it was taken up I have not discovered, nor yet whether it was coined in England or France: though I am inclined to think the latter, where this character was called *menestrel, menestrier*, &c. which was Latinized by the monks, &c. *ministellus, ministrellus, ministrallus, menesterellus*, &c. Vid. Gloss. Du Cange, et Suppl. Menage derives the French words from *ministerialis* or *ministeriarius*, barbarous Latin terms, used in the middle ages to express a workman or artificer, still called in Languedoc *ministral*; as if these men were styled *artificers* or performers by way of excellence. But the origin of the name is given perhaps more truly by Du Cange: "*Ministelli* — quos vulgò *menestreux* vel *menestriers* appellamus, quòd minoribus aulæ *ministris* accenserentur." Accordingly, he says, the word *minister* is sometimes used for *ministellus*. Although one of these I take to be the true etymology, yet Junius's conjecture deserves mention, who supposes the word *minstrel* to be of English origin, and deduces it from our old English or Saxon name for a cathedral, *minster*. Bp. Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poetry, Ess. on the Minstrels, Note A. Another writer thus subscribes to the conjecture of Junius. *Minstrel* was indiscriminately applied to the harper, the fiddler, or the player on the bagpipe. It appears to be derived from *minster*; and those, called *minstrels*, were employed in the public worship of the cathedrals as singers; in the same way the Welsh called musicians *cler*, as employed in the same manner. V. Junius in voce. Those minstrels, during the middle ages, united the arts of poetry, instrumental and vocal music, their songs being always accompanied with the harp. They seem to have been the genuine successors of the ancient bards. Callander, Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 118.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer.

Hark how the *minstrels* gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

Whether any *minstrelles*, or any other persons, doe use to sing any songs or ditties that be vile and unclean.

Q. Elizabeth's Injunct. & Articles, (1559,) Art. 54.

I will give you the *minstrel*.
— Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakspeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys, Paraph.*

Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the *minstrels*, and the people making a noise.

St. Matt. ix. 23.

These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our seers and poets have confess'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

MI'NSTRELSY. *n. s.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsy*. *Davies.*

That loving wretch that swears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsy*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began, —
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton, Comus.*

2. A number of musicians.

Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsy* of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

MINT. *n. s.* [minte, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

MINT.† *n. s.* [*moneta*, Lat. mynet, Sax. money; mynetian, to coin.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives

all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals.
Addison on Medals.

2. Any place of invention.
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*
As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party.
Addison, Frecholder.

To MINT.† *v. a.* [mynetian, Saxon.]
1. To coin; to stamp money.
Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. To invent; to forge.
Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*.
Bacon, War with Spain.

3. To aim at; to wish for; to have a *mind* to. Used in the north of England. [gemynbian, gemynt, Sax.]

MI'NTAGE. *n. s.* [from *mint*.]
1. That which is coined or stamped.
[Its] pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

MI'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *mint*.]
1. A coiner.
Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf silver, the *minter* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure. *Camden.*

2. An inventor.
They say — that Apollo, when he is an archer, is not president of the company. O generations of fictitious *minters!* who knows not that Apollo is a deity errant? *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 242.

MI'NTMAN. *n. s.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage.
He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsick value. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

MI'NTMASTER. *n. s.* [*mint* and *master*.]
1. One who presides in coinage.
That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper.
Boyle.

2. One who invents.
The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *n. s.* [*menuet*, French.] A stately regular dance.
The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom she'd danc'd a *minuet* so late.
Stepney.
John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer.
Spectator.

MI'NUM.† *n. s.* See MINIM. This way of spelling *minim* is found in Cotgrave's dictionary. But it is a corruption.
1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter; called also *minion*.
2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

MINU'TE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.
Some *minute* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end.
Denham.
Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things. *South, Serm.*
Into small parts the wonderous stone divide,
Ten thousand of *minutest* size express
The same propension which the large possess.
Blackmore.
The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts, Logick.*

MI'NUTE.† *n. s.* [*minutum*, Latin.]
1. The sixtieth part of an hour.
This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with listening ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

2. Any small space of time.
They walk'd about me every *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart.
Shakspeare.
The speed of Gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes* wing'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Gods! that the world should turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham, Sophy.*
Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion. *South, Serm.*
Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king.
Dryden, Aurengz.

3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract? Dr. Johnson. — Neither such practice, nor this sense of the word, are by any means confined to Scotland. Its meaning, here recorded, is so general as to signify "a short note of any thing done or to be done." Mason. — It signifies "a minute detail of things singly enumerated;" and is old in this usage, though neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Mason could find any example.
His garments were parted, and lots cast upon his inward coat; they gave him vinegar and gall to drink; they brake not a bone of him, but they pierced his side with a spear, looking upon him whom they had pierced; according to the prophecies of him, which were so clear and descended to *minutes* and circumstances of his passion, that there was nothing left by which they could doubt whether this were he or no who was to come into the world.
Bp. Taylor, Dem. of the Tr. of the Chr. Religion, (ed Hurd,) p. 41.
Till then there is a very fit place and season for the exercise of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last *minute* of my last particular. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints.
I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *n. s.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *n. s.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MI'NUTE-HAND.* *n. s.* [*minute* and *hand*.] The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.
We have no perception of the motion of the index or hour-hand of a clock; and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the *minute-hand*.
A. Baxter on the Soul, ii. 304.

MI'NUTE-JACK.* *n. s.* Another name for *Jack of the Clockhouse*; which see.
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!*
Shakspeare, Timon.

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *n. s.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.
Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

MI'NUTELY.* *adj.* [from *minute*. Dr. Johnson, under the adverb *minutely*, has admitted that the following word in Shakspeare seems to be an adjective; as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective. The adjective before us has good authority, besides that of Shakspeare.] Happening every minute.
Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
His *minutely* dread and expectation, the dream that so haunts and hounds him.
Hammond, Works, iv. 580.
Those *minutely* preservations, whereby we are by God's gracious providence kept from danger.
Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. v. § 10.

MI'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time invervening.
What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state. *Hammond on Fund.*

MINU'TELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.
In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious perspicuity. *Locke.*
Change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomson, Summer*

MINU'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.
The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Bentley.*
Many other such *minutenesses*, abundance of variations beyond number.
Shuckford on the Creation, Pref. p. lxx.

*MINU'TIÆ.** *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] The smallest particulars. A word of modern usage.
I will venture to transmit to you some anecdotes concerning him, [Dr. Johnson,] which fell under my own observation. The very *minutiæ* of such a character must be interesting, and may be compared to the filings of diamonds.
Dr. Maxwell, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

MINX.† *n. s.* [contracted, I suppose, from *minnock*. Dr. Johnson. — That is, if there be such a word really existing as *minnock*. But in another place Dr. Johnson calls a minx, "a *minneken*." Now *minneken*, or *minikin* is probably from *mignon*, darling; and from that word *minx* may have been formed, being at first a word of endearment. And thus Burton gives it, with a spelling which countenances this etymology: "Some pretty *minkes*." Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 604.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakspeare.*
Some torches bore, some links
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras.*
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man.
Dryden.

MI'NY.* *adj.* [from *mine*.] Subterraneous; below the surface.

Bid Atlas, propping heaven, as poets feign,
His subterranean wonders spread! unveil
The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn.

MI'RABLE.* *adj.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. Not in use.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
(On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O yes
Cries *This is he*) could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

MI'RACLE.† *n. s.* [mipacle, Saxon; *miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*
But misery. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead.
Bentley, Serm.

3. Anciently, a spectacle or sort of dramatick entertainment, representing the lives of saints and the most eminent scriptural stories; known in England, according to Mr. Warton, for more than two centuries before the reign of Edward the Second. So, in France: "*Miracle*, pièce de notre ancien théâtre, qui, par suite, fut appelée *mystère*, parce qu'on y traitoit des sujets de religion." Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. See also MYSTERY.

Therefore made I my visitations
To vigilies, and to processions, —
To plays of *miracles*, and mariages.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

We haunten no tavernes, ne hobelen abouten;
Att markets and *miracles*, we medeley us never.
P. Pl. Creede.

To MI'RACLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make wonderful. Not in use.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, lov'd before me.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

To MI'RACLE.* *v. n.* To work a miracle. Not in use.

Their power of *miracling*, their infallibility did but add countenance and strength to their declarative power.
Hales, (of Eton,) Power of the Keys, (1677,) p. 169.

MIRACLE-MONGER.* *n. s.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor.

Direct the intention of these laws only against jugglers, *miracle-mongers*, or impostors.
Hallywell, Melampron, p. 52.
The two *miracle-mongers* had not been above a minute in the holy sepulcher, when the glimmering of the holy fire was seen, or imagined to appear, through some chinks of the door; and certainly Bedlam itself never saw such an unruly transport as was produced in the mob at this sight. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 96.

MIRA'CULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Ralegh, Essays.*
Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*
Why this strength
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks?
His might continues in thee not for naught.
Milton, S. A.
At the first planting of the Christian religion, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was the singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously* to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him.
Spenser on Ireland.
Turnus was to be slain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

I understand not how any hasty conclusions, concerning the *miraculousness* of any strange event, can reconcile themselves to counsel and sobriety. *Spenser on Prodigies,* (1665,) p. 242.
The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer urged as an argument against their possibility. *West, on the Resurrection,* § 13.

MIRADO'R. *n. s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shews.

Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's stand a stop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid.
Dryden.

MIRE. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down and trod in dirty *mire*.
Spenser.
Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i'the *mire*.
Shakspeare, Timon.
I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o'th' *mire*.
Hudibras.
I appeal to any man's reason whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water.
More, against Atheism.
Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn. *Roscommon.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smeered thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shaksp.*

MIRE. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; mỳna, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

MI'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MIRK.* *adj.* [*myrk*, Icel. *moerk*, Su. Goth. *morck*, Danish, dark, *morcker*, darkness; mirce, darkness, Saxon.] Dark; obscure. Used in the north of England.

The shadowe makith her [the moon's] bemes *merke*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5389.
Diggon, I praye thee, speak not so dirke;
Such myster saying me seemeth to-*mirke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
A shadow blacker than the *mirkest* night,
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad.
Fairfax, Tass. xvi. 68.

MI'RKSOME.† *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Danish. In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform. Dr. Johnson. — It seems more correct to write *mirky*, *mirk*, and *mirksome*, in conformity to the Saxon mirce.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes.
Spenser, F. Q.
Into this *mirksome* source.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, i. iv. 2.

MI'RKSOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *mirksome*.] Obscurity.

You can easily ford over all the depths thereof, and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 75.

MI'RKY.† *adj.* [from *mirk*.] Dark; wanting light. Dr. Johnson prefers *murky*, perhaps not justly; though certainly it was formerly so written. See MURKY and MIRK.

MI'RROR.† *n. s.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. This sense is very old in our language.

This schal be likened to a man that beholdith the cheer of his birthe in a *myrrour*.
Wicliffe, St. James, i.
This *mirrour* and this ring that ye may see,
He hath sent to my lady Canace.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

And in his waters, which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright.
Spenser, Epithalam.

That power which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight.
Davies.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in levell'd west was set
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton, P. L.*

Mirroir of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults endures
A remedy like those whom musick cures. *Waller.*

By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wandering, he saw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew. *Dryden.*

Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event impend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look in a glass to adjust their mien or dress; an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majesty divine.
Spenser, F. Q.

How far'st thou, *mirrour* of all martial men?
Shakspeare.

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryd.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *n. s.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH.† *n. s.* [mýrð, Sax. mýnig, merry.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave.
Shakspeare.

His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest.
Shakspeare.

Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South, Serm.*

I have always preferred cheerfulness to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as an habit, of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.
Addison, Spect. No. 381.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl.
Pope, Odyss.

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Jonson.*

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round.
Prior.

MI'RTHFULLY.* *adv.* [from *mirthful*.] In a merry manner.

This nephta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was *mirthfully* experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 182.

MI'RTHLESS.† *adj.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.

Who can a reason finde or wit in that
Dauncith he mery, that is *mirthelesse?*
Chaucer, Assembly of Foules.

Sion's doleful state,
Desolate;
Sacked, burned, and enthrall'd;
And the temple spoil'd, which we
Ne'er should see,
To our *mirthless* minds we call'd.
Donne, Ps. 137. *Poems*, p. 328.

MI'RY. *adj.* [from *mire*.]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and she under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. *Gay, Trivia.*

So have I seen ill-coupled hounds
Drag different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shaksp.*

MIS.† An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to mislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mıꝛ, from the Gothick *missa*; both which are often found in composition, denoting errour, defect, or dissimilitude.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot.
Clarendon.

Distinguish betwixt *misadventure* and design.
L'Estrange.

The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution.
Locke on Education.

MISADVE'NTURED. *adj.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
Shakspeare.

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.

To MISAFFE'CT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *affect*.] To dislike; not to be fond of.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

MISAFFE'CTED.* *adj.* Ill affected; ill disposed.

The whole body groans under such heads, and all the members must needs be *misaffected*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

To MISAFFI'RM.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *affirm*.] To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or, which is enough, by only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirmed*, they may be kept from entering the third time unadvisedly into war and bloodshed. *Milton, Eiconoclast*, Pref.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MISALLEGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *allegation*.] False statement.

You have compelled me, who have charged me so unjustly with *misallegations*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 277.

To MISALLE'GE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *allege*.] To cite falsely as a proof or argument.

[This] is all that Eusebius, by them mistranslated and *misalleged* by him, [my refuter,] requireth.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 135.

MISALLI'ANCE.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *alliance*.] Improper association.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Hurd.*

MISALLI'ED.* *adj.* [*mis* and *ally*.] Ill associated.

They [the French revolutionists,] are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the House of Nimrod.
Burke.

MI'SANTHROPE.† } *n. s.* [*misanthrope*, French; μισάνθρωπος, Gr. from μισω, to hate, and ανθρωπος, man. *Misanthropos*, or *misanthropous*, "one that hates man's company," is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. It is now usual to say *misanthropist*.] A hater of mankind.

MISA'NTHROPOS. }

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shaksp.*

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*;
This into general odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISANTHRO'PICAL.* } *adj.* [from *misanthropy*.] Hating mankind.
MISANTHRO'PICK. }

The varieties of *misanthropical* covetousness.
Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 101.

MISA'NTHROPIST.* *n. s.* [from *misanthropy*.] A hater of mankind. *Bailey.*

MISA'NTHROPY.† *n. s.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from *misanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.

In this last part of his imaginary travels, Swift has indulged a *misanthropy* that is intolerable.
Ld. Orrery on Swift, p. 166.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it. *Rogers.*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied,*
And vice sometime by action's dignified. *Shaksp.*

The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends. *Howell.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *apprehension.*] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe.*] To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign.*] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISATTE'ND.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *attend.*] To attend slightly; to disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ, to the sincerity of their true sense, from manifold contradictions. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 22.

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves needs not *misbecome* me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
— Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty sender. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

That boldness which lads get amongst playfellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turn'd confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct:
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBECO'MINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *misbecome.*] Unbecomingness.

Moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt. *Boyle against Custom. Swearing.* p. 115.

MISBEGO'T. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten*
MISBEGO'TTEN. } with *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot,* and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakspeare.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling rind with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly.

To MISBEHA'VE.* *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly.

Spirits who have *misbehaved* themselves. *Jortin.*

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MISBELI'EF.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *belief.*] False religion; a wrong belief.

I, that have sold such as profess'd the faith
That I was born in to captivity,
Will make their number equal that I shall
Deliver from the oar; and win as many,
By the clearness of my actions, to look on
Their *misbelief,* and loath it. *Massinger, Renegado.*

To MISBELI'EVE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *believe.*] To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly.

Hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor. *Titus Andronicus.*

MISBELI'EVER. *n. s.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curst intent
To take a *misbeliver* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

To MISBESE'EM.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *beseem.*] To suit ill; not to become.

One thinks it *misbeseeming* the author, because a poem; another, unlawful in itself, because a satire. *Bp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

Neither can this action *misbeseem* the worthiness of so glorious a piece. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 104.

To MISBESTO'W.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *bestow.*] To bestow improperly.

There cannot be a better way than to take the *misbestowed* wealth, which they were cheated of. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Remember, dear, how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to *mis-bestow,*
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile. *Carew's Poems,* p. 165.

MI'SBORN.* *adj.* [*mis* and *born.*] Born to misfortune; unluckily born.

Ah! *misborn* elf,
In evil hour thy foes thee hither sent. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vi. 42.

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MISCALCULA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *miscalculate.*] Wrong computation.

Their want of intercalations, and their *miscalculations* of eclipses. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 73.

To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscal* it so. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscal* it if we name it reason. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

What you *miscal* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

MISCA'RRIAGE.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always satisfy justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages.* *King Charles.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Unhappy event of our undertakings; failure.

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As, should a common soldier sculk behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their *miscarriages,* was retracted and cut off. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth, Dispensary.*

3. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *miscarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier who *miscarried* at sea? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Our sister's man is certainly *miscarried.* *Shaksp.*
Is it concluded he shall be protector?
— It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But so it must me if the king *miscarry.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If you *miscarry,*
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And machination ceases. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *miscarried,* my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried.* *Addison, Guardian.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry,* which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts. *Hos.* ix. 14.

So many politick conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive. *South, Serm.*

His wife *miscarried;* but the abortion proved a female fœtus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embrios, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

MI'SCELLANE.† *n. s.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin. This is corrupted into *mastlin* or *mestlin*. Dr. Johnson. — *Mastlin*, or *mestlin*, has been traced to a different origin. See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. (ed. 1658,) No. 670.

MI'SCELLANE, or MI'SCELLEN.* *adj.* Various; mixed.

Pliny says of *miscellen* pulses, sowed together in Italy in his time, "nihil ocymo, &c."
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 113.

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise. *Milton, P. R.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY.† *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

By their *miscellany* deities at Rome, which grew together with their victories, they shewed no notion was without its god. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

MI'SCELLANY.† *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin; sins original, and sins actual. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 4.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift.*

To MISCE'NTRE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *centre*.] To place amiss.

They were confounded, because they hoped, says thy servant Job; because they had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes. *Donne, Devot.* p. 134.

MISCHA'NCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View these letters, full of bad *mischance*.
France is revolted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shaks.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South, Serm.*

To MISCHA'RGE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *charge*.] To charge amiss in an accompt.

The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mischarged*.
Hale, Sheriff's Accompts, ch. 10.

MI'SCHIEF. *n. s.* [*meschef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience.
Spenser on Ireland.

Come, you murdering ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischief*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. *Psal.* lii. 2.

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man,
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began?
Dryden, Æn.

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

That sad intelligencing tyrant, that *mischiefs* the world with his mines of Ophir.
Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.

As when Herod stretched forth his hand to *mischief* some of those, which were of the church.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them. *Sprat, Serm.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. s.* [from *mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. *adj.* Causing harm.

Come not thou with *mischief-making* beauty,
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS.† *adj.* [from *mischief*. This word was formerly accented on the second syllable; as by Spenser repeatedly; and as, long after him, by Cowley. It is even yet vulgarly so pronounced. But Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden confirm the accent on the first syllable.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: used both of persons and things.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow *mischievous*,
And kill him in the shell. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South, Serm.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*

Thither full fraught with *mischievous* revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies.
Milton. P. L.

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mischief*.] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plundered first, and then destroy'd.
Dryden.

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South, Serm.*

MI'SCHNA. *n. s.* [Hebrew; signifying *repetition*.] A part of the Jewish Talmud.

The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the *mischna*, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points, that so there might no less dignity belong to the oral than to the written law.
Mather, Vindic. of the H. Bible, p. 300.

MI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *misceo*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtile liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *citation*.] Unfair or false quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this? "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses's.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *n. s.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.
Bacon.

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *computation*.] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive*.] To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt.
Spenser.

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*. *Hooker.*

Misconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To MISCONCE'IVE.* *v. n.* To entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea.

The high priest, suspecting lest the king should *misconceive* that some treachery had been done to Heliodorus by the Jews, offered a sacrifice for the health of the man. *2 Macc.* iii. 32.

MISCONCE'IT. } *n. s.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCE'PTION. } and *conception*.] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and errour.
Glanville, Scepsis.

Great errours and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things.
Harvey on Consumptions.

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.
Addison, Spect.

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their past *misconduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection.
Rogers, Serm.

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong guess.
I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures.*
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To MISCONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To guess wrong.

To MISCONJE'CTURE.* *v. n.* To make a wrong guess or conjecture.
I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.
Bacon, on the Controv. of the Ch. of England.

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *construction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.
It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *misconstruction* of the symbolical expression.
Brown.
Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction*. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe.*] To interpret wrong.
That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being *misconstrued* breedeth errour; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker.*
We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply may
Misconstrue us in him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *misconstrued* this story of mankind. *Raleigh.*
Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war.
Dryden, Aurengz.
A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued* and defamed by a party.
Addison.

MISCO'NSTRUER.* *n. s.* [from *misconstrue.*] One who makes a wrong interpretation.
Those *misconstruers* are fain to understand [it] of the distinct notifications.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 10.

MISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel.*] To advise wrong.
Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.
Spenser.

To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, French, *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

To MISCO'UNT.* *v. n.* To make a false reckoning.
Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick, Div. Arithmetick*, p. 6.

MI'SCREANCE. } *n. s.* [from *mescreance*, or
MI'SCREANCY. } *mescroiance*, French.] Unbelief; false faith: adherence to a false religion.
If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*
The more usual causes of deprivation, are murther, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT.† *n. s.* [*mescreant*, Fr.]
1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.
Thou oughtest not to be slowthfull to the destruction of the *myscreaunts*, but to constreyne them to obeye our Lord God.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes & Sayings of the Phil. (1477,) A. viii.
If the unbeliever or *miscroyaunte* doe departe, let him departe.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. B b. iii. b.
Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God.
Hooker.
2. A vile wretch.
Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
— O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MI'SCREATE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MI'SCREATED. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.
Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate*.
Spenser, F. Q.
Eftsoons he took that *miscreated* fair,
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtile air. *Spenser, F. Q.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth.
Shakspeare.

To MISDA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *date.*] To mark with untrue time.
In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O, how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!
Young, Night Th. 5.

MISDE'ED.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *deed*; mıꝺꝺæꝺ, Saxon; *missadedins*, Gothick.] Evil action.
The more to augment
The memory of his *misdeed* that bred her woe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.
O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought.
Milton, P. L.
Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild.
Dryden.

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake.
All unweeting an enchanter bad
His sense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem.
Davies.

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.
From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

MISDEME'ANOUR.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *demeanour.* Formerly written also *misdemeanure.*]
1. Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.
The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or *misdemeanours*, in or towards that house. *Bacon.*
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdemeanour*. *South.*
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdemeanours*, for which the punishment was sent.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
2. Mismanagement. Not in use.
Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either — some naturall fault in the soil, or *misdemeanure* of the owners.
Seasonable Serm. (1644,) p. 25.

To MISDERI'VE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *derive.*] To turn or apply improperly.
Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.

MISDESE'RT.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *desert.*] Ill deserving.
My hapless case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 12.

MISDEVO'TION.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.
A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet.
Donne.
The vanity, superstition, and *misdevotion* of which place, was a scandal far and near.
Milton, Eicon. ch. 24.

MISDI'ET. *n. s.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.
A dropsy through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.
Spenser, F. Q.

To MISDIRE'CT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *direct.*] To lead or guide amiss.
His temper takes some froward course,
Till passion, *misdirected*, sighs
For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, P. 4.
The vanity of *misdirected* reason.
Burgess, on the Div. of Christ. p. 17.

To MISDISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.
If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*.
Hooker.

MISDISPOSI'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *disposition.*] Inclination to evil.
Let him bewail his sinfull *misdisposition*, and not dare to put forth his hand to this passover till he have gathered the bitter herbs of a sorrowful remorse for his hated offences.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 197.

To MISDO'.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*; Saxon, mıꝺꝺoen.] To do wrong; to commit.
Pray for us there,
That what they have *misdone*,
Or missaid, we to that may not adhere.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.
Afford me place to shew what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*.
Milton, S. A.

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults.
Try the erring soul
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton, P. R.*
I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part.
Dryden.

MISDO'ER. *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing.
Spenser on Ireland.

MISDO'ING. *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*. *L'Estrange.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance.
Sidney.

I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakspeare.*

The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdoubteth* every bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If you *misdoubt* me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther.
Shakspeare.

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

MISDOU'BTFUL.* *adj.* [from *misdoubt.*] Misgiving.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde
A thousand feares. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 8.

MISDRE'AD.* [*mis* and *dread.*] Dread of evil.

Needs me then hope, or doth me need *misdread?*
Hope for that honour, dread that wrongful spite.
Bp. Hall, Defiance to Envy.

MISE.† *n. s.* [French.] A law term. The French word signifies as much as *expensum* in Latin; and hence *mise* was used for disbursement, costs; and also for taxes; and then for point or issue. See Cowel. In Cheshire *mise* still signifies a *levy*.

MISE'ASE.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *ease.*] Uneasiness; want of ease. Obsolete.

The lond of *misese* and derknesse, wheras is the shadowe of deth. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

MISEDI'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *edition.*] Not a genuine edition.

Following a *misedition* of the Vulgar, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* D. 3. C. 10.

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal father's gains they *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy.
Dryden.

Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Addison, Spect.*

They grew dissolute and prophane: and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MISE'NTRY.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *entry.*] A wrong entry.

If a clerk had made a *misentry* of record, the judge, before whom it was, might *ore tenus* rectify the *mis-entry*, though a considerable time after.
Hale, H. P. C. ch. 62.

MI'SER. *n. s.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender. *Sidney.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. This is the only sense now in use.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *misers* gold,
Rather than wrong Castalio I'd forget her.
Otway, Orphan.

No silver saints by dying *misers* given,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited heaven;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE.† *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Latin]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shakspeare.

Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious.
Shakspeare.

What's more *miserable* than discontent?
Shakspeare.

There will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.
South.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man?
Dryden, Æn.

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job*, xvi. 2.

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low language. Dr. Johnson.—South was of a different opinion from Dr. Johnson, and thus powerfully shews the propriety of the adjective in the present sense.

Reason tells me, that it is more misery to be covetous than to be poor, as our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man. *South, Serm.* viii. 155.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, a *miserable* person.

MI'SERABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

You may see the *miserableness* of your cause, which must be supported by such frauds and falsehoods. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 199.

Mentioning happiness and *miserableness* after death. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

His prosperity either shrivels him into *miserableness*, or melts him into luxury.
Scott, Christian Life, P. ii. ch. 4.

MI'SERABLY. *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you, makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained.
Sidney.

3. Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

MI'SERY. *n. s.* [*miseria*, Latin; *misere*, French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain. *Locke.*

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers which we learnt in *misery*. *Law.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shaksp.*

The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life.
Dryden, Æn.

3. [From *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not an *unhappy*, but a *covetous* man; yet *misery* now signifies not *covetousness* but *unhappiness*.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o'th' world: he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds' charge I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *misery* may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge. *Wotton.*

MISESTE'EM, *n. s.* [*mis* and *esteem.*] Disregard; slight.

To MISFA'LL.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *fall.*] To befall unluckily.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 10.

To MISFA'RE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *fare*, Sax. mıꝑapan.] To be in an ill state.

Ere thou so with thyself *misfare*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

MISFA'RE.* *n. s.* Ill state; misfortune.

Of whom Sir Arthegall gan then enquire
The whole occasion of his late *misfare*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 48.

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible, through their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God.
Hakewill on Providence.

To MISFE'IGN.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *feign.*] To feign with an ill design.

Who all this while
Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see

By him, who has the guerdon of his guile
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 40.

To MISFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *misformed* shape misshaped more.
Spenser.

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus gan say, misery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift.
Sidney.

What world's delight, or joy of living speech,
Can heart so plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,
And heaped with so huge *misfortunes* reach?
Spenser.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault.
Addison.

MISFO'RTUNED.* *adj.* [from *misfortune.*] Unfortunate; attended with misfortune.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortuned* wedlock.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

To MISGI'VE.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*]

1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late presaging prophesy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *misgive me* in these conflicts
What may befal him, to his harm or ours. *Shaksp.*

This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *misgives me.*
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton, P. L.*

His heart *misgave him*, that these were so many meetinghouses; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. To grant or give improperly or amiss. Not usual.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or misused, till about a fortnight since.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chancell. of Ox. Rem. p. 192.

MISGI'VING. *n. s.* [from *misgive.*] Doubt; distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his absolution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward. *South.*

MISGO'TTEN.* *adj.* [*mis* and *gotten.*] Unjustly obtained.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 18.

The surreption of secretly *misgotten* dispensations. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

To MISGO'VERN.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Misgovern'd both my kingdome and my life,
I gave my selfe to ease, to sleepe, and sinne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 78.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *misgoverned* the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use. *Knolles.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [from *misgovern.*] Rude; uncivilised.

Rude *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shakspeare.

MISGO'VERNANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's *misgovernance.*
Spenser.

MISGO'VERNMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick *misgovernment.* *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined, as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such *misgovernment* and unskilfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment.* *Shaksp.*

To MISGRA'FF.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *graff.*] To graft amiss.

The course of true love never did run smooth;
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraffed*, in respect of years.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

To MISGRO'UND.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *ground.*] To found falsely.

Otherwise this *misgrounded* conceit shall pass with us as a gloss of Burdeaux, that mars the text. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 104.

From me no pulpit, no *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandal taken, shall this cross withdraw.
Donne, Poems, p. 325.

MISGUI'DANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] False direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter, which has caused the *misguidance* from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the moveable feasts. *Holder on Time.*

Whosoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself; and by causing an errour in the great guide of his actions, his judgement, he causes an errour in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction.
South.

To MISGUI'DE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to *misguide* the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its true value, that it wholly debases it. *Locke.*

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgement, and *misguide* the mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

MISHA'P. *n. s.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable *mishaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrours. *Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her *mishaps*, tell me, have there been any more such tempests wherein she hath thus wretchedly been wrecked. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted strength,
And master these *mishaps* with patient might.
Spenser.

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shaksp.*

It cannot be
But that success attends him: if *mishap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge.
Milton, P. L.

If the worst of all *mishaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself.
Denham.

To MISHA'PPEN.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *happen.*] To happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like *mishappen* might. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iii. 20.

To MISHE'AR.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *hear.*] To hear imperfectly.

It is not so: thou hast misspoke, *mishear'd*:
Be well advis'd, tell o'er thy tale again.
Shakspeare, K. John.

MI'SHMASH.† *n. s.* A low word. A mingle or hotchpotch. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. It seems, however, not to have been so contemptible as is insinuated. It is the Su. Goth *misk-mask*; Teut. *misch-masch*, chaos; *mischen*, to mix. Nor is our language without good examples of the word, though Dr. Johnson could find none.

Their language — [is] a *mish-mash* of Arabick and Portuguese. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 27.

I know the ingredients just that make them up
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile atoms,
With the whole *mish-mash* of their composition.
Lee, Princess of Cleves.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by false accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed.*
2 Mac. iii. 11.

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surpriz'd,
She dictate false; and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L.

To MISINFO'RM.* *v. n.* To make false information.

You *misinform* against him for concluding with the papists; you find it not in him.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 256.

MISINFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misinform.*] False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness, and set on by *misinformation.* *South, Serm.*

MISINFO'RMER.* *n. s.* [from *misinform.*] One who spreads false information.

I plainly told the lord archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*, I would cast up my rochet.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

To MISINSTRU'CT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *instruct.*] To instruct improperly; to teach to a wrong purpose.

Touching them for whom we crave that mercy which is not to be obtained, let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples, willing them to pray for the peace even of such as should be uncapable of so great a blessing.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. §. 49.

MISINSTRU'CTION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *instruction.*] Instruction to an evil purpose.

They include the idolatries, and all other miscarriages, which they know not themselves guilty of, by reason of the blind *misinstructions* of their church. *More, Antid. against Idolatry.* ch. 10.

MISINTE'LLIGENCE.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *intelligence.*]

1. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 329.

2. Misinformation; false accounts.

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced.
B. Jonson.

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages misquoted and *misinterpreted.*
Arbuthnot on Coins.

MISINTE'RPRETABLE.* *adj.* [from *misinterpret.*] That may be misinterpreted.

I can as ill endure a suspicious and *misinterpretable* word as a fault.
Donne, Lett. in (1607,) *to Lady M. Herbert.*

MISINTERPRETA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *interpretation.*] Wrong explanation.

Their *misinterpretation* of the law, alluded unto, argues no less. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 2.

MISINTE'RPRETER.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *interpreter.*] One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against, and provoke him to the trial of this truth before all the world.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, Ded.

To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In Reason's absence mimick Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long past, or late.
Milton, P. L.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

You *misjudge;*
You see through love, and that deludes your sight:
As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Dryden, All for Love.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *misjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury.*

Insensate!
Too long *misjudging* have I thought thee wise,
But sure relentless folly steels thy breast. *Pope.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door.
L'Estrange.

MISJU'DGEMENT.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *judgement.*] Unjust judgement; unjust determination.

His third reason, that the *misjudgement* in case of a pecuniary damage or banishment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

Nobody will dare to censure that popular part of the tribunal, whose only restraint on *misjudgment* is the censure of the publick
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

To MISKE'N.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *ken.*] To be ignorant of; to misunderstand; not to know. Used in some parts of the north of England.

MI'SKIN.* *n. s.* A little bagpipe. Obsolete. *Bailey.*

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.
Drayton, Shep. Garl. (1593,) p. 5.

To MISKI'NDLE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *kindle.*] To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some unruly spirits. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 70.

To MISKNO'W.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *know.*] Not to know; to be ignorant of.

There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves.
Seasonable Serm. (1644,) p. 39.

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislay'd,*
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement.
Locke.

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

MISLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *mislay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a mere-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiss of lands and property. *Bacon, Essays.*

To MI'SLE. *v. n.* [from *mist.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mistle*, Dr. Johnson says; but the Teut. *mieselen*, as well as *misten*, warrants this way of writing the word.

Ynough thou mourned hast,
Now ginnes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast.
Spenser.

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles. *Grew, Cosmol.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into *misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

In *misling* days, when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay, Pastorals.

MI'SLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Small, misty rain. In the Craven Dialect, *mislin.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *misled.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn:
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *mislead* the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Poor *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity,
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,
Leave to be mad. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

Oh thievish night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller?
Milton, Comus.

What can they teach and not *mislead;*
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more?
Milton, P. R.

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompence, as friends, the good *misled;*
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head.
Dryden.

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception.
Glanville, Scepsis.

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspence, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two less dangerous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense.
Pope.

MISLE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *mislead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders.*
Shakspeare.

They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phantasies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages.*

MISLE'ARNED.* *adj.* [*mis* and *learned.*] Not really or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.

MI'SLETOE.* See MISTLETOE.

To MISLI'KE.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *like;* Saxon *mislician.*] To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings.
Sidney.

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse. *Raleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not.
Herbert.

To MISLI'KE.* *v. n.* Not to be pleased with.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I *misliked.*
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

MISLI'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.

Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears.
Fairfax.

MISLI'KER. *n. s.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances. *Ascham.*

MI'SLEN.† *n. s.* [See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislen*, and barley. *Mortimer, Husb.*

To MISLI'VE.† *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill.

Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child, if in his ways he stood?
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

The *misliving* Christian crucifies Christ again.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 16.

MISLU'CK.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *luck.*] Misfortune; bad luck.
Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623,) p. 301.

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.
The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.
It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ. *Locke.*
The falls of favourites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To MISMA'RK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.
Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life, for want of application or integrity.
Collier on Human Reason.

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably.
What at my years forsaken! had I been
Ugly, or old, *mismatch'd* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me,
To sit me down contented.
Southern, Spart. Dame.

To MISME'ASURE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *measure.*] To measure incorrectly.
With aim *mismeasur'd*, and impetuous speed,
Some darting strike their ardent wish far off.
Young, Night Th. 5.

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.
They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their incogitancy, presumption. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISNO'MER.† *n. s.* [French.] In law, a wrong name; by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.
The law does not favour advantages of *misnomer* any further than the strict rule of law requires. *Viner's Abridg. of Law and Equity.*

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately.
They understand it as early as they do language; and, if I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*

MISO'GAMIST. *n. s.* [μισῶ, and γάμος.] A marriage-hater.

MISO'GYNIST.* *n. s.* [μισῶ to hate, and γυνὴ, a woman.] A woman-hater.
Junius, at the first, little better than a *misogynist*, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married four wives.
Fuller, Holy State, (1648,) p. 34.
The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 322.

MISO'GYNY. *n. s.* [μισῶ, and γυνὴ, Greek.] Hatred of women.

MISOPI'NION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *opinion.*] Erroneous notion.
We are as apt as those, that see through a mist, to think them greater than they are: every fault is a crime, where *misopinion* is an heresy.
Bp. Hall, Peacemaker.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.
If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Ascham.*
Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young. *Ascham.*
The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MISO'RDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.
When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his counsellors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, he merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England. *Camden, Remains.*

MISO'RDERLY.† *adj.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular; unlawful.
His overmuch fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.
Their own unruly and *misorderly* affections.
Hales, Rem. p. 83.

To MISPE'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell.*] To spell wrong.
She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispelling* his name. *Spectator.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *mispent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]

1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.
What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *mispent* by employing more of that leisure in this duty for the future. *Wh. Duty of Man.*
First guilty conscience does the mirrour bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent* luxurious life. *Dryden.*
I this writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply *mispent* and vain.
Blackmore.
He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*
Wise men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispent* or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.
Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs
Dissever, for the genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *mispends itself*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

MISPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally.
I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time. *Norris.*

MISPE'NSE.* *n. s.* [from *mispend.*] Waste; loss; ill employment.
Your riotous *mispence* had empaired your estate.
Bp. Hall, Epist. (1608,) D. 2. Ep. 10.

Since we find ourselves guilty of the sinfull *mispense* of our good hours, let us, whiles we have space, obtain of ourselves to be carefull of redeeming that precious time which we have lost.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 207.
To engage now in contest about them, may be reasonably deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour, by vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention. *Barrow,* vol. i. S. 29.
The *mispence* of our time, the wasting our talents, and the neglect of that immediate duty and worship we owe to Almighty God, are, I fear, matters which are seldom accounted for by us. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 178.

To MISPERSUA'DE* *v. a.* [*mis* and *persuade.*] To bring to a wrong notion.
Shall we give sentence of death inevitable against all those fathers of the Greek church, which, being *mispersuaded*, died in the errour of free-will? *Hooker, Disc. on Justification,* p. 41.
So true we find it, by experience of all ages in the church of God, that the teacher's errour is the people's trial, harder and heavier so much to bear, as he is in worth and regard greater that *mispersuadeth* them. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 62.
The world's misbelieving or *mispersuaded* magnificoes. *Loe, Bl. of Br. Beauty,* p. 39.

MISPERSUA'SION.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.
They looked upon us as men in *mispersuasion* and errour.
Bp. Taylor, Epist. Pref. to his Συμβολον, (1657.)
Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine attributes tend to the corrupting men's manners.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.
I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd.*
Shakspeare.
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When service but *misplac'd*, or love mistaken,
Performs the work. *Denham, Sophy.*
Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *misplaced* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains. *South.*
Shall we repine at a little *misplaced* charity; we, who could no way foresee the effect!
Atterbury, Serm.

To MISPO'INT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

To MISPRI'NT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *print.*] To print wrong.
The case is *mis-printed.*
Hale, H. P. C. P. ii. ch. 8.

MISPRI'NT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An error of the press.

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from the French verb *mesprendre;* sometimes undervalued or disdained, from the French verb *mepriser.* Hanmer. It is in both senses wholly obsolete.

1. To mistake.
You spend your passion on a *mispris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.
He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *misprised.*
Shakspeare, As you like it.
Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakspeare.*

MISPRI'SION. *n. s.* [from *misprise.*]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love, and her desert. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.

Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy *misprision* must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true.
Shakspeare.

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *misprision*; it is truly so, and our sense concludes nothing of its rise. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

MISPROCE'EDING.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *proceed.*] Irregular proceeding.

All which errours and *misproceedings* they do fortify, and intrench, by an addicted respect to their own opinions.
Bacon, on the Controv. of the Church of Eng.

To MISPROFE'SS.* *v. a.* [*miss* and *profess.*] To announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imprinted by Thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.
Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 86.

To MISPRONO'UNCE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *pronounce.*] To speak inaccurately.

They made sport, and I laughed; they *mispronounced*, and I misliked; and, to make up the atticism, they were out, and I hissed.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

To MISPRONO'UNCE.* *v. a.* To pronounce improperly.

The Greeks, who knew little of this people who lived a great way from the sea, might easily *mispronounce* their name. *Patrick on Gen.* x. 26.

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. Obsolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.
Shakspeare.

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsly.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages *misquoted.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To MISRA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *rate.*] To make a false estimate.

There is no way, in which we do not thus impose on ourselves, either assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 29.

To MISRECE'IVE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *receive.*] To receive amiss or improperly.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 249.

MISRECI'TAL.* *n. s.* [from *misrecite.*] A wrong recital.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as surplusage.
Hale, H. P. C. P. ii. ch. 24.

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has *misreckoned.*
Swift.

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsly.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and *misrelations*, and wherein paralogisms are more quickly detected. *Bp. Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory.

If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure.
Boyle.

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of: to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shaksp.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these. *Locke.*

MISREPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,
Only desire to know his crime; 'tis possible
It may be some mistake or *misreport*,
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal.
Denham.

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *South, Serm.*

To MISREPRESE'NT.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only errour, but malice or mischief.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd,—
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er-worn and soil'd;
Or do my eyes *misrepresent?* *Milton, S. A.*

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed are, common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misrepresent.*]

1. The act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

MISREPRESE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *misrepresent.*] One who represents things not as they are.

An empty *misrepresenter* of our antiquities, histories, and records.
Bp. Nicolson to Dr. Kennet, Ep. Corr. i. 262.

MISRU'LE.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

The wilde heades of the parishe, conventynge together, chuse them a grand capitaine (of mischeef) whom they innoble with the title of my lorde of *misserule.*
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, (1585,) fol. 92. b.

This lord of *misrule* in their compotations, or drunken meetings, was called "modiperator."
Hakewill on Providence, p. 363.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope.*

And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*
Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

MISRU'LY.* *adj.* [from *misrule.*] Unruly; turbulent.

And curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

MISS.† *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress.* Bailey, and Dr. Johnson. — It may perhaps be a contraction of the Teut. *meyssen*, i. e. *meydsen*, a girl.]

1. The term of honour to a young girl. Dr. Johnson. — *Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten, or given opprobriously to young gentlewomen reproachable for the giddiness or irregularity of their conduct. See Notes on Steele's Ep. Correspond. i. 92. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss.*

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miss.* *Hudibras.*

This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To MISS. *v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch and Germ.] *Missed*, preter. *missed* or *mist*, part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.

To heaven their prayers
Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct.
Milton, P. L.

2. Not to hit by manual aim.
The life you boasted to your javelin given,
Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.
If she desired above all things to have Orgalus,
Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia.
Sidney.
So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,
If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.*
When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.
Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *missed* him. *Sidney.*
In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *missed*.
1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

5. To be without.
We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

6. To omit.
He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen out with himself.
Whole Duty of Man.
She would never *miss* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.
My redoubl'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful cheer'd, and to supply'd,
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton, S. A.*
He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

To Miss.† *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.
Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away.
Wallar.

2. Not to succeed.
The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things *hit*, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to mistake.
Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked sprites did fall from happy blis;
What wonder then if one, of women all, did *mis?*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 2.

4. To be lost; to be wanting.
My lord,
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me
With his sword drawn. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.
For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come.
Milton, P. R.

5. To miscarry; to fail; as by accident.
The invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton, P. L.*
Grittus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before the object.
The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them.
Atterbury, Serm.

Miss.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss; want.
I could have better spar'd a better man.
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them.
Locke.

2. Mistake; errour. [*missa*, Gothick; mis, Sax.]
O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis!*
Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.
He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Amends for *misse* he now will make.
Preston, Trag. of K. Cambises.
I found my *miss*, struck hands, and pray'd him tell
(To hold acquaintance still) where he did dwell.
Donne, Poems, p. 95.

3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete.
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

Mi'ssal. *n. s.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book.
By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To Missa'y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*]

1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete.
Their ill haviour garres men *missay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

2. To say wrong.
Diggon Davie, I bid her god day,
Or diggon her is, or I *missay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To Missa'y.* *v. a.*

1. To censure; to slander; to speak ill of.
Was never wight *missaid* of here.
Chaucer, Rom. R. v. 1260.

2. To utter amiss.
Pray for us there,
That what they have misdone,
Or *missaid*, we to that may not adhere.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.

Missa'ying.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *saying.*] Improper expression; bad words.
It being the proper scope of this work in hand, not to rip up and relate the misdoings of his whole life, but to answer only and refute the *missayings* of his book. *Milton, Eicon.* Pref.

To Misse'm. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance.
Foul Duessa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweet
Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.
Never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight.
Spenser, F. Q.

Mi'ssel-bird.* *n. s.* A kind of thrush; the misseldine thrush.

Mi'sseldine.* *n. s.* Another name of the missletoe, or mistletoe. *Phillips.*
They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water; whereof birdlime is made.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

Mi'sseltoe.* See Mistletoe.

To Misse'nd.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *send.*] To send amiss or incorrectly: as, a letter or parcel *missent*, i. e. not forwarded to the proper place.

To Misse'rve.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully; to serve dishonestly.
You shall enquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have that he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.
Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Missha'pe. *v. a.* part. *mishaped* and *mishapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*]

1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.
A rude *misshapen*, monstruous rabblement.
Spenser, F. Q.
His monstruous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed shape, *misshaped* more.
Spenser, F. Q.
Whom then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Let the *misshaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown.
Shakspeare.
Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*
Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race,
Her sister furies fly her hideous face.
Dryden, Æn.
They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshaped* productions. *Locke.*
The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addison.*
We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley, Serm.*
Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In Shakspeare, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course.*
Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skill-less soldier's flask,
I set on fire. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Mi'ssile. *adj.* [*missilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance.
We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart.
Pope.

MI'SSION. *n. s.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority.
Her son tracing the desart wild,
All his great work to come before him set,
How to begin, how to accomplish best,
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.
Milton, P. R.
The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publickly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.
In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mission*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakspeare.*

MI'SSIONARY.† } *n. s.* [*missionaire*, Fr. Dr.
MI'SSIONER. } Johnson. — Our word at first was *missioner*; of which the earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, is from Dryden. Dryden, however, adopted also the French form *missionaire*; and thus, in the original edition of the Hind and Panther, writes, "these the *missionaires* our zeal has made," 4to. 1687, p. 63. Soon afterwards *missionary* became the word.] One sent to propagate religion.

The *missioners* of France seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 94.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

I desire our young *missionaries* from the university to consider where they are, and not dress, and look, and move, like young officers.
Tatler, No. 270.

Like mighty *missioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium.
Dryden, Ep. to Sir G. Etheredge.

MI'SSIVE.† *adj.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal called a congé d'éslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short the *missive* weapons fly.
Dryden.

Ink is the great *missive* weapon in all battles of the learned. *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

MI'SSIVE. n. s. [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience. *Shakspeare.*

Whiles I stood wrapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hailed me thane of Cawder. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak*.] To speak wrong.

Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words.
Donne, Poems, p. 177.

To MISSPE'AK. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard;
Be well advis'd, tell o'er thy tale again.
Shakspeare, K. John.

MIST.† *n. s.* [mıſt, Saxon; *mist*, Icel. caligo; mıſtıan, caligare, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd,
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*

And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply.
Roscommon.

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head.
Dryden.

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below.
Locke.

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My people's eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are misled into the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence.
Dryden.

To MIST.† *v. a.* [mıſtıan, Saxon.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy; it clouds the metalled mind, it *mists* the wit, and choaks up all the sciences.
Feltham, Res. ii. 49.

MISTA'KABLE.† *adj.* [from *mistake*.] That may be mistaken; liable to be conceived wrong.

Places of Scripture explicable, or *mistakable* by the enthusiast.
Hammond, Postscr. to his N. Test. § 32.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *mistake* and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain.
Pope.

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; men's judgements, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding, among friends. *Swift.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mista'en*, for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point missheathed in my daughter's bosom.
Shakspeare.

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake*, "je me trompe." *I am mistaken*, means *I misconceive, I am in an errour*; more frequently than *I am ill understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means, *my opinion is not rightly understood*.]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering, for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*

England is so idly king'd:
— You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke.
Waller.

MISTA'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; errour.

He never shall find out fit mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*.
Milton, S. A.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*

Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *Bentley.*

MISTA'KENLY.* *adv.* [from *mistake*.] In a mistaken sense.

We find the studious animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are *mistakenly* called, and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones.
Goldsmith, Ess. 6.

MISTA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *mistake*.] One who conceives wrong; one who judges not right.

I know there is ill use made of our charity this way, by those willing *mistakers* who turn it to our disadvantage. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 408.

MISTA'KING.* *n. s.* Errour.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made no *mistakings*.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

The perils of these *mistakings*.
Bp. Holl, Rem. p. 280.

MISTA'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*.] To state wrong.

They *mistate* the question when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *Bp. Sanderson.*

MISTA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *mistate*.] A wrong statement.

There is in this passage a *mistatement* of important circumstances.
Burgess on the Div. of Christ, p. 39.

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them.
Bp. Sanderson.

The extravagancies of the lewdest life are the more consummate disorders of a mistaught or neglected youth. *L'Estrange.*

To MISTE'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell*.] To tell unfaithfully, or inaccurately.

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour,
Rests by you only to be qualified.
Shakspeare, K. John.

MI'STER.† *adj.* [from *mestier*, trade, Fr.] What *mister*, what *kind* of. Obsolete.

The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* white was so dismay'd,
There him he finds all senseless and aghast.
Spenser.

These *mister* arts been better fitting thee,
Whose drooping days are drawing tow'rds the earth. *Drayton, Shep. Garl.* (1593,) p. 47.

To MI'STER.* *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To import: to signify.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 51.

To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That banished
Is death *misterm'd*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

MI'STFUL.* *adj.* [*mist* and *full.*] Clouded as with a mist; dim, as if in a mist.
Warburton.

Hearing this, I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes, or they will issue too.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woeful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shaksp.*

We the greatest are *misthought*
For things that others do.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear.
Milton, P. L.

MISTHO'UGHT.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *thought.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.

And shew'd him how through errour and *misthought*
Of our like persons eath to be disguis'd
Or his exchange or freedome might be wrought.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 58.

MI'STILY.* *adv.* [from *misty.*] Darkly; obscurely; not plainly.

These philosophers speke so *mistily*,
In this craft, that men cannot come thereby.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

To MISTI'ME.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.* Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

How often is a hasty and unguarded expression, an incautious and *mistimed* reproof, or an inconsiderable and accidental trespass, aggravated and blown up into a lasting variance and hatred! *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 63.

To MISTI'ME.* *v. n.* To neglect proper time.

Idleness; ill husbandry, in *mis-timing*; neglect of meet helps. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 25.

MI'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MI'STION.† *n. s.* [*mistion*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*; and, though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour.
Boyle on Colours.

To MI'STLE.* See *To* MISLE.

MISTLETO'E. *n. s.* [mỳrcelcan, Sax. *mistil*, Danish, birdlime, and tan, a twig.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry, full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped seed; this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimss fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare.
Tusser.

A barren and detested vale you see it is:
The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss and baleful *misselto*. *Shaksp.*

Misseltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *misseltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and summer, and beareth a white glistering berry: and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred *misletoe*.
Gay, Trivia.

MI'STLIKE. *adj.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakspeare.

MISTO'LD. participle pass. of *mistell.*

MISTO'OK. participle pass. of *mistake.*

Look nymphs, and shepherds look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton, Arcades.*

To MISTRA'IN.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *train.*] To educate amiss.

For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with corruptful bribes is to untruth *mistrained*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 54.

To MISTRANSLA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *translate.*] To translate incorrectly.

Eusebius, by them *mistranslated*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 135.

They *mistranslate* the words.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 57.

MISTRANSLA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *translation.*] An incorrect translation.

Here are to be excepted *mistranslations* and errours, either in copy, or in press.
Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.

MI'STRESS.† *n. s.* [*maistresse, maîtresse*, French. See also MASTRESS.

1. A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant.*

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To stand 's auspicious *mistress*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house.
Shakspeare.

Like the lily,
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe.
Shakspeare.

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to speak;
My *mistress* here lies murther'd in her bed.
Shakspeare, Othello.

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress!* the queen's queen.
Shakspeare.

Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Wonder not, sovran *mistress!* if perhaps
Thou can'st, who art sole wonder; much les arm
Thy looks, the heaven of mildness, with disdain.
Milton, P. L.

Those who assert the lunar orb presides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides!
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
With the declining or encreasing moon;
With reason seem her empire to maintain
As *mistress* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had been *mistress* at sea so long.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. A woman who hath something in possession.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise out of quiet senses. *Sidney.*

Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
Will think you *mistress* of the Indies were;
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine.
Waller.

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick.
Addison, Spect.

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses*. *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress*, whom they pretended he should forthwith marry.
Clarendon.

Nice honour still engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with slight for slight.
Granville.

6. A term of contemptuous address.
Look you pale, *mistress*,
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shaks.*
7. A whore; a concubine.
I will lay before you the state of the case, supposing you had it in your power to make me your *mistress*, or your wife; and hope to convince you that the latter is more to your interest, and will contribute more to your pleasure.
Spectator, No. 199.

To MI'STRESS.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. Not in use.
As if their day were only to be spent
In dressing, *mistressing*, and complement.
Donne, Poems, p. 350.

MI'STRESSPIECE.* *n. s.* [*mistress* and *piece*.] Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman.
Elizabeth Blunt, daughter to Sir John Blunt, was thought, for her rare ornaments of nature and education, to be the beauty and *mistress-piece* of her time. *Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 175.

MISTRESS-SHIP.* *n. s.* Female dominion, rule, or power.
If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 407.

MISTRU'ST. *n. s.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.
He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers
Our officers, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, injoins
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me.
Milton, P. L.

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.
Will any man allege those human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted*, or doubted of. *Hooker.*
By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm.
Shakspeare.
Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*
The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business. *Brown.*
The generous train complies,
Nor fraud *mistrusts* in virtue's fair disguise.
Pope, Odyss.

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting.
I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.
Shakspeare.
Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,
So safe are all things which our king protects.
Waller.

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *mistrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt.
Without him I found a weakness and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I mist him. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *mistrustful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STINGLY.* *adv.* With mistrust.
Huloet.

MISTRU'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *mistrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting.
Where he doth in streams *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad. *Carew.*
The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

To MISTU'NE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *tune*.] To tune amiss; to put out of tune.
Any instrument *mistunyd* shall hurt a true song.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

To MISTU'RN.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *turn*.] To pervert. Obsolete.
Them — that wolen *mysturne* the evangelie of Christ. *Wicliffe, Gal.* 1.

To MISTU'TOR.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *tutor*.] To instruct amiss.
The swarm
Of gay *mistutor'd* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of virtue hear, nor wait at wisdom's door.
Edwards, Sonn. 28.

MI'STY. *adj.* [from *mist*.]
1. Clouded; overspread with mists.
The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night.
Spenser, F. Q.
Loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves; and from their *misty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Shakspeare.
Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty* mornings. *Wotton.*
Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round.
Pope.
2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand*.] To misconceive; to mistake.
The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged are *misunderstood*. *Hooker.*
He failed in distinguishing two regions, both called Eden, and altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers. *Ralegh.*
In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*
This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.
Locke.
Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood*. *Addison.*
The example of a good man is the best direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be *misunderstood*; some at least will mistake their meaning. *Rogers, Serm.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *misunderstand*.]
1. Dissension; difference; disagreement.
There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpuscular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*
Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift.*
2. Errour; misconception.
Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE.† *n. s.* [from *misuse*.]
1. Abuse; ill use.
But if the name of God be prophaned by the disesteeme and *misusage* of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and discriminatively used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.
Mede, Diatr. p. 62.
2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mesuser*, French; *mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.
You *misuse* the reverence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishon'rable. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that had been levied for such wars to their own services. *Ralegh.*
Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus.
Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion. *South.*

MISU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Evil or cruel treatment.
Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*,
Such beastly, shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
2. Wrong or erroneous use.
How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*. *Locke.*
3. Misapplication; abuse.
We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'AR.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *wear*.] To wear ill.
That which is miswrought will *miswear*.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.
Latter times things more unknown shall show;
Why then should witless man so much *misween*?
Spenser, F. Q.

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and penban, Sax.] To go wrong. Obsolete.
Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
In this maze still wand'red and *miswent*;
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame.
Fairfax.

To MISWRI'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *write*; Saxon, mippitan.] To write incorrectly.
He correcteth the word that was *miswritten* there.
Bp. Cosin, Can. of Script. p. 175.

MISWRO'UGHT.* *part.* [*mis* and *wrought*.] Badly worked.
That which is *miswrought* will miswear.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

To MISYO'KE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *yoke*.] To be joined improperly.
Hindered in wedlock, by *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.

MI'SY. *n. s.* A kind of mineral.
Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable structure, and resembles the golden marcasites. *Hill.*

MISZE'ALOUS.* *adj.* [*mis* and *zealous*.] Mistakenly zealous.
A guise, [flagellation,] which, though at the

first cried down, is since taken up by some *miszealous* penitents of the Romish church.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 240.
The practices and combinations of libelling separatists, and the *miszealous* advocates thereof.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

MITE. *n. s.* [*mite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]
1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.
Virginity breeds *mites*, like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shakspeare.*
The polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand
Least animal. *Philips.*
The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite*. *Locke.*
2. The twentieth part of a grain.
The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.
Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tusser.*
Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*
Did I e'er my *mite* with-hold
From the impotent and old? *Swift.*
4. A small particle.
Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE'LLA. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *n. s.* [*mithridate*, French.] *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*
But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whose operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said.
Donne, Poems, p. 154.

MI'THRIDATE *mustard*. *n. s.* [*thlaspi*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [from *mitigo*, Latin.] Capable of mitigation.
By the practices of holy men, God also shewed that the rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 15.

MI'TIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin; *mitiger*, French.]
1. To temper; to make less rigorous.
We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker.*
2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.
Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart.
Spenser, F. Q.
All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*
3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.
I undertook
Before thee; and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton, P. L.*
4. To cool; to moderate.
Sometime the flame was *mitigated*, that it might not burn up the beasts that were sent against the ungodly. *Wisdom*, xvi. 18.
A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Addison, Spect.*

MITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*mitigatio*, Latin; *mitigation*, French; from *mitigate*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*
They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MI'TIGATIVE.* *adj.* [*mitigatif*, French.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate. *Cotgrave.*

MI'TIGATOR.* *n. s.* [from *mitigate*.] An appeaser. *Huloet.*

MI'TRE.† *n. s.* [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin; μίτρα, Greek; attire for the head, formerly worn by the Greek and Roman women; not unlike, in shape, to the episcopal crown.]
1. An ornament for the head.
Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from impious hands.
Dryden.
2. A kind of episcopal crown.
Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or fagots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. } *n. s.* [Among workmen.] A
MI'TER. } mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED.† *adj.* [*mitré*, Fr.; from *mitre*.] Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre. *Huloet.*
He shook his *miter'd* locks. *Milton, Lycidas.*
Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*
Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*
The fane conventual there is dimly seen,
The *mitred* window, and the cloister pale.
Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 4.

MI'TTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting.
The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MI'TTENS. *n. s.* pl. [*mitaines*, French. It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mitten*, the plural: and, afterwards, *mittens*, as in *chicken*.]
1. Coarse gloves for the winter.
December must be expressed with a horrid aspect; as also January clad, in Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Capricorn.
Peacham on Drawing.
2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
3. To handle one without *mittens*. To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

MI'TTIMUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
Never was there a more close prisoner than my soul is for the time to my body; close, in respect to the essence of that spirit, which, since its first *mittimus*, never stirred out from this strait room.
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 7.

To MIX.† *v. a.* [mixcan, Saxon; *mischen*, Teut. and German; *misceo*, *mixus*, Lat.]
1. To unite to something else.
Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.
2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.
A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exod.* xii. 38.
He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together. 2 *Esdras.*
Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nourish all things. *Milton, P. L.*
3. To form of different substances or kinds.
I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon, Holy War.*
4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.
Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court.
Shakspeare.
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;
What choice to choose for delicacy best,
What order, so contriv'd as not to *mix*
Tastes, nor well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change.
Milton, P. L.

To MIX.† *v. n.*
1. To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.
But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and *mix* with our connatural dust?
Milton, P. L.
If spirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need
As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul.
Milton, P. L.
2. To be joined, in a general sense.
The evil soon,
Driven back, redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprung, impossible to *mix*
With blessedness. *Milton, P. L.*

MI'XEN.† *n. s.* [mixen, Saxon; what is mixed together.] A dunghill; a laystal.
The sunne that shineth on the *myxene*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
I thinke the clowne, that drives the *mixen* cart,
Hath better hap then princes, such as I:
No storm of fortune casts him downe.
Mir. for Mag. p. 46.
That *mixen* of ill-contrived forgeries, which perhaps was made before Bede's time.
Bp. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Gov. in Engl. Pref.

MI'XER.* *n. s.* [from *mix*.] One who mixes; a mingler.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MIXT.* *part.* of *mix*. See *To* MIX.

MIXTILI'NEAR.* *adj.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Latin.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved.
These three triangles are different from each other; the rectilinear *CEc* being less than the

mixtilinear CEc, whose sides are the three increments above mentioned; and this still less than the triangle *CET*. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 34.

MI'XTION. *n. s.* [*mixtion*, French; from *mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*

They are not to be lightly past over as elementary or subterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown.*

MI'XTLY.† [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely, according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland; but *mixtly*, according to the instructions by your majesty to be set down, after the imitation and precedent of the council of the marches, here in England erected, upon the union of Wales. *Bacon, Articles on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.*

MI'XTURE.† *n. s.* [*mixture*, old French; *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Come vial — What if this *mixture* do not work at all? *Shakspeare.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stilling fleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MI'ZMAZE.† *n. s.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth and *mizmaze* of this life, shewing us the knowledge of using it well. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 69.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN. *n. s.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the maintop mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To MI'ZZLE.* *v. n.* To rain small rain. See *To* MISLE, and MEAZLING.

Now ginnes to *mizzle*; hye we homeward fast. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Nov.

MI'ZZLE.* *n. s.* Small rain. See MISLE.

MI'ZZY. *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNEMO'NICAL.* } *adj.* [from *mnemonicks*.]
MNEMO'NICK. } Assisting memory: as *mnemonick* tables.

Mr. Beal's offer of sending to the society — Caleb Morley's *mnemonical* scrolls, together with this explication, was accepted of. *Hist. Royal Soc.* i. 234.

MNEMO'NICKS. *n. s.* [μνημονικὴ.] The act of memory.

MO. *adj.* [ma, Saxon; *mae*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.

Calliope and muses *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horseteem in plough for to go. *Tusser.*

MO. *adv.* Further; longer. Obsolete.

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first leafy. *Shakspeare.*

To MOAN.† *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve. Anciently written *mane* or *mene*; like the Saxon original.] To lament; to deplore.

Edward sore it *ment*. *R. of Brunne*, p. 255.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*,
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

To MOAN.† *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. In the following passage from Shakspeare, the old copies read *means*, the same as *moans*. See the etymology of the verb active.

Thus she *moans*:
Asleep, my love?
What, dead, my dove? *Shaks. Mids N. Dream.*

The gen'rous band redressive search'd
Into the horrours of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard, where misery *moans*. *Thomson.*

MOAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*:
The salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones. *Shakspeare.*

Sullen moans,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope, Ode St. Cecilia.*

MO'ANFUL.* *adj.* [*moan* and *full*.] Lamentable; expressing sorrow; exciting sorrow.

Look upon all the sad *moneful* objects in the world, betwixt whom all our compassion is wont to be divided. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

Do not grudge, or make *moanful* complaint. *Barrow, Serm. on Acts*, x. 42.

MO'ANFULLY.* *adv.* [from *moanful*.] With lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing. *Barrow on Content.* (ed. 1685,) p. 135.

MOAT. *n. s.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden, Ovid.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace moats, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

MOB.† *n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat. Mr. Malone believes the word *mobile* to have been first introduced into our language about 1690, and to have been soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, he says, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length, and the abbreviation; and in the preface to Cleomenes, two years afterwards, Dryden uses *mob* with a kind of apology. Note on Dryden's Pref. to Don Sebastian. *Mobile*, however, had certainly been in use long before 1690, as the examples from South and L'Estrange prove. The rabble which attended the partisans of the earl of Shaftesbury, at the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, are said by Mr. Tollet to have been first called "*mobile* vulgus," and afterwards by contraction *the mob*; and ever since the word *mob* has become proper English.] The croud; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes:
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MOB.† *n. s.* [from *mobile*. Dr. Johnson.— Rather from the verb *mob*, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice in this sense.] A kind of female undress for the head.

Kitty repeated without book the eight best lines in the play: went in our *mobs* to the dumb man: told me my lover's name, &c. *Addison, Spect.* 323.

The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of *mab*, to almost the end of the reign of George the Second. *Malone, Note on Hamlet.*

In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mab*. *Steevens, Note on Hamlet.*

To MOB.* *v. a.* [adopted perhaps from *mab*, to dress carelessly; of which the etymology is uncertain.] To wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women.

Swarms of men that went gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.
More on the Seven Churches, (1669,) Pref. b. 2.

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH.† *adj.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.
This *mobbish* act was thought an artifice of the abjurers in the council of state.
Kennet's Regist. (1728,) p. 52.
Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels, as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny.
Burke, Obs. on the Cond. of the Minority, (1793).

MO'BBY. *n. s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *n. s.* [*mobile*, Latin.] The populace; the rout; the mob.
Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South, Serm.*
The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange.*

MO'BILE.* *adj.* [*mobile*, French.] Movable. Obsolete.
To treate of any star
Fyxt or else *mobil*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 156.

MOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Latin.]
1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke.*
A rod or bar of iron, having stood long in a window, or elsewhere, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, or in any other kind of liquid substance, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of unquietude. *Wotton on Education.*
The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*
2. Nimbleness; activity.
The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [In cant language.] The populace.
She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MO'BBLE.† *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*. Dr. Johnson. — Or from the provincial word *mab*; whence perhaps *to mob*, a verb hitherto overlooked.] To wrap up, as in a hood.
But who, ah woe! hath seen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
The moon does *mobble* up herself.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice.

MO'CHO-STONE. *n. s.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]
Mocho-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK.† *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French; *mocciọ*, Welsh; μωκῶ, μωκῶμαι, Greek.]
1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.
All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Many thousand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shakspeare.*
We'll dishorn the spirit,
And *mock* him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*
I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job*, xii. 4.
2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.
I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakspeare.*
3. To defeat; to elude.
My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.
He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, thence snatch him hence,
Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton, P. R.*
Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, P. L.*
Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd sight,
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakspeare.*
A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 6.
When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job.*

MOCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; sneer; gibe; flirt.
Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Oh, 'tis the spight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp.*
Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.
What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson.*
Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,
A lass that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*
2. Imitation; mimickry.
Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

MOCK. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.
The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*
That superiour greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spectator.*

MOCK-PRIVET. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW. }

MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Exposed to derision.
Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

MO'CKAGE.* *n. s.* [from *mock.*] Mockery. Not now in use.
Most commonly it is used in *mockage*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 160. b.
A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm, to no purpose. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 721.

MO'CKEL.† *adj.* [The same with *mickle*. See MICKLE. This word is variously written *mickle, mickel, mochil, mochel, muckle*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson here cites an example from Spenser, in which the word is not *mockel*, but *mochel*. Of *mockel* I have never met with any instance.] Much; many.

MO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *mock.*]
1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.
Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakspeare.*
Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mocker*'s confusion. *South, Serm.*
2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. *n. s.* [*mocquerie*, French.]
1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.
The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen,
The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts.*
Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*
2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.
A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long sithence forewarned. *Hooker.*
3. Sport; subject of laughter.
What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2 *Mac.* viii. 17.
4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.
It is as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shaksp.*
What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope, Miscel.*

MO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *mock.*] Scorn; derision; insult.
Therefore have I made thee a reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek.* xxii. 4.
Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings. *Heb.* xi. 36.

MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. s.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MO'CKING-STOCK.† *n. s.* [*mocking* and *stock.*] A but for merriment.
They make them mere *mocking-stocks* to them that perceive them. *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* (1587,) p. 579.

MO'CKINGLY.† *adv.* [from *mock.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult; by mocking. *Huloet.*

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence,

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity.
Glanville, Scepsis.

MODA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth, by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MO'DDER.* *n. s.* [*moer*, Danish, a girl; *modde*, *moddeken*, Teut. the same. See MAUTHER.] A wench, or girl. Huloet, and Sherwood. Yet used in some counties; as in Norfolk and Suffolk, according to Grose; and also applied, he says, to some female animals.

MODE.† *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Lat. This word seems to have been little used before the middle of the seventeenth century. For P. Heylin calls it, in 1656, new and uncouth.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watts, Logick.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound sagacious, on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread in regal *mode*,
With dishes pil'd. *Milton, P. R.*

The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.

4. State; quality.

My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shaksp.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed.
Addison, on Medals.

Though wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shewn
In wearing others' follies than your own. *Young.*

If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn?
Pope.

6. A kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.

MO'DEL. *n. s.* [*modelle*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength.
Shakspeare.

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished.
Addison.

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small *model* of the barren earth,
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In Shakspeare it seems to have two unexampled senses. Something representative.

I have commended to his goodness
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter.
Shakspeare.

6. Something small and diminutive; for *module*, a small measure: which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakspeare.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heaven
And calculate the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton, P. L.*

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

MO'DELLER. *n. s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Spectator.*

MO'DERABLE.* *adj.* [from *moderabilis*, Latin.] Temperate; measurable; governable. Not now in use. *Cockeram.*

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *moderé*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man.
Ecclus. xxxi. 20.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the rest.
Pope.

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

These are tenets which the *moderatest* of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE.† *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measure she did *moderate*
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*

Masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing [in the margin, *moderating*] threatening.
Ephes. vi. 9.

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

He *moderated* so his mete and his drinke, that he was at noo tyme fatter nor leener.
Ld. Rivers, Dict. & Say. of the Phil. (1477,) B. vi. b.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies.
Blackmore.

By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To decide as a moderator.

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To MO'DERATE.* *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

Some time after the year 1650, Dr. Barlow [was] engaged by Dr. Langbain, the provost of Queen's college in Oxford, to *moderate* for him in the divinity disputations.
Note in Bp. Barlow's Rem. (1693,) p. 567.

MO'DERATELY.† *adv.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately; mildly.

All persons having just cause of sickness, or other necessity, or being licensed by the king's majesty, may *moderately* eat all kinds of meats, without grudge or scruple of conscience.
Visitation Articles of K. Edw. VI.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a mass *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

MO'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness. *Moderateness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

MO'DERATION.† *n. s.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*? *Hooker.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation.*
Atterbury.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Moderation* is not derived from the word *medium*, but from *modus*; and that from the Hebrew *madad*, he measured; or

middah, a rule or measure; and in the Greek is styled μεϱιότης, from μέτϱον, a measure: whence it is evident, that *moderation*, properly so called, and *in the moral sense of the word*, belongs only to things in which we are subject to a vicious excess; or to act beyond that rule or measure, which Scripture, or religion, doth prescribe for the due regulation of our actions and passions; and it respects first and principally the government of our passions; whence the due government of them is by philosophers styled μετριοπαθείᾳ, *the moderation of our passions*. Whitby, Paraphr. on the N. Test. Phil. iv. 5.]

Let your *moderation* [in old translations, *softness, modesty, patience, gentleness,*] be known unto all men. *Phil.* iv. 5.

Equally inur'd
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Prosperous, or adverse. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'DERATOR.† *n. s.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.

Hope, that sweet *moderator* of passions, as Simonides calls it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 694.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton, Angler.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. *Bacon, Essays.*

How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator?* *More.*

The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN. *adj.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus*. "Vel potius ab adverbio *modo* modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. Ainsworth.]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In Shakspeare, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

The justice
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances. *Shaksp.*

We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'DERNS.† *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. Dr. Johnson has given no example of the substantive *modern* in the singular number; but this use of it now is not uncommon.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope.*

In the country, as a great *modern* observes, small matters serve for amusement. *Graves, Spirit. Quixote*, B. 2. ch. 10.

To Mo'DERNISE.† *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

Another copy of this poem, but greatly altered and somewhat *modernized*, is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Metrical Romances.

He *modernized* the more antient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 191.

Mo'DERNISER.* *n. s.* [from *modernise*.] One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satyrists. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 75.

Mo'DERNISM. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by Swift.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*. *Swift.*

Mo'DERNIST.* *n. s.* [from *modernism*.] One who admires the moderns.

The base, detracting world would not have then dared to report, that Wotton's brain had undergone an unlucky shake, which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reacheth up to the very garret I am now writing in. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

Mo'DERNNESS. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

MO'DEST.† *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Antiochus — wept, because of the sober and *modest* behaviour of him that was dead. 2 *Macc.* iv. 37.

Your temper is too *modest*,
Too much inclin'd to contemplation. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakspeare.*

Her face, as in a nymph display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden, Ovid.*

3. Not loose; not unchaste; decent.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel. 4 *Tim.* ii. 9.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in bullion. *Addison.*

Mo'DESTLY.† *adv.* [from *modest*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Tho' learn'd, well-bred; and tho' well-bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*

First he *modestly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures:
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift.*

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glass,
Will *modestly* discover to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

To proceed *modestly*, is also an honourable quality in him that conquereth; for, in prosperous fortunes, men do hardly refrain covetous and proud doings; yea, some good and great captains have, in like cases, forgotten what did best become them. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, ch. 23.

Mo'DESTY. *n. s.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardness: as, his petition was urged with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
Lest over eying of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? But she is more,
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shakspeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Mo'DESTY-PIECE. *n. s.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*. *Addison, Guardian.*

Modia'TION.* *n. s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure. Not in use.

That they should be free, throughout England and Normandy, of all custom, tolls, and *modiations* of wine. *Tovey, Anglia Jud.* p. 63.

Modi'CITY.* *n. s.* [*modicité*, Fr. *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Mo'DICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudg'd that *modicum*. *Dryden.*

Modifi'ABLE.† *adj.* [*modifiable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. *Locke.*

Modi'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various modes.

To Modi'FICATE.* *v. a.* [from *modify*.] To qualify.

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, so long as

there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is co-eternal to his divinity.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

MODIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow.
Newton, Opticks.

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

To MO'DIFY.† *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.]

1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To soften; to moderate; to qualify.

A king after the reule is holde
To *modifie*, and to adresse,
His yeftes upon such largesse,
That he measure nought excede.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate.

After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side.
L'Estrange.

MODI'LLON.† *n. s.* [French; *modiglione*, Ital. *modiolus*, Lat.]

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillons*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick.
Harris.

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

The entablature, and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyph, metopes, *modiglions*, and the rest, have each an use.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

MO'DISH.† *adj.* [from *mode*. The vulgar use of *modish* has, I suppose, disgraced it. It would not, now, be endured in polite conversation, much less in polite writing. Bp. Hurd.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

For clothes, I leave them to the discretion of the *modish*, whether of our own or the French nation. *Phillips, Theatr. Poetarum*, (1675,) Pref.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd.
Congreve, Juv.

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addison, Spect.*

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

They scoff at the profession of it, out of *modishness*, and a humour of imitation.
Glanville, Serm. (1681,) p. 216.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasan, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many? *Broome.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *modulate; modulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The more neere they approched to that temperance and subtile *modulation*, of the saide superiour bodies, the more perfect and commendable is their dauncing. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 65.

The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshning shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous.
Thomson, Spring.

MO'DULATOR.† *n. s.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

It [Poetry] is a most musical *modulator* of all intelligibles by her inventive variations.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 477.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham.*

MO'DULE.† *n. s.* [*module*, Fr. Cotgrave; *modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a clod,
And *module* of confounded royalty.
Shakspeare, K. John.

The *module* of Minerva's temple in her own city.
Dr. Bernard to Dr. Pococke, Pococke on Hos. (1685.)

To MO'DULE.* *v. a.* [*modulor*, Latin.]

1. To model; to shape; to mould.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *modul'd* clay infuse.
Sandys, Ovid, (1638,) p. 10.

2. To modulate. Both obsolete.

The nightingale, — that charmer of the night,
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

MO'DUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL.† *n. s.* [*picus.*] A bird, which destroys bees. *Huloet.*

MOE. *adj.* [ma, Sax. See Mo.] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker.*

MOE.* *n. s.* A distorted mouth. See MOW.

MOGU'L.* *n. s.* [from Tamerlane, the *Mongul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperour of Hindostan, who was called the great Mogul.

The destin'd walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathain Can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin of Sinæan kings; and thence
To Agra and Lahor of great *Mogul*,
Down to the golden Chersonese. *Milton, P. L.*

MOHA'IR.† *n. s.* [*moüaire*, French; ab orientali voce *mojacar*, species cameloti. Skinner.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*.
Pope.

MO'HOCK.† *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from those who ran *a-muck*. See *To run a muck* in the third sense of the substantive MUCK.

In your speculation of Wednesday last, you have given us some account of that worthy society of brutes, the *mohocks*; wherein you have particularly specified the ingenious performances of the lion-tippers, the dancing-masters, and the tumblers! *Spectator*, No. 332.

Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name?
Gay.

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

MOHA'MMEDAN.* See MAHOMEDAN.

To MO'IDER.† *v. a.* [perhaps from the Teut. *moede*, weary, *moeden*, to tire out, as Dr. Jamieson observes; agreeing with the sense of *moither*, another form of *moider*. To puzzle; to perplex. So used in the north of England. In some parts of England, as in Gloucestershire and Shropshire, the word is *moither*, or *moyther*; and means to confound; to tire out; to distract.

MOIDO'RE.† *n. s.* [*moeda d'oro*, Portuguese; *moneta de auro*, Latin. Clarke on Coins, p. 319.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

Mo'IETY. *n. s.* [*moitié*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom; in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moiety* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison.*

To MOIL.† *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Or from the Saxon mal, macula, a spot.]

1. To dawb with dirt; to defile.

Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swyne,
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures *moyle*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary. [from *moyle*, a mule; *mola*, Swed. to work hard. Serenius.]

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves; receive Prize equal. *Chapman, Iliad.*

To MOIL.† *v. n.*

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge. Exmore dialect: To moyley, or moyle and toil, to labour hard like a mule. *Grose.*

The name of the laborious William Noy, attorney-general to Charles the First, was anagrammatised, *I moyl in Law.* *Howell.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts.
L'Estrange.

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loaths. *Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night.
Gay, Past.

MOIL.* *n. s.*

1. A spot. [mal, Saxon.] *Upton.*
2. A mule. See MOYLE.
3. Labour; toil. Moor's Suffolk words.

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiste*, *moite*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amain. *Milton, P. L.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one.
Blackmore.

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny.
Pope.

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

To MOIST.† } *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To make
To MO'ISTEN. } damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp.

The grounde doth *moyste* it. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

After he had turned his face to the windowe, and dried his *moisted* chekes, he spake to them in this sorte. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line.
Shakspeare.

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job*, xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles.
Dryden, Æn.

MO'ISTENER.† *n. s.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.
Sherwood.

MO'ISTFUL.* *adj.* [*moist* and *full.*] Full of moisture.

Her *moystfull* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

MO'ISTNESS. *n. s.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison, Guardian.*

MO'ISTURE. *n. s.* [*moiteur*, French; from *moist.*]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadows. *Sidney.*

Set such plants as require much *moisture*, upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.
Denham.

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat.
Shakspeare.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?
Addison.

MO'ISTY.* *adj.* [from *moist.*] Drizzling.

For *moistie* blasts not half so mirthful be,
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time faire.
Induct. to Mir. for Mag.

MOKES *of a net.* The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

MO'KY.† *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. Ainsworth. It seems a corruption of *murky*. In some places they call it *muggy*. Dusky; cloudy. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Icel. *mokkne*, *mokkr*, condensatio nubium, as Serenius has observed.

MOLA'SSES.* See MOLOSSES.

MO'LAR.* *adj.* [*molaris*, Latin.] Having power to grind.

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds; sharp, as the fore teeth; broad, as the back teeth, which we call the *molar* teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 752.

MO'LDWARP.* See MOULDWARP.

MOLE.† *n. s.* [*mole*, French; *molen*, Teut. *mola*, Latin.]

1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body. [from mal, Sax. macula; *mael*, Teut.]

To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him.
Pope.

3. [From *moles*, Latin; *mole*, French.] A mound; a dyke.

Sidon [is] straitened on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandy's Journey.*

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd: and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton, P. L.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. [*Talpa.*] A little beast that works under ground. See MOULDWARP.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell.
Shakspeare.

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence?
More.

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave.
Pope.

To MOLE.* *v. n.* To clear the ground from mole-hills. Yorkshire. *Pegge.*

MO'LEBAT. *n. s.* [*arthragoriscus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

MO'LECAST. *n. s.* [*mole* and *cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MO'LECATCHER. *n. s.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill.
Tusser, Husb.

MO'LECULE.* *n. s.* [*molecula*, Latin.] A small mass, or portion of any body.

I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic *molecules*. *Paley, Nat. Theology*, ch. 23.

MO'LEHILL. *n. s.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is used proverbially in hyperboles, or comparisons from something small.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks on which the salt-sea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,
Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be.
Fairfax.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees.
Peacham on Blazoning.

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South, Serm.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Roscommon.*

Strange ignorance, that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate!
Dryden, Juv.

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molester*, French; *molesto*, Latin.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them in any matter. 1 *Mac.* x. 25.

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. *Rowe.*

MOLESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*molestia*, Latin, from *molest.*] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we refrain from killing swallows. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively. *Norris, Miscel.*

MOLE'STER.† *n. s.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs. *Sherwood.*

MOLE'STFUL.* *adj.* [*molest* and *full.*] Vexatious; troublesome.

That pride, which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others, is hated as *molestful* and mischievous. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 22.

MO'LETRACK. *n. s.* [*mole* and *track.*] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP. *n. s.* [See MOULDWARP.] A mole.

The *molewarp's* brains mix'd therewithal,
And with the same the pismire's gall.
Drayton, Nymphid.

MOLI'MINOUS.* *adj.* [from *molimen*, Lat.] Extremely important.

Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 281.

MO'LINIST.* *n. s.* One who follows the doctrine and opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mollification*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, sweet lady. *Shakspeare.*

MO'LLIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *mollify*; Fr. *mollifieur*, Cotgrave.]

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

The lord treasurer ever secretly feigned himself to be a moderator and *mollifier* of the catholicks' afflictions.

Letter of 1592, *in Ld. Halifax's Miscell.* p. 169.

To MO'LLIFY.† *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin, *mollir*, French.]

1. To soften; to make soft.

In the time of king Richard the Second, it [the language] was so *mollified*, that it came to be thus, as it is in the translation of Wicliffe. *Camden, Rem. Ch. on Languages.*

Thou rainest upon us, and yet dost not always *mollify* all our hardness.

Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 323.

2. To assuage.

Neither herb nor *mollifying* plaister, restored them to health. *Wisd.* xvi. 12.

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isa.* i. 6.

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat to *mollify* them, as the nature of musick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to these savage parts,
And with sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliah:

The valley now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;

where the two words, seem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence.*

MO'LOSSE.* *n. s.* [*molossus*, Lat.] A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables.

There is the smaller alcaic verse with a *molosse* interposed, in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 100.

MOLO'SSES.† } *n. s.* [*melazzo*, Italian; perMOLA'SSES. } haps from the Gr. μέλι. The word is sometimes written also *melasses.*] Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four gums, — where also we may speak of honey and *molasses*. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 294.

MOLT.* pret. of *melt.* Obsolete.

The furies flung their snakie whips away,
And *molt* in tears at his enchanting lay.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl. v. 65.

MO'LTABLE.* *adj.* [from *molt.*] Fusible. Not in use. *Huloet.*

MO'LTEN.† *part. pass.* from *melt.* [molcen, Saxon.]

Brass is *molten* out of the stone. *Job*, xxviii. 2.

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be such as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

MO'LY. *n. s.* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.] A plant.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer, Husb.*

The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature and its wond'rous power,
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Moly the name. *Pope, Odyss.*

MOME.† *n. s.* [This owes its original to the French word *momon*, which signifies the gaming at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers; but not a word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. Hanmer, and Dr. Johnson. — It more probably came to us from one of those similar words, that are found in many languages, signifying something foolish. *Momar* is used by Plautus for a fool, whence the French *mommeur*. The Greeks too had μομος and μορμος in the same sense. Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 366.] A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post.

Ne aught he said, whatever he did heare;
But hanging downe his head, did like a *mome* appeare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a *mome*. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

The words were not spoken to a *mome*, or deaf person. *Shelton, D. Quix.* i. 6.

MO'MENT. *n. s.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of errour, for thinking the judgement of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.*

I have seen her die twenty times, upon far poorer *moment*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have. *Shakspeare.*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprise? *B. Jonson.*

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton, P. L.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with

an indifferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and so retracts his past errors.
Norris.

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment* or so, I could be knighted.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*,
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical *moment*. *Hale.*

While I a *moment* name, a moment's past;
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;
What then is to be done? Be wise with speed,
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When every trace of what, or when, or how,
Should from my soul by raging love be torn.
Prior.

MOME'NTAL.* *adj.* [*momental*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Important; valuable; of moment.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve.
Breton, Sir P. Sidney's Ourania, (1606,) sign. D.

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

MOMENTA'NEOUS.† } *adj.* [*momentané*, *mo-*
MO'MENTANY. } *mentaine*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Latin. *Momentany* and *momentary*, were indiscriminately used in the sixteenth century; but *momentany* is perhaps the older of the two. Of *momentaneous* I find no usage.] Lasting but for a moment.

Preferre endless blysse before vaine and *momentany* pleasures.
Woolton, Chr. Manuel, (1576,) sign. L. vii. b.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue; and, on the other side, *momentany* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected.
Hooker.

Making it *momentany* as a sound.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Trifles and *momentany* things.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

They snatch at those vanishing shadows of pleasure, which a poor *momentany* life can afford them. *Bp. Hall, Temptations repelled*, D. 2. § 6.

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and *momentany*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Scarce could the shady king
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But she, swift as the *momentany* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell.
Crashaw.

MO'MENTARILY.* *adv.* [from *momentary*.] Every moment.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil? *Shenstone.*

MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Shakspeare.

Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made.
Dryden.

Onions, garlick, pepper, salt, and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing the events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee chose.
Philips.

If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Addison.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up so *momentous* a point as this, only because it has been contested. *Waterland.*

MOME'NTUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body.

Mercury hath of late years become a medicine of very general use. The extreme minuteness, mobility, and *momentum* of its parts, rendering it a most powerful cleanser of all obstructions, even in the most minute capillaries. But then we should be cautious in the use of it, if we consider, that the very thing, which gives it power of doing good above other deobstruents, doth also dispose it to mischief. I mean its great *momentum*.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 71.

MO'MMERY. *n. s.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. See MOME.

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelsy and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mommery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL.† *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Latin; μοναχικος] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.
Sherwood.

The vow and profession of the *monachal* or life of a monk.
Rogers on the 39 *Articles*, (1629,) p. 166.

MO'NACHISM.† *n. s.* [*monachisme*, French.] The state of monks; the monastick life.
Sherwood.

Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.

Antony the hermit thus compares the different states of *monachism* together.
Bingham, Christ. Antiq. vii. i. 4.

MO'NAD.† } *n. s.* [*monade*, Fr. Cotgrave;
MO'NADE. } μονὰς, Greek.] An indivisible thing.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*. *More.*

In man the *monad* or indivisible is the ἀυτὸ τὸ ἀυτὸ, the self same self or very self; a thing, in the opinion of Socrates, much and narrowly to be inquired into and discussed, to the end that, knowing ourselves, we may know what belongs to us and our happiness. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 346.

MONA'DICAL.* *adj.* [from *monad*.] Having the nature of a monad.

All here depend on the orb unitive,
Which also hight nature *monadical*.
More, Immort. of the Soul, i. iii. 24.

MO'NARCH. *n. s.* [*monarch*, Fr. μόναρχος.]

1. A governour invested with absolute authority; a king.

I was
A morsel for a *monarch*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself.
Shakspeare.

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

2. One superiour to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden.

With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold.
Dryden, Virg.

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey.
Pope, Odyss.

3. President.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

MONA'RCHAL.† *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

By whose *monarchal* sway
She fortifies herself. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

Devotion doth but reduce the wild multitude of human affections under the *monarchal* government of the love of God.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 35.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake.
Milton, P. L.

MO'NARCHESS.* *n. s.* [from *monarch*.] A female monarch; an empress.

The *monarchess* rested very well satisfied, and was ready to license his departure.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 177.

MONA'RCHIAL.* *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Regal; vested in a single ruler.

Whether the government should be *monarchial* or republican? *Reresby's Mem.* p. 121.

It has arisen from the extreme difficulty of reconciling liberty, under a *monarchial* government, with external strength and with internal tranquillity. *Burke, on the Cause of Discontents.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch*.] Vested in a single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

MONA'RCHICK.* *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr.] Vested in a single ruler.

The Jewish church and the Christian, though so different, have yet, in their several ages, subsisted and flourished under the like outward rule, *monarchique* government.
Archdeacon Holyday, Serm. (1661,) p. 48.

He first wrote under the consular, and the other under the *monarchic* state.
Warburton on Prodigies, p. 119.

To MO'NARCHISE.† *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, he fear'd, and kill with looks.
Shakspeare.

That prince, which here doth *monarchize*.
Drummond, Madrigal.

To MO'NARCHISE.* *v. a.* To rule over as king.

Brute first *monarchiz'd* the land.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 5.

MO'NARCHIST.* *n. s.* [from *monarchise*.] An advocate for monarchy.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*.
Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.

MO'NARCHY. *n. s.* [*monarchie*, French, *μοναρχία*, Gr.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourished, these wanted not a protector. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence?
Shakspeare.

This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shaksp.*

MO'NASTERY.† *n. s.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abby; cloister. It is usually pronounced, and often written, *monastry*. Spenser has once written it *monastere*, after the French form.

The elfin knight,
Who now no place besides unsought had left,
At length into a *monastere* did light.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 23.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward the next world, as to make this lose the sight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICK.† } *adj.* [*monastique*, French,
MONA'STICAL. } *monasticus*, Lat.] Religiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my suitor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

His profession was the very dungeon of the *monastical* prison, the strictest and severest of all other orders. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 245.

When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vest ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically* passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MONA'STICK.* *n. s.* A monk.

An art of great value with the ancients, and longest preserved amongst the *monasticks*, as we find upon figures and capital letters in old vellum manuscripts. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 143.

MO'NDAY.† *n. s.* [from *moon* and *day*; monan-dæg, Sax. the day of the moon; the day consecrated to the moon; monan, genitive case of mona, the moon.] The second day of the week.

The Saxons did adore the moon, to whom they set a day apart, which to this day we call *moon-day*. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 202.

*MONDE.** *n. s.* [French; *mundus*, Lat.]

1. The world; a certain number of people: as, the *beau monde*. See BEAU-MONDE.

2. A globe, the ensign of power and authority.

In a tunic and robe of brocade, with a full, fair wig; a gold crown much larger than the head; and a *monde* in his hand.
Drummond, Trav. (L. 1744,) p. 8.

MO'NEY.† *n. s.* [*monnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mỳnet, money, from mỳnetian, to coin. It is not usual to say *a money*, as we say *a coin*; but it has been so expressed. "The kesitah was not a Jewish, but *a* Canaanite *money*." Costard's Two Dissert. Oxford, 1750, p. 27.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast
With slight denial. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. *Shakspeare.*

You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakspeare.*

I will give thee the worth of it in *money*.
1 *Kings*, xxi. 2.

Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *B. Jonson.*

Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every married man's *money*. *Addison, Spect.*

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my fellow creature, for fear he should not be good enough to receive it from me? *Law.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*

Those hucksterers or *money*-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass *money* is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

To MO'NEY.* *v. a.* To supply with money. Obsolete.

We *monyed* the emperour openlye, and gave the French kynge double and treble secretlye.
Tyndal's Practyse of Prelates, (1530,) sign. F. 6. b.

MO'NEYBAG. *n. s.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.

Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shaksp.*

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addison, Guardian.*

MO'NEYBOX. *n. s.* [*money* and *box*.] A till; repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYBROKER.* *n. s.* [*money* and *broker*.] A moneychanger or money-scrivener.

[They] enquire,
Like *moneybrokers*, after names.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. s.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money.

The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon, Essays.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With these measures fell in all *monied* men; such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER.† *n. s.* [*monnoyeur*, Fr. from *money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.

2. A coiner of money.

Impairment in allay can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 18.

MO'NEYLENDER.* *n. s.* [*money* and *lend*.] One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others.

In all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, some agitator, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some *moneylender*, &c. who is followed by the whole flock. *Burke, Sp. on the Durat. of Parliaments.*

MO'NEYLESS.† *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.

Paltering the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* times. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. s.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how *moneymatters* stand between us?
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. s.* [*money* and *scrivener*.] One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*: such fellows are like your Wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

MO'NEYSPINNER.* *n. s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called; and fancifully held to prognosticate the receipt of money, or good luck, to those on whom they are seen to crawl.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. s.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneysworth* in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it.
L'Estrange.

MO'NEYWORT. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'NGCORN.† *n. s.* [mang, Sax. and *corn*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye; miscellane, or maslin.

From off the *mongcorn*-heap.
Bp. Hall, Sat. B. 5. S. 2.

MO'NGER.† *n. s.* [mangepe, mongep, Sax. a trader, from mangian, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*. Dr. Johnson. — Lye makes a similar remark, overpassing the use of *monger* by itself; which Wicliffe, I think, somewhere uses in the good sense of a trader, or merchant; and which Ben Jonson certainly employs in the contemptuous meaning of a low trader.

Here was no subtle device to get a wench!
This Chanon has a brave pate of his own,
A shaven pate! and a right *monger*, y'faith!
This was his plot! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Do you know me? — Yes, excellent well, you are a fish-*monger*. *Shakspeare.*

The impatient states-*monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras.*

Mo'NGREL.† *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from many, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Germ.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mungrel* for *mangrel*.

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 139.

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*

Ye *mongrel* work of heaven, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden.*

His friendship still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain wou'd pass for lords indeed.
Swift, Miscell.

Mo'NGREL.* *n. s.* Any thing of mixed breed.

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel*.
Milton, Colasterion.

Base, grovelling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors.
Addison.

Mo'NIED.* See MONEYED.

Mo'NIMENT.† *n. s.* [*monimento*, Ital. *monimentum*, or *monumentum*, Latin, from *moneo*.]

1. A memorial; a record.

That as a sacred symbole it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh, to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dames an endless *moniment*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 10.

2. A mark; a superscription; an image.

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great ingoes, and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 5.

To **MO'NISH.†** *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin; a contraction of *admonish*. Dr. Johnson. — It is not a contraction, but the Saxon verb monian, monegian; and is old in our language; probably in use before *admonish*. It was written also *monest*, as well as *monish*.] To warn; to counsel; to admonish.

For I you praie and eke *moneste*,
Nought to refusin our requeste.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 3579.

Now worthy women, in this balade short, —
Of charite I *monishe* and exhorte.
Chaucer, Compl. of Cress. 195.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Here are all degrees to be *monished*.
Homilies, Serm. iii. *Against Adultery.*

Mo'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

Mo'NISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *monish*.] Admonition; counsel given. *Sherwood.*

MONI'TION. *n. s.* [*monitio*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

Mo'NITIVE.* *adj.* [*monitus*, Lat.] Admonitory; conveying useful instruction.

These evils are exemplary and *monitive*.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 12.

Mo'NITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own casuist.
South, Serm.

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Persius himself or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*

Mo'NITORY. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

Mo'NITORY. *n. s.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

Mo'NITRESS.* *n. s.* [from *monitor*.] A female monitor; an instructress.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor. *Student*, ii. 367.

MONK.† *n. s.* [*munck*, Su. Goth. monec, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk*.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The dronish *monks*, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

Mo'NKEY.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers the word as *monikin*, a little man. Pennant derives it from *monea*, a name which the Malayes give to a particular species of the animal among them. *Monicchio* for a monkey is old in the Italian language.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys*. *Shakspeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a *monkey*.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness.
Locke on Education.

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within.
Granville.

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father?
Shakspeare.

Mo'NKERY.† *n. s.* [from *monk*.] The monastick life.

Heresy in Britaine ariseth of *monkery*.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Pot. P. i. fol. 19.

Monkeries then were as far distant from those of our days, as the moon is distant from the earth.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 816.

Vows of chastity, *monkery*, and a solitary life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 657.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Bp. Hall.*

Mo'NKHOOD. *n. s.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

Mo'NKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those *monkish* and superstitious foundations of which she vainly boasts. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse,
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse.
Smith.

MONKS-HOOD. *n. s.* [*consolida regalis*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB. *n. s.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine.

MONO'CEROS.* } *n. s.* [μόνος, single, and
MONO'CEROT. } κέρας, horn, Gr.] The unicorn.

Jacob de Dondis, in his catalogue of simples, hath ambergreece, the bone in a stag's heart, *monocerot's* horn. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 376.

MO'NOCHORD. *n. s.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatesserons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor;

and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze; the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*.
Harris.

MONO'CULAR. } *adj.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.]
MONO'CULOUS. } One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because she budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel.*

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MO'NODY.† *n. s.* [*μονωδία*, Gr. *monodie*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue. Dr. Johnson. — Of this usage Dr. Johnson gives no example. Our old lexicography calls a monody, "a mournful song." Cockeram. This is the sense of the word among the ancients: a ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. Among the French it obtained the distinction of "chant lugubre d'église, qui est toujours sur le même ton." Lacombe.

It is called a *monody* from a Greek work signifying a mournful or funeral song sung by a single person.
Bp. Newton, Note on Milton's Lycidas.

MONO'GAMIST.† *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.

I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monoganist*.
Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 2.

MONO'GAMY.† *n. s.* [*monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος*, and *γαμέω*, Gr.] Marriage of one wife.

If he had ever read the book following of *monogamy*, he might have found his Tertullian then montanizing, to upbraid the true and catholick church with the usual practice and allowance of the second marriages of their bishops.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 106.

MO'NOGRAM.† *n. s.* [*μόνος*, and *γράμμα*, Gr.; *monogramme*, Fr.]

1. A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

It came
To be described by a *monogram*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour.

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and *monogram* of life. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 571.

MO'NOGRAMMAL.* *adj.* [from *monogram*.] Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a coal. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 355.

MO'NOLOGUE. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONO'MACHY.† *n. s.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος*, and *μάχη*, Gr. *monomachie*, old Fr.] A duel; a single combat.

In those ancient *monomachies* and combats they were searched, [that] they had no magical charms.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 54.

Abner invites his rival in honour to a tragical play, (as he terms it,) a *monomachy* of twelve single combatants on either part.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 2. C. 2.

MO'NOME. *n. s.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b.
Harris.

MONO'PATHY.* *n. s.* [*μόνος*, and *πάθεια*, Gr.] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering.

By this Spanish proverb, every one calculateth his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. (1654,) p. 32.

MONOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. *μόνος*, and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST.† *n. s.* [*monopoleur*, Fr. Our own word was formerly *monopoler*. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Then *monopolizer*.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;
Joy flies *monopolists*; it calls for two.
Young, Night Th. 2.

To MONO'POLIZE.† *v. a.* *μόνος*, and *πωλέω*; *monopoler*, French.] To engross, so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 256.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLIZER.* *n. s.* [from *monopolize*.] A monopolist.

Merchants have been prohibited to unlade their goods in such ports as were for their own advantage, and forced to bring them to those places which were most for the advantages of the *monopolizers* and projectors.
Remonstrance in 1642, *Welwood's Mem.* p. 298.

There was in it the fraud of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling.
Milton, Areopagitica.

MONO'POLY. *n. s.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopole*, French; *μόνος* and *πωλέω*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakspeare.*

How could he answer't, should the state think fit
To question a *monopoly* of it? *Cowley.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden, Juv.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *πτῶσις*.] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

MO'NOSTICH.† *n. s.* [*μονόστιχον*.] A composition of one verse.

The drugs and spices here so perfumed the place, that it made me since give the better credit to that *monostich* of an old poet, "Auras madentes Persicorum aromatum."
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 164.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*monosyllabe*, French; *μόνος* and *συλλαβή*.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
I 'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONOSTRO'PHICK.* *adj.* [*μόνος* and *στροφή*, Gr.] Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is all sorts, called by the Greeks *monostrophick*.
Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.

MO'NOTONE.* *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *τόνος*, Greek.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*.
Mason, on Church Musick, p. 95.

MONOTO'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *monotony*.] Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

MONO'TONOUS.* *adj.* [from *monotony*.] Wanting variety in cadence.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation.
Warton, Hist. E. P. Emend. ii. a. 4.

The melodies, whether old or new, ought to be executed in a less *monotonous*, and consequently more intelligible, manner.
Mason, on Church Musick, p. 196.

MONO'TONY. *n. s.* [*μονοτονία*; *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; Want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhimes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony*.
Pope, Letters.

*MONSI'EUR.† *n. s.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Nor shall we then need the *monsieurs* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies. *Milton on Education.*

MONSO'ON. *n. s.* [*monson*, *monçon*, Fr.] *Monsoons* are shifting trade winds in

the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for a half year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical, even to the thirtieth degree of latitude, all round the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. s.* [*monstre*, French; *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroick poesie till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants' race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place:
Then like some worthy knight, with sacred arms,
Doth drive the *monsters* thence, and end the charms. *Cowley.*

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the whole course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides every labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That *monsters* it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *monstrous.*]
MONSTRUO'SITY. } The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity.* *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South, Serm.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage; witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS.† *adj.* [*monstreux*, French; *monstrosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire.
Milton, P. L.

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd? *Shakspeare.*

O *monstrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakspeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

5. Full of monsters.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world.
Milton, Lycidas.

MO'NSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous.*]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South, Serm.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

He walks;
And that self chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakspeare.*

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden, Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *monstrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakspeare.*

O, how I hate the *monstrousness* of time!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

MO'NTANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of *Montanus*, an ancient heretick, who, about the close of the second century, founded a sect; unjustly pretending to be a prophet; multiplying fasts; forbidding second marriages; condemning all care of the body; and declaring that philosophy, arts, and whatever savoured of polite learning, should be banished from the Christian church.

Tertullian, proclaiming even open war to the church, maintained *montanism*, wrote a book in defence of the new fast, and intituled the same, A treatise of fasting against the opinion of the carnal sort. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 72.

His [Tertullian's] *montanism* put no separation at all betwixt him and other Christians, save only in point of discipline, which he, according to the severity of his nature, would have to be most harsh and rigorous. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* p. 119.

MO'NTANIST.* *n. s.* A follower of Montanus.

The *montanists* held these additions to be supplements to the Gospel. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 72.

MONTANI'STICAL.* *adj.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists.

An emulation of the *montanistical* vaunt of virginity. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 247.

Containing in them divers of his wild, *montanistical* conceits. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* p. 125.

To MO'NTANIZE.* *v. n.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Tertullian, together with such as were his followers, began to *montanize;* and, pretending to perfect the severity of Christian discipline, br ought in sundry unaccustomed days of fasting. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 72.

MONTA'NT. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for? — To see thee fight, — to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock; thy reverse, thy distance; thy *montant.* *Shakspeare.*

MONTE'RO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero.* *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH.† *n. s.* [monaδ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Moon* was formerly written *mone;* and *month* was written *moneth.*] It means the period in which that planet *moneth*, or completeth its orbit. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 417. — This observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the Anglosaxon or any of the Gothick languages. Dr. Jamieson. — The Saxon monaδ, is from mona, the moon; and the Goth. *menath*, from *mena*, the same; μήνη, Greek. Wachter deduces the Goth. word for moon from *mana*, to warn, to admonish, to instruct; and Dr. Jamieson the Sax. mona from monian, the same. May we not then refer also to the Greek verb μηνύω, to indicate, to point out, to declare, whence perhaps μήνη, the moon, and μὴν, a month? If this be admitted, here is the verb to support Mr. Tooke's observation, though in other words, viz. a month meaneth the period in which that planet warns, instructs, and points out.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calender months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month,*
Sojourn with my sister. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.* xxvii. 6.

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemn'd by fate
To daily death. *Dryden, Theo. and Hon.*

MONTH'S *mind.*† *n. s.* Longing desire. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson gives no account of the origin of this phrase. A *month's mind*, is the *mind* or *remembrance* days of former times, when persons directed, in their wills, that within a year, a month, or some specifick time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. They were called also *mind days*. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, says that the phrase originated from the direction being "a declaration of the will and mind of the deceased." But the *months' minds* have been sometimes called *memories*, and sometimes *monuments;* and therefore clearly denote *remembrance*, not *intention*. They were a source of profit to the monks; and, from a knowledge of that, our ancestors at the Reformation perhaps retained the phrase, as a ludicrous mode of expressing any desire of gratifying their wishes.

Sekynge to make all men's goodes common unto them by tytle of tythes, offerynges, devocyons, pylgrimages, absolucyons, indulgences, bequestes, mortuaryes, *monthes-myndes*, year-myndes, and the devil and all besydes.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, fol. 91. b.

Whether there are any *months' minds* and anniversaries.
Interrog. in 1552, *Strype's Mem. of the Ref.* ii. 354.

You have *a month's mind* to them. *Shakspeare.*

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd.
Dryden.

MO'NTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly* the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker.*

O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable?
Shakspeare.

MONTO'IR. n. s. [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict.*

MONTRO'SS. *n. s.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or firemaster. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *n. s.* [*monument*, French; *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius. *Raleigh.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton, P. L.*

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument*, not less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain into a burial. *Shakspeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw.
Sandys, Paraph.

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress
Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody *monument*.
Dryden.

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or sit inspiring dreams at Maro's urn.
Pope, Miscell.

MONUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The destruction of the earth was the most *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shaksp.*

I'll not scar that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as *monumental* alabaster.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be possest
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

MONUME'NTALLY.* *adv.* [from *monumental.*] In memorial.

This description of his house is in short the very same with an ancient justice of peace his hall; a very dangerous armoury to be touched, like Paul's scaffolds, *monumentally* standing, because none dare take them down.
Gayton on D. Quixote, (1654,) p. 2.

To MOO.* See *To* MUE.

MOOD.† *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Lat.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* their universal or particular affirmation or negation.
Watts, Logick.

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mode* and figure.
Baker on Learning.

2. Style of musick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton, P. L.*

Their sound
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant *mood* from his complaint.
Milton, S. A.

A bird,
Whom art had never taught cliffs, *moods*, or notes.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.*
Clarke, Lat. Grammar.

We have observed, that all speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of our soul, either a certain perception, or a certain volition. Hence then, according as we exhibit it either in a different part, or after a different manner, hence I say the variety of *modes* or *moods*.
Harris, Hermes, B. i. ch. 8.

4. [*mod*, Gothick; *mod*, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Eyes unused to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Clorinda chang'd to ruth her warlike *mood*,
Few silver drops her vermeil cheeks depaint.
Fairfax.

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night.
Knolles.

She was in fittest *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

These two kids to appease his angry *mood*,
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant *mood* fell prostrate at our feet.
Addison.

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. [*mod*, Goth. rage. See MAD.]

At the last aslakid was his *mood*.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

A gentleman,
Whom, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

MO'ODILY.* *adv.* [from *moody.*] Sadly; pensively. *Cotgrave, & Sherwood.*

MO'ODINESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. mobiȝneſſe.] Indignation; vexation.

Such was the natural hatred of the sheep towards the dogs, and the implacable *moodiness* which they conceived to be hurried up and down, that they fell into an inward conceit of languor and despair; and so into flat disobedience, to abhor both their shepherds and the dogs, insomuch that when they were to be milked, and shorn, they hid themselves in woods and deserts.
Transl. of Boccalini (1626,) p. 179.

MO'ODY.† *adj.* [from *mood*, Goth. *modags*, angry; Sax. mobiȝ.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody?*
What is't thou canst demand? *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Chide him reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

According to Milton's description of the first couple, as soon as they had fallen, and the turbulent passions of anger, hatred, and jealousy, first entered their breast; Adam grew *moody*.
Tatler, No. 217.

Every peevish, *moody* malecontent
Shall set the senseless rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

2. Sad; pensive; melancholy. See also MOODILY.

Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*
Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But *moody* and dull melancholy?
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

3. Violent; furious; raging.

The maliciouse tirauntes of the worlde, with their madde *modye* magistrates and slaves.
Bale on the Revel. P. iii. (1550,) D. iiij.
In his *moody* madness, without just proof, did he openly excommunicate him,
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Lord Cobham.
If we be English deer, be then in blood.
Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch;
But rather *moody*-mad and desperate stags,
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

MOON.† *n. s.* [μηνὴ, Gr. *mena*, Gothick; mona, Saxon; *mona*, Icelandick; *maane*, Danish; *mon*, German; *maen*, Dutch. See the etymology of MONTH.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*
Diana hath her name from moisten, which is the property of the *moon*, being by nature cold and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess huntress. *Peacham.*
Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath the eternal fountain of all waves,
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,
And undisturb'd by *moons*, in silence sleep.
Cowley.
Ye *moon* and stars bear witness to the truth!
Dryden.

2. A month.

Since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now some nine *moons* wasted, they have us'd
Their dearest action in the tented field.
Shakspeare, Othello.

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quavering, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver.
Dryden on Dram. Poesy.

MOON-CALF. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf*.]

1. A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How cam'st thou to be the siege of this *moon-calf?* *Shakspeare.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The sotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden, Juv.*

MO'ONED.* *adj.* [from *moon*.]

1. Resembling the new moon.

While thus he spake, the angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in *mooned* horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having the title and character of the moon.

Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice batter'd god of Palestine,
And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

MO'ONET.* *n. s.* [from *moon*.] A little moon.

Some lesser planets moving round about the sun, and the *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter.
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2.

MOON-EYED.† *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*
So manifest, that e'en the *moon-ey'd* sects
See whom and what this providence protects.
Dryden, Britan. Rediviva.

MOONFE'RN. *n. s.* [*hemionitis*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH. *n. s.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew, Mus.*

MO'ONISH.* *adj.* [from *moon*.] Like the moon; variable as the moon; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
He tells you of a deluge and wonderful fraction that hath been in that world, [the moon,] much like the same which he hath represented unto us of our world; with several other such rare *moonish* inventions.
Bp. H. Croft, Anim. on Burnet's The. (1685,) Pref.

MO'ONLESS.† *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.

His angry eyne look all so glaring bright,
Like the hunted badger in a *moonless* night,
Or like a painted staring Saracen.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.
Assisted by a friend, one *moonless* night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. s.* [*moon* and *light*.] The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible.
Hooker.
Thou hast by *moonlight* at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love.
Shakspeare.

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shaksp.*
What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?
Pope.

MO'ONLING.* *n. s.* [from *moon*.] A simpleton.

I have a husband, and a two-legg'd one;
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses can redeem from being an ass.
B. Jonson, Dev. and Ass.

MOON-SEED. *n. s.* [*menispermum*, Lat.]

The *moon-seed* hath a rosaceous flower: the pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included, one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon.
Miller.

MO'ONSHINE. *n. s.* [*moon* and *shine*.]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out.
Shakspeare.
I, by the *moonshine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Il-
MO'ONSHINY. } luminated by the moon: both seem a popular corruption of *moonshining*.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
You *moonshine* revellers, and shades of night.
Shakspeare.
Although it was a fair *moonshine* night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*
I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night.
Addison.

MO'ONSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of stone.
Ainsworth.

MO'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moonstruck* madness. *Milton, P. L.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. s.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon.
Miller.

MO'ONWORT.† *n. s.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Stationflower; honesty.

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Night shade, *moonwort*, libbards-bane.
B. Jonson, Masques.

MO'ONY.† *adj.* [from *moon*.]

1. Denoting the moon.

Diana did begin, what mov'd me to invite
Your presence, sister deare, first to my *moony* sphere? *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 3.

2. Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman.
Sylvester, Du Bart. (1621,) p. 29.
Encountering fierce
The solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Pauim blood. *Philips.*
The soldan galls the Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor-cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR.† *n. s.* [*moer*, Teut. and Icel. mud, clay; *maer*, Swed. rotten earth.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.

Let the marsh of Elsham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elversham and Dell.
Spenser, F. Q.
While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the *moor*.
Hale.

2. A heath; a common, or waste land. [mop, Sax. ericetum; *mor*, Icel. terra arida, inculta, et inutilis.] Brockett's North Country Words.

3. [*Maurus*, Latin; μαυρὸς, Greek, niger; *more*, Fr.] A negro; a blackamoor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand.
Dryden.

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.
Dryden.

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison, Ov.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moored*.
Arbuthnot, and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

To blow a MOOR. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *à mort*, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters.
Ainsworth.

MO'ORAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To moor.*] Station where to moor.

She's come to *moorage*, —
To lay aside until carin'd.
Otia Sacra, (1648,) p. 162.

MO'ORCOCK.† *n. s.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

Griev'd him to lurk the lakes beside,
Where coots in rushy dingles hide,
And *moorcocks* shun the day.
Shenstone, Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton.

MO'ORGAME.* *n. s.* [*moor* and *game.*] Red game; grouse.

A tract of land, so thinly inhabited, must have much wild fowl; and I scarcely remember to have seen a dinner without them. The *moorgame* is every where to be had.
Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

MO'ORHEN. *n. s.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water-fowls, as sea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MO'ORISH.† *adj.* [from *moor.*]

1. Fenny; marshy; watry.

Misty, foggy air; such as comes from fens, *moorish* grounds, lakes, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 81.

No, Cæsar; they be pathless *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villainy.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moorish* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.
Thomson.

2. Belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors. [*Moresque*, French.] *Cotgrave.*

The weight of *Moorish* wealth.
Congreve, Mourn. Bride.

Some tournament in the times of *Moorish* chivalry. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 40.

MO'ORLAND. *n. s.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watry ground.

Or like a bridge that joins a marish
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

MO'ORSTONE. *n. s.* A species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MO'ORY. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny; watry.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales.
Fairfax.

In Essex, *moory*-land is thought the most proper. *Mortimer.*

MOOSE.† *n. s.* The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

Are you still of opinion, that the American *moose* and European elk are the same creature?
White's Selborne, p. 80.

To MOOT.† *v. a.* [from motian, mot, ȝemot, *meeting together*, Sax. or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French. Dr. Johnson. — It is certainly from the Sax. mot, ȝemot, a meeting together; motian, to treat of, as well as to meet together; the Gothick nations, as Dr. Jamieson observes, being accustomed to *meet* for the purpose of *discussing* publick concerns. Cowel, in his Law Dictionary, gives the Saxon etymon, but takes no notice of the needless Fr.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

I meane the pleading used in courte and chancery called motes, where fyrst a case is appointed to bee *moted* by certin young men, conteining some doubtful controversie.
Sir T. Eyot, Gov. fol. 48.

A bad habit to *moot* cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution.
Burke on the Discontents in 1770.

To MOOT.* *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

MOOT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Case to be disputed; point to be argued.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their *moots*. *Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.*

But to end this *moot*: the law of Moses is manifest. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

MOOT *case* or *point.* A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topick of disputation.

In this *moot case* your judgement to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden, Juv.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who understands nothing of our laws?
Locke on Education.

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strutt.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

MOOT-HALL.* } *n. s.* [mot-hus, moð-heal,
MOOT-HOUSE. } Sax.] Council-chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall. See MOTE. Yet used in the north of England.

He commaundide him to be kept in the *moot-halle* of Eroude. *Wicliffe, Acts*, xxiii.

MO'OTING.* *n. s.* [from *moot.*] The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

By that he hath heard one *mooting*, and seen two plays, he [an Inns-of-Court man] thinks as basely of the University, as a young sophister doth of the Grammar-school.
Overbury, Charact. sign. K. 4.

MO'OTED. *adj.* Plucked up by the root.
Ainsworth.

MO'OTER. *n. s.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.

MOP.† *n. s.* [*moppa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool; fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail; she singing still whirls on her *mop*.
Swift.

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock.* Dr. Johnson. — *Mock* and *mop* were certainly used indifferently. Shakspeare has both *mock* and mow, and *mop* and mow. See the edit. of Spenser, 1805. vol. 7. p. 30. But the Su. Goth. *mopa*, illudere, deludere, may possibly have given rise to our word.] A wry mouth or grin made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP.† *v. n.* [from *mock*, or from the Su. Goth. *mopa*, illudere.] To make wry mouths or grin in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbness; Mahu, of stealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shakspeare.*

Marke but his countenance; see how he *mops* and how he mowes, and how he strains his looks.
Rich, Faults, and nothing but Faults, (1606,) p. 7.

An ass fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion.
L'Estrange.

To MOPE.† *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius thinks it to be in "*mopa*, deludere, pro stulto habere, Chron. Rythm. p. 288.;" and Ihre also notices the affinity between the Su. Goth. and our word.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream; to be spiritless, unactive, and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper.
Rowe.

To MOPE.† *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected, that they are never to be recovered. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 150.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped*. *L'Estrange.*

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces; that men are never serious enough till they are *moped* into statues, and cloistered from all society but that of their own melancholy thoughts. *Scott, Christian Life*, P. i. ch. 4.

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited *moped* creature. *Locke on Education.*

MOPE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person.

They have made, by their humouring or gulling, "ex stulto insanum," a *mope* or a noddy; and all to make themselves merry. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

MOPE-EYED.† *adj.* Blind of one eye, Dr. Johnson says, on the authority of Ainsworth, without any example. It means rather short-sighted, purblind, μύωψ, Gr. See MYOPY.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer, that, if he be not *mop-eyed*, he may find the procession of the divine persons in his creed. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, (1658,) p. 191.

MO'PISH.* *adj.* [from *mope*.] Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

They generally sit down under crosses and afflictions, are exposed to contempt and shame, traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 348.

MO'PISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *mopish*.] Dejection; inactivity.

The recesses of the cloyster! the seats of *mopishness*, superstition, and bigotry. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 2.

He became very melancholy, and at length fell into a kind of *mopishness* of fatuity. *Hist. R. S.* iv. 501.

MO'PPET. } *n. s.* [perhaps from *mop*.] A
MO'PSEY. } puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

MO'PSICAL.* *adj.* That cannot see well; mope-eyed. Coles, Dict. 1685. Mr. Moor, in his Suffolk Words, 1823, defines it low-spirited, drooping, moping. In the following example it appears to have the meaning, from *mope*, of stupid, delirious.

Others of more airy and elevated fancies are altogether in millenary dreams, religious phantasms, &c. not caring much how they break any moral precept of law or gospel, &c. until they come to such a sovereignty, as may be able to govern and oppress others, their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ. *Bp. Gauden, Hierasp.* (1653,) Pref. sign. b.

MO'PUS. *n. s.* [A cant word from *mope*.] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift, Miscel.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*moral*, French; *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral*. *Hooker.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and criest. *Shakspeare.*

3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be stiled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson, Serm.*

A *moral* universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject. *Watts, Logick.*

MO'RAL. *n. s.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their *moral* and œconomy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

— Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus.

— *Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I found a *moral* first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in use.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shaks.*

MO'RALER.* *n. s.* [from *moral*.] A moralizer. Not in use.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MO'RALIST.† *n. s.* [*moraliste*, Fr.]

1. One who teaches the duties of life.

I have often heard my truly noble and most dear nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, say, out of his exquisite contemplations and philosophical practice, that Nature surely, if she be well studied, is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom. *Wotton on Education.*

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison.*

2. A mere moral man.

The love (in the *moralist* of virtue, but in the Christian) of God himself. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 504.

How severely, though blindly, do they judge of men's hearts! Such a man is profane, another is carnal, and a meer *moralist*. *South, Serm.* vii. 286.

MORA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The system of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift, Miscell.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South, Serm.*

3. An old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified. [*moralités*, old Fr.]

The *moralities* indicate dawnings of the dramatic art; they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempt to delineate characters, and to paint manners. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 242.

Even after the people had been accustomed to tragedies and comedies, *moralities* still kept their ground: one of them, entitled The New Custom, was printed so late as 1573: at length they assumed the name of Masques. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the Eng. Stage.*

This [Hick-Scorner,] and every *morality* I have seen, conclude with a solemn prayer. *Ibid.*

MORALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *moralize*.] Explanation in a moral sense.

It is the more commendable, and also commodious, if the players have read the *moralization* of the chess, and when they play do think upon it. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 81. b.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralisation* of twice the length in the octave stanza. Almost every narrative was antiently supposed or made to be allegorical, and to contain a moral meaning. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 417.

To MO'RALIZE.† *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.]

1. To make moral. This primary meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 7.

The goodness of these actions is never to be estimated merely by the degree of enthusiastick heat and ardor that is in them, but by such other laws and circumstances as *moralize* human actions, *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 93.

Those laws and circumstances which do *moralize* human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good. *Scott's Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 129.

2. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.

— I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?

— O yes, into a thousand similes. *Shakspeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

3. In Spenser it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. In Prior, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song.
Prior.

To MO'RALIZE.† *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

When my friend was alone with me there, Isaac, said he, I know you come abroad only to *moralize*, and make observations. *Tatler*, No. 170.

MO'RALIZER.† *n. s.* [from *moralize*; Fr. *moraliseur*.] One who moralizes.
Sherwood.

MO'RALLY. *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.
South, Serm.

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*.
Dryden.

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgement made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgement than such a one as is byassed by affections and interests.
Wilkins.

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Atterbury, Serm.*

MO'RALS. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South, Serm.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to shew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine.
Pope.

MORA'SS.† *n. s.* [*morais*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Rather the Goth. *marisaiws*; whence *moras*, Su. stagnum. See MARSH. Our word was, in 1656, reckoned by P. Heylin new and uncouth.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *morasses* of the country. *Watts on the Mind.*

Nor the deep *morass*
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson, Autumn.*

MORA'SSY.* *adj.* [from *morass*.] Moorish; marshy; fenny.

The wind, by which they are brought on, generally comes from a *morassy* country.
Bryant on the Plagues of Egypt, P. III.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth. *Pennant.*

MORA'VIAN.* *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the united brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. The gross fanaticism of these persons, in some opinions and practices, has been warmly asserted; as have also their quiet demeanour, and their undaunted courage in communicating the light of revealed religion to the most remote and uncivilized parts of the world.

The *Moravians* who retired to Herrnhut, and who are the most inconsiderable part of the inhabitants of that village, have nothing common with the ancient Bohemian and Moravian brethren.
Rimius, Narr. of the Herrnhuters, (1753,) p. 14.

A conformity has been shewn between *Moravians* and Papists.
Bp. Lavington, Morav. Compared, (1755,) p. 177.

MORA'VIAN.* *adj.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians.

I thought it would answer the same purpose, should I consult the writings of the *Moravian* leaders. *Rimius, Narrative, &c.* Pref. p. 6.

MO'RBID. *n. s.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet there are diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL.† } *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*,
MORBI'FICK. } Latin; *morbifique*, Fr.] Causing diseases.

Some strange *morbifical* distemper of the air.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. (1654,) p. 326.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbifick* matter within can carry off the distemper.
South, Serm, vi. 311.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter.
Arbuthnot.

MORBO'SE. *adj.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MORBO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn's Earth.*

MORDA'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *mordacious*.] Bitingly; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition.
Waterhouse on Fortescue, p. 201.

MORDA'CITY.† *n. s.* [*mordacitus*, Lat. *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be enquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration.
Bacon.

Its [the serpent's] rancorous venom, its keen *mordacity*. *Barrow, Works*, i. 46.

MO'RDICANCY.* *n. s.* [from *mordicant*.] Biting quality.

The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 57.

MO'RDICANT. *adj.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MORE.† *adj.* [mape, Saxon; the comparative of *some or great*. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tooke views the Sax. mope, a heap, as the radical word; supposing the Sax. ma, Engl. *mo*, to be the positive, Sax. mape, Engl. *more*, the comparative, and Sax. mæjt, Engl. *most*, the superlative. But not to say that mope does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that *mo* never occurs in Saxon, but always *ma*; which has been corruptly changed in later times into *mo*, like many other words originally written with *a*. But besides this, the Sax. *ma* is as really a comparative as *mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus, magis*. As an adjective, *mare* properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, *major*; *ma*, superiority in number, as *plures*. This word, even as changed into *mo*, has been always used in the same manner. Dr. Jamieson, in V. MA.]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt.
Shakspeare.

These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty silky ducking observants.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen.* xxxvi. 7.

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod.* v. 9.

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;
Give me *more* love, or *more* disdain. *Carew.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many*.]

He had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in *more*.
Cowley.

3. Greater. Now out of use.

Of India the *more* and the *less*. *Mandeville.*

Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt.
Shakspeare.

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts*, xxvi. 12.

4. Added to some former number.

One *more* citizen to sybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhyming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more*.
Addison.

Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah.
Gen. xxix. 30.

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire.
Dryden, Æn.

As the blood passeth through narrower channel, the redness disappears *more* and *more*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children.
Swift, Miscell.

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more!* Oh, setting sun!
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shaksp.*

MORE. *n. s.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of the examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, should be placed here; but I rather think *the more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

An heroick poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan.
1 *Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end.
Dryden.

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They steer'd their course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen.* viii.

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd; he shall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walsh.*

To MORE.* To make more. Obsolete.

What he will make more, he *moreth*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

MORE.* *n. s.* [Saxon mop, a mountain.]

1. A hill. North. Hence the Staffordshire *morelands* or *morlands*. See MORELAND.

2. A root. [Saxon mopan, baccæ, semina. Somner.] Used in Gloucestershire; as a *moring*-axe is for an axe to grub up the roots of trees. *Grose.*

"Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry scent and hew." Spens. F. Q. vi. vii. 10. In Hughes's edition 'tis spelt *more*. We use the word *mores* in the west of England for *roots*, &c.
Upton, Note on Spenser.

MORE'EN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MORE'L.† *n. s.* [*morille*, French.]

1. A kind of mushroom, as Cotgrave describes it; or rather a kind of fungus, the external part of which is cellular, and resembles a honey-comb. It is a great delicacy at the table, when eaten fresh, and is also preserved and dried for culinary purposes. Gay has well described this vegetable by the title of *spungy*.

Spungy *morels* in strong ragousts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

2. A kind of cherry. [μαυρὸς, Greek, black. Littleton.]

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *n. s.* [moplanb, Saxon; mop, a mountain, and lanb.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

MO'RENESS.* *n. s.* [from *more*.] Greatness, Obsolete. See the third sense of the adjective *more*.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.
Wicliffe, Lett. in Lewis's Life of W. p. 284.

MOREO'VER. *adv.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover he hath left you all his walks. *Shaks.*

He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover.
Shakspeare.

Moreover by them is thy servant warned.
Psal. xix. 11.

MORE'SK.* *adj.* [*moresque*, French, from *Maurus*, Latin.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting; "*moresk* work, fueillage *moresque*." See Cotgrave in V. MORESQUE. It is oftener written *morisco*.

They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

A piece of as good *Morisco* work as any I had yet seen. *Swinburne, Trav.* L. 31.

MO'RGLAY.† *n. s.* A deadly weapon. Ainsworth. *Glaive* and *morte*, French, and *glay môhr*, Erse, a two-handed broad-sword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

A trusty *morglay* in a rusty sheath.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 15.

To MORI'GERATE.* *v. n.* [*morigero*, Latin, from *mores* and *gero*; *morigerare*, Ital.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. This pedantick word is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, and was probably in use. Bacon, we see, considered *morigeration* as a serviceable word. And Dr. Johnson thought fit to give *morigerous*, though without any authority; which, however, is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor in 1656.

MORIGERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*morigeratio*, Lat.] Obedience; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men in fortune.
Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 1.

Courtesy and *morigeration* will gain mightily upon them. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 59.

MORI'GEROUS.† *adj.* [*moriger*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullokar.*

MO'RION. *n. s.* [French.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuiras of proof should be allowed. *Ralegh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumy pride.
Dryden.

MORI'SCO.† } *n. s.* [*morisco*, Spanish, *mo-*
MO'RISK. } *risque*, old French.]

1. The Moorish language.

He, leaping in first of all, set hand to his falchion, and said in *morisco*, Let none of you that are here stir. — The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed.
Shelton, D. Quixote, iv. 14.

2. A dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but sometimes more properly *morice*. *Morisco*, *morisk*, *morice*, seems an easy deduction; though *mores* is also an old word for *Moorish*.

To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foreign exercises of vaulting and dancing the *moriske*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 365.

The lady and her companions, attended with musick and a *morisco-dance* of men.
Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 149.

3. A dancer of the morris or moorish-dance.

I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

Your wit skips a *morisco*.
Marston, What you will, (1607.)

MORI'SCO.* *adj.* Applied to carving and painting. See MORESK.

MO'RKIN.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites this word from Bailey, without etymology or example. The word is old; and agrees with the Swedish *murken*, rotten, from *murkna*, to rot.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance.

Not a wild beast alone, but a sheep, deer, —
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies.
Bp. Hall, Sat.

MO'RLING. } *n. s.* [*mort*, French.] Wool
MO'RTLING. } plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMO.† n. s. [ἡ μορμὼ.] Bugbear; false terrour.

The belief of a judgement day is no panick fear, or melancholy dream: 'tis no trick of politicians, or *mormo* of priests to fright fools and keep the world in awe, but a truth as certain and undoubted as the oracles of truth can make it.
Glanville, Serm. p. 306.

All the rest is phlegmatickly passed over with a "simul, id quod, &c." as only the *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble.
Warburton on Prodigies, p. 80.

MORN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *maurgins;* Icel. *morgen, myrgen;* Sax. mopzen, mepzen, mepien, mepne, mapne, mopne. Mr. H. Tooke derives this substantive from the Goth. *merjan*, Sax. mepꝑan, mỳppan, to spread abroad, to dissipate, to scatter; "*morrow* therefore and *morn* (the former being the past tense of mỳppan, with the addition of the participial termination *en*,) have both the same meaning, viz. *dissipated, dispersed.* And whenever either of those words is used by us, *clouds* or *darkness* are understood; whose *dispersion*, or the time when they are *dispersed*, it expresses. Div. of Purl. ii. 214. Dr. Jamieson views the Gothick *maurgins* as allied to the verb *maurgjan*, to shorten; as the dawn of morning shortens the reign of darkness, or *cuts off* the night. The term is used by Ulph. St. Mark, xiii. 20. he adds, expressly with respect to time: "*gamurgida* thans dagans," he hath *shortened* the days: the days referred to are those of *darkness* in a figurative sense. Mr. Tooke's is the more natural deduction. And thus the Latin *mane* has been traced to the Greek μανὸν, clear, which is from the verb μανόω, to rarify, to make clear. I may further observe the concurrent sentiment of our great poet, in the morning hymn of Adam and Eve:

"If the night
"Have gather'd aught of evil, or
"conceal'd,
"Disperse it, as *now light dispels the*
"*dark.*"]

The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*
Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*.
Prior.

MO'RNING.† *n. s.* [mopzen, Saxon, but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*. Dr. Johnson. — Mỳppenbe is the regular present participle of mỳppan; for which we had formerly *morewende*. The present participial termination *ende* is, in modern English, always converted to *ing*. Hence *morewing, morwing*, and by an easy corruption *morning*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 215. See MORN.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning*'s draught of sack.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
By the second hour in the *morning*
Desire the earl to see me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Morning by *morning* shall it pass over.
Isa. xxviii. 19.
What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning?*
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.
The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*
Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers, she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them.
Law.

MO'RNING. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*
Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hos.* vi. 5.
Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light.
1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.
The twining jessamine and blushing rose,
With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose.
Prior.
All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray.
Pope, Odyss.

MO'RNING-GOWN. *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear,
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near.
Spenser, F. Q.

MORO'CCO.* *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours; the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of *Morocco*. The word is sometimes written like the French term, *marroquin*.

MORO'SE.† *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — This word is not of great age in our language. Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that in the example from Addison. I find it nearly in the Latin form, *morosous*, in 1616; and in 1662, *morose;* employed by the authors for *ungovernable*.]

1. Ungovernable; licentious. Not now in use.

Daily experience either often relapses, or *morosous* desires.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 201.
In this commandment are forbidden all that feeds this sin, [adultery,] or are incentives to it; as luxurious diet; inflaming wines; an idle life; *morose* thoughts, that dwell in the fancy with delight.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catech. (1662,) p. 123.

2. Sour of temper: peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent. *Addison, Spect.*
Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say.
Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

MORO'SELY. *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth.
Gov. of the Tongue.

MORO'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no sourness and *moroseness* mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*
Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*morosité*, Fr. Cotgrave; *morositas*, Latin; from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakspeare*
This *morosity* and sullenness is far from being imitable and laudable.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653,) p. 294.
Some *morosities*
We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs.
Denham.
The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*
Is not a *morosity* and singularity in such things often made a veil and cover of licentiousness in greater things? *Sprat, Serm.* (1677,) p. 16.

MO'RPHEW.† *n. s.* [*morphée*, French; *morphæa*, low Lat. *morfea*, Ital.] A scurf on the face.

We shall then see the shameful wrinkles and foul *morphews* of our soul.
Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.

To MO'RPHEW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with scurf.

And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 5.
The face that was fair, is now distorted and *morphewed*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

MO'RRIS.† } *n. s.* [that is *moorish* or
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } *morisco-dance.*]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*
One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book. 'The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*
The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move.
Milton, Comus.
I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears. *Peacham.*
The vulgar sort [of Persians] delight in *morrice-dancing*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 304.
The dithyrambus was a kind of extatick *morice-dance*. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. 4.
Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes.
Spectator.

2. *Nine mens'* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. It is called also *merils*, and *five-penny morris*. The game is played with stones in England, but in France with pawns or men made on purpose, called *merelles*, which Mr. Tollet thinks "to have been originally *black*, and therefore so termed; as we call a black cherry a *morello*, and a small black cherry a *merry;* perhaps from *Maurus*, a moor, or rather from *morum*, a mulberry."

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens' morris* is filled up with mud.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Nine mens' morrice is a game still played by the shepherds, cowkeepers, &c. in the midland counties, as follows: A figure (of squares, one within another,) is made on the ground by cutting out the turf; and two persons take each nine stones, which they place by turns in the angles, and afterwards move alternately, as at chess or draughts. He who can play three in a straight line may then take off any one of his adversary's, where he pleases, till one, having lost all his men, loses the game. *Alchorne, Note on Shakspeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *n. s.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *à la moresca*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MO'RRIS-PIKE.* *n. s.* [*morris* and *pike.*] A Moorish pike; a formidable weapon used by the Moors.

He that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace, than a *morris-pike*.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*.
Reynard, Deliv. of cert. Christians from the Turks.

MO'RROW.† *n. s.* [See the etymon of MORN. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The morning; the primary meaning.

Upon a *morow* tide. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

Tho when appeared the third *morrow* bright
Upon the waves to spread her trembling light,
An hideous roring far away they heard.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 2.

She's white as *morrow's* milk, or flakes new blown *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 7.

The pale rose her colour lost renews
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver *morrow*.
Fairfax, Tass. xx. 129.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have't with saying, good *morrow*.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

2. The day after the present day.

Thou
Canst pluck night from me but not lend a *morrow*.
Shakspeare.

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*.
Exod. ix. 6.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose days shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis so mighty long e'er it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis so far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old and very dear.
To morrow will I live, the fool does say,
To day itself's too late, the wise liv'd yesterday.
Cowley.

3. *To* MO'RROW. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*: as *to night*: *to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

4. *To morrow* is, sometimes, I think, improperly used as a noun.

Our yesterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And still a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrows* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more.
Cowley.

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified.
Spectator.

MORSE. *n. s.* [*phoca.*] A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brown.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or waltron, called by some the sea-horse.
Woodward on Fossils.

MO'RSEL.† *n. s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat. from *morsus*. Dr. Johnson.—We have the word from the ancient French *morsel* or *morcel.*]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet cam'st thou to a *morsel* of this feast,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane.
Milton, P. L.

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South, Serm.*

He boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled *morsels* in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is prisoner made,
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In *morsels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate, Juv.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth.
Addison.

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels!* *Milton, P. L.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure.
L'Estrange.

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *n. s.* [*morsure*, French; *morsura*, Latin. The act of biting.

MORT.† *n. s.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh, as 'twere
The *mort* o'the deer; oh, that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. [*Morgt*, Icelandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

3. A salmon in the third year of its growth, so called by fishermen in some parts of England.

MO'RTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son amongst my brethren *mortal*
Must give my attendance to.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality.
1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

Heavenly powers, where shall we find such love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime, and just, the unjust to save?
Milton, P. L.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal*: and this happy state
Shalt lose. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full
Of cruelty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe.
Milton, P. L.

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Save in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour.
Pope, Ess. on Man.

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal*; but some more, some less.
Perkins.

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* custom. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; they beseech,
That Moses might report to them his will,
And terrour space. *Milton, P. L.*

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or surest hand, can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South, Serm.*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles, till the sparrow reasoned them into understanding. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight;
And now despairing, cast a mournful look
Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *n. s.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickell.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now,
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

MORTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of *mortality*. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Death.

I beg *mortality*
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy. *Shaksp.*

Gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

4. Frequency of death.

The rise of keeping those accounts, first began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality*. *Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the happiness of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief,
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

To MO'RTALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *mortal.*] To make mortal.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And, when we will, can *mortalize* and make you so again. *A. Brome.*

MO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon, Essays.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR.† *n. s.* [mopcepe, Saxon; *mortarium*, Latin; *mortier*, French.]

1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antique stone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* stand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *n. s.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by masons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to foul the water it is washed in: he also finds fault with masons and bricklayers as committing a great errour in letting their lime slacken and cool before they make up their *mortar*, and also in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they use it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be used.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They had brick for stone, and slime for *morter*. *Gen.* xi. 3.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting sand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTER.* *n. s.* [*mortier*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp.

By that *morter* which that I see brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not far brenne. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iv. 1245.

MO'RTGAGE. *n. s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

The estate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon *mortgages*. *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on some *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He seeks bye-streets, and saves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

To MO'RTGAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 46.

His land *mortgag'd*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 6.

Let men contrive how they disentangle their *mortgaged* souls. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

They make the widows' *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their best manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treasur'd store,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and *mortgag'd* o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

MORTGAGE'E. *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out. *Temple, Miscel.*

MO'RTGAGER. *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] One that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so *mortiferous* a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

These murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poisonous, even in their first spring. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mortification*, Fr.; from *mortify.*]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of flesh, either by opiates, or intense colds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black *mortification*. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise *mortification*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

You see no real *mortification*, or self-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no Christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Christians. *Law.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose the sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison on Italy.*

MO'RTIFIEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *mortified.*] Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty, and humility, which those times required. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 114.

MO'RTIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *mortify*; Fr. *mortificur.*] One who mortifies his passions. *Sherwood.*

To MO'RTIFY.† *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off. *Evelyn*, B. ii. ch. i. § 3.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called mortification, as when quicksilver is *mortified* with tupentine or spittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid spirits. *Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Suppress thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned lust,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust. *Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We *mortify* ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting *mortify'd*, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakspeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported by a smile. *Addison, Guardian.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought? *Addison, Spect.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will *mortify* and become tender sooner; or with

dead flies with water cast upon them, to see whether it will putrify. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.
3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms to all that he hath, watch, and fast, and *mortify*, and live according to the strictest rules of temperance, meekness, and humanity. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *n. s.* [*mortaise, mortoise,* French.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with cavities, as *mortesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise.

'Tis a massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
The walls of spiders' legs are made,
Well *mortis'd* and finely laid. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

2. It seems in the following passage improperly used.

The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a screw launched into the water, the other half was joined by great brass nails *mortised* with lead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MO'RTMAIN.† *n. s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands were allotted since no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenser.*

Either to enliven the pallid deadness of it, [the face,] and to redeem it from *mortmain;* or to pair and match the inequal cheeks to each other. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 62.

Lands in *mortmain* are a dead weight upon commerce. *Warburton, Serm.* 31.

MO'RTPAY. *n. s.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with some statutes conducing thereunto; as the severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *n. s.* [from *mortier de sagesse*, French. Skinner.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MO'RTUARY.† *n. s.* [*mortuaire*, French; *mortuarium*, Latin.]

1. A burial-place. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers. See also the adjective *mortuary.*

Look on thy full table as a *mortuary* of the dispeopled elements; where their slain are huddled up. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 36.

2. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. Harris. — *Mortuaries* are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church. Blackstone.

MO'RTUARY.* *adj.* [*mortuaire*, French.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Near the pyramids and *mortuary* caves.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 323.

MOSA'ICAL.† } *adj.* [*mosaique*, French;
MOSA'ICK. } supposed to be corrupted from *musæus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Mosaick work, the *opus musivum* of the Latins; Gr. Barb. μῶσα, tessella variè picturata; whence μεσάικιον, *musaicum, mosaicum.* V. Meursii Gloss.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The trees were to them [the flowers] a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor.
Sidney, Arcad. b. 1.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaick. *Milton, P. L.*

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *mosaick* pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addison on Italy.*

MOSA'ICAL.* } *adj.* Denoting the writings
MOSA'ICK. } or law of Moses.

For his acquaintance with the *Mosaical* learning, as it is more credible in itself, so I have also better proof. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 188.

The *Mosaick* sacrifices were types (and by both the dispensations of the Law and Gospel declared to be so) of the great vicarious sacrifice of the cross. *Warburton, Div. Reg.* ix. 2.

MO'SCHATEL. *n. s.* [*moschatellina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'SKERED.* *adj.* [*maschel, mascher*, Teut. macula, labes. Our word is also *maskered* in the Craven Dialect. Grose gives this northern word in the form of *moskered.*] Rotten; decayed.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 320.

MOSQUE.† *n. s.* [*mosquée*, French; *moschit*, Turkish. Dr. Johnson. — From the Arab. *masgiad*, a place of worship.] A Mahometan temple.

The very Turks have their *moschs* or places to pray in. *Hallywell, Acc. of Famalism,* (1673,) p. 46.

In this *mosque* we saw several large incense-pots, candlesticks for altars, and other church-furniture, being the spoils of Christian churches at the taking of Cyprus. *Maundrel, Trav.* p. 14.

MOSS.† *n. s.* [*muscus*, Latin; meoꝛ, Sax.; *mossa*, Su. Goth. muscus. Spegel.]

1. A plant.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art: the botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in such cases is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the *moss.* *Miller.*

Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moss* their beds.
Dryden.

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that when shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A morass, or boggy place. [*mossa*, Su. Goth. *mussa*, low Latin.] Still used in the north of England.

In many of the *mosses* of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees. *Evelyn,* 1 ch. xvii. § 2.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *moss*-troopers; that is, thieves and robbers, who, after having committed offences in the borders, do escape through the wastes and *mosses.* *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Ch. II.* c. 22.

To Moss. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.

An oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Will these *moss'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out?
Shakspeare, Timon.

MOSS-GROWN.* *adj.* Covered or overgrown with moss.

The *moss-grown* domes with spiry turrets crown'd. *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.*

The rude and *moss-grown* beech
O'er-canopies the glade. *Gray, Ode* 1.

MO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *mossy.*] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and so doth the *mossiness* of trees. *Bacon.*

MO'SSY. *adj.* [from *moss.*] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young; for that the sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

About the *mossy* brooks and springs,
And all inferiour beauteous things. *Cowley.*

The *mossy* fountains and the sylvan shades
Delight no more. *Pope, Messiah.*

MOST. *adj.* the superlative of *more.* [mæꝛt, Saxon; *meest*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying untruly that *most* is formed from the positive mæpe, having mæppe as the comparative, and mæꝛeꝛt, by contraction mæꝛt, as the superlative. But candour required that this singularity in the Saxon should have been mentioned, that mæpe is used as a positive, *magnus*, and a comparative, *major;* while mæꝛeꝛt is the superlative. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of mæꝛt, which occurs in the simple form of *maists*, M. Goth. from the comparative *maiza.* Dr. Jamieson in V. MA.

And thus Serenius deduces *most*; M. Goth. *maiza*, *maists*; Icel. *meire*, *moire*, *moist*, *most*, major, maximus.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both most and least. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MOST. *adv.* [*maists*, Gothick: mæɾt, Sax.; *meest*, Dutch; *mest*, Danish.]

1. In the greatest degree.

Coward dogs
Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare.*

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.
Dryden, Æn.

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of itself as what is *most* so. *Locke.*

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke on Education.*

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

MOST. [this is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples sent or carried the books of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted.
Addison on the Chr. Religion.

Gravitation not being essential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among those laws which arise from the disposition of bodies, such as *most* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greatest value: in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse flying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many falsities added. *Hayward.*

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Estrange.*

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*.
Bacon.

MOST *an end.** See the twentieth sense of End.

MO'STICK.† *n. s.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. It is certainly a corruption of *maul-stick*.

MO'STLY. *adv.* [from *most*.] For the greastest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *adv.* [*most* and *what*.] For the most part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *mostwhat* conditionate, the Christian grace of hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION. *n. s.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

MOTE. *n. s.* [moꞇ, Saxon; *atomus*, Latin.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did see;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakspeare.*

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MO'TER.* See MOTOR.

MOT.* *n. s.* [French, *mot*.] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. Obsolete.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

Expressing by those several *mots* connexed, that, with those arms of counsel and strength, the Genius was able to extinguish the king's enemies.
B. Jonson, K. James's Entertainment.

Fabius' perpetual golden coat,
Which might have "semper idem" for a *mot*.
Marston, Sat.

MOTE.* *n. s.* [moꞇ ȝemoꞇ, Saxon; *mot*, Icel.; *mote*, Su. Goth.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burgmote*, *folkmote*; which see. See also MOOT-HALL.

MOTE.† [*moet*, Dutch.] Obsolete.

1. Must.

In stede of weping and praieres,
Men *mote* give silver to the poore freres.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

However loth he were his way to slake,
Yet *mote* he algates now abide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Might.

Most ugly shapes,
Such as dame nature self *mote* fear to see,
Or shame, that ever should so foul defects
From her most cunning hand escaped be.
Spenser, F. Q.

Within the postern stood Argantes stout
To rescue her, if ill *mote* her betide.
Fairfax, Tass. iii. 13.

MO'TET.* *n. s.* [Ital. *mottetto*; Fr. *motet*.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn.

Commending this song's delicate air, that *motet's* dainty air. *Brewer, Lingua,* (1657,) iv. 1.

Dr. Aldrich has adapted the music of two of their *motets* to English words.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 115.

MOTH.† *n. s.* [moð, Saxon; from *matha*, Goth. a worm or maggot.] A small insect or worm, which eats cloths and hangings; and afterwards becomes winged.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Every soldier in the wars should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience. *Shakspeare.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot.
Dryden, Juv.

To MOTH-EAT.* v. *a.* [*moth* and *eat*.] To prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment.

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her, [the town of Fettipore,] as at this day she lies prostrate, and is become the object of contempt and pity. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 64.

MOTH-EATEN.* *adj.* Eaten of moths.

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth-eaten*. *Job*, xiii. 28.

The old copy is kept "in archivis," though, perhaps, as it always was, neglected, soiled, and *moth-eaten*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

MO'THEN.* *adj.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names.
Fulke against Allen, (1580,) p. 125.

MO'THER.† *n. s.* [moðop, Sax.; *moder*, Icel.; Su. Goth, and Dan.; *moeder*, Dutch; *mader*, Persian; *mater*, Lat.; μητηρ, Dor.; ματηρ, Gr.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Come sit down every *mother's* son,
And rehearse your parts. *Shakspeare.*

I had not so much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakspeare.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country, occasion a great affinity in the popular diseases.
Arbuthnot on Air.

The strongest branch leave for a standard, cutting off the rest close to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women. Dr. Johnson.—But this was not a general supposition. See the commentators on Shakspeare's King Lear. This word was also written *moother*.

Lear. O, how this *mother* swells up tow'rd my heart! *Shakspeare.*

Melancthon will have it [melancholy] as common to men, as the *mother* to women, upon some grievous trouble, passion, dislike, or discontent.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 177.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother*; forasmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.

I will about it straight;
No longer staying, but to give the *mother*
Notice of my affair. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

7. [*Moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will cast up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks.
Dryden.

8. [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Teut.] A young girl. See MAUTHER, and MODDER.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

Mo'THER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art
Could work he put in proof. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Where did you study all this goodly speech?
— It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shaksp.*

Boccace lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

To Mo'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

To Mo'THER.* *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter.

The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mother'd* another body's child. *Howel, Hist. of Eng.* p. 170.

MOT'HER *in law. n. s.* [*mother* and *law.*] The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to set at variance the daughter in law against the *mother in law.* *St. Matt.* x. 35.

MOTHER *of pearl.* A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory sheath, ycarv'd with curious slights,
Whose hilt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewill.*

MOTHER *of thyme. n. s.* [*serpyllum*, Lat.] It hath trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

Mo'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

Mo'THERING.* *adj.* To go a *mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons, in the times of popery, visiting their *mother-church* on that day, and making their offerings at the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of *midlenting.*

I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering;*
So that, when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 278.

Mo'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless.*
Waller, Sp. to the H. of Commons.

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'THERLY.† *adj.* [Saxon, moðeplic.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young. *Ralegh.*

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers. *Addison, Spect.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

Mo'THERWORT. *n. s.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *n. s.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mo'THWORT. *n. s.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

Mo'THY. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

MO'TION.† *n. s.* [*motion*, French; *motio*, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed to *rest.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

The sedentary Earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion.*

3. Animal life and action.

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

The soul
O'er ministerial members does preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and every *motion* guide.
Blackmore.

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form.
Milton, P. L.

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood so well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* grac'd.
Waller.

5. Change of posture; action.

By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung.
Milton, P. L.

Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes.
Milton, P. L.

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean,
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Ralegh.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool.
Dryden.

10. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you with me?
— Your father and my uncle have made *motions;* if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakspeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
— Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.*
Shakspeare.

12. [In old language.] A puppet show; a puppet, and in a sense of contempt.

He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land and living lies. *Shakspeare.*

I would dance at may-poles, and make syllabubs; as a country-gentlewoman, keep a good house, and come up to term to see *motions.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

If he be that *motion*, that you tell me of,
And make no more noise, I shall entertain him.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. *Marmion, Antiquary.*

To Mo'TION.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

I want friends to *motion* such a matter.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 576.

Sir, the thing
(But that I would not seem to counsel you)
I should have *motion'd* to you at the first.
B. Jonson, Fox.

Thou, that, after the impetuous rage of five bloody mundations, — when we were quite breathless of thy free grace, didst *motion* peace and terms of covenant with us.
Milton, Of Reform. B. 2.

To Mo'TION.* *v. n.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans.

Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ'd,
How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath assign'd us. *Milton, P. L.*

Mo'TIONER.* *n. s.* [from *motion.*] A mover. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

Mo'TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless.* *Milton, Comus.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless.*
Dryden, Aurengz.

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain.
Blackmore.

Mo'TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus.* Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the

strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals. *Bentley.*

Mo'tive.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *motive*, cause.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or Scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his Son to suffer for us? *Addison.*

The *motive* for continuing in the same state is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness. *Locke.*

2. Mover. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Mo'tley.† *adj.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*; perhaps from *mothlike*, coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden-*moth*. Dr. Johnson. — But we are to remember that *medley* was anciently applied in the present sense of *mixed colour*; which renders the corruption of *motley* more probable. See Motley. Lydgate has "floures of sundry *motles*," i. e. colours.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.
Dryden.

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile. *Dryden, Pers.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Mo'tor.† *n. s.* [*moteur*, French; from *moveo*, Lat.] A mover.

Tell motion it is worse than mad, whose *motor's* not Almightie. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. Q. 2. b.

Where there is no adulterous intent or evil thought in the heart; whose prime *moter* and spring (as to its end and purpose) being set true to the measure of God's will, the outward wheels, motions, and indications cannot go amiss.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 41.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Mo'tory. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mo'tto. *n. s.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die. *L'Estrange.*

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors; for covetousness and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign, *Inservi Deo & lætare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To* Mouch. See *To* Mounch.

Mo'vable.† *adj.* [from *move*. Old French *movable*. Some write this word *moveable*, and its derivatives *moveableness*, *moveably*; but there is no necessity for retaining the *e*, any more than in *improvable*, or *immovable*, where Dr. Johnson indeed omits it; and it is indeed now usually omitted.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *movable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *movable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtile, and is consequently *movable* more easily. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most *movable* rivers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Holder.*

Mo'vables. *n. s.* pl. [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immovable possessions: as, lands or houses.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *movables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd.
Shakspeare.

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a *movable*.
— Why, what's a *movable?*
— A join'd stool. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Surveys rich *movables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still so buy.
Dryden.

Mo'vableness.† *n. s.* [from *movable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

Du Moulin took his errour, at leastwise touching the *moveableness* of the poles of the equator, from Joseph Scaliger. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 92.

Mo'vably. *adv.* [from *movable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*

***To* Move.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God. *Psal.* lxviii.

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 1.

2. To give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite;
My motions in him; longer than they *move*,
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton, P. L.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable. *Locke.*

3. To propose; to recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects.
Hayward, Edw. VI.

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their suits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Grittus offered the Transylvanians money; but minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expence with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of sense the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do.
South, Serm.

When she saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden, Æn.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love.
Dryden, Æn.

What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love?
Dryden.

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will.
Shakspeare, K. John.

It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts against us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be *mov'd* to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden, Pers.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to *move* pity or terrour, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classicks.*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid *move*
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground
And hear the sentence of your *moved* prince.
Shakspeare.

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth*, i. 19.

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton, P. L.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heaven *move* or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*

The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though it do *move* in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat.
Milton, P. L.

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a *moving* grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryd.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move* up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goddess *moves*
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves.
Pope, Odyss.

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, *move*, and have our being.
Acts, xvii. 28.

Every *moving* thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Gen.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood.
Milton, P. L.

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation.
Esth. v. 9.

MOVE. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man, alas! no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

MO'VELESS. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveless* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r.
Pope, Iliad.

MO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity.
Pope, Ess. on Homer.

Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind? *Pope.*

MO'VENT. *adj.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving.

If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MO'VENT. *n. s.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MO'VER. *n. s.* [from *move*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal *mover* of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch! *Shaksp.*

The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first *mover*, you
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Waller.*

So orbs from the first *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

MOUGH.* } *n. s.* [Saxon, moȝðe.] A
MOUGHT. } moth.

Your clothis ben eten of *moughtis*
Wiclif, St. James, v.

Ne *mough* after bite it.
P. Ploughman, fol. 67. b.

MOUGHT.† Used for *might*. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — It is the pret. of the old verb *mowe*, now converted into *may*.

Godfrido this both heard, and saw, and knew,
Yet nould with death them chastise, though he *mought*. *Fairfax, Tass.* xiii. 70.

MO'VING.* *n. s.* [from *move*.] Motive; impulse.

Represent the first *movings* of the heart towards any forbidden object, as unlawful in themselves, and destructive in their consequence.
South, Serm. vi. 162.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *move*.] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter,
The *moving* prayer of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant.
Blackmore.

MO'VINGLY. *adj.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

I would have had them write more *movingly*.
Shakspeare.

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk.
Addison, Cato.

MO'VINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *moving*.] Power to affect the passions.

There is a strange *movingness*, and, if the epithet be not too bold, a kind of heavenly magick to be found in some passages of the Scripture, which is to be found no where else.
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 242.

MOULD.† *n. s.* [*moegel*, Swedish. Dr. Johnson. — From *mouiller*, Fr. to wet or moisten; *mouillé*, anglicised, becoming *mouilled*, *mouill'd*, *mould*. Mr. H. Tooke. — Skinner had proposed a similar derivation; *softness*, he says, being the occasion of *mould*. Menage derives *mouiller* from the Lat. *molliare*, to soften.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Moss is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction: for all putrefaction; if it dissolve not in arefaction, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould*. *Mortimer.*

A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watts.*

2. M. Goth. *muld*; Icel. *mold*; Saxon, molð.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

Those *moulds* that are of a bright chesnut or hazelly colour are accounted the best; next to that, the dark grey and russet *moulds* are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but goss, furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and clay. *Miller.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold.
Sandys, Paraph.

The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,
One common mass compos'd the *mould* of man.
Dryden.

Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my weak sex.
Addison, Cato.

4. [Span. *molde*; Fr. *moule*.] The matrix in which any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker.*

A dangerous precedent were left for the casting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker.*

French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better *mould*. *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden.*

Here in fit *moulds* to Indian nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

5. Cast; form.

No mates for you
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*. *Shakspeare.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould*, and making, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age, and having a great office, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could
Preserve from death's hand this their heavenly *mould*. *Carew.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or substance, how endu'd, and what their power,
And where their weakness. *Milton, P. L.*

So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould*. *Waller.*

From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a lass of London *mould*. *Prior.*

6. The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by Shakspeare.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of use. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

8. A spot: as, an iron-*mould*. [Goth. *malo*, rust; Saxon, mal, a spot.] More correctly, and anciently, *mole*.

Thy best cote, Hankin,
Hath many *moles* and spottes.
P. Ploughman, fol. 65.

To MOULD.† *v. n.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson. — Saxon. Mr. Tyrwhitt. — Certainly allied to *molen*, vetus Fland. *cariem contrahere*. Kilian. The same with *meluwen*, Teut. to be worm-eaten, from *meluwe*, a little worm; whence *multen*, Su. rotten, putrified. But see the deduction from the Fr. *mouiller*, by Mr. Tooke; and it must be observed, our word was at first written *moule*, and *mowle*.] To contract concreted matter; to gather moult; to rot; to breed worms; to putrify.

Let us not *moulen* thus in idleness.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Prol.

For feare of worme-eatyng, *mowlynge*, or stynking. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. ii. sign. O. 1.

When the host reserved beginneth to *mowl* or putrifie, and should ingender wormes, then an other substance succeedeth it.
Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 400.

Pureness cannot *moule*, nor sweetness cannot be sour.
Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 401.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD.† *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Shall never chest *bymolen* it, ne mough after byte it. *P. Ploughman, Vis.* fol. 71.

The gylt of man with rust of synne *ymouled*.
Lydgate, Lyfe of our Lady, B. 2.

Sour wyne, and *mowled* bread.
Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 299.

Very coarse, hoary, *moulded* bread the soldiers thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better provision.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

To MOULD.† *v. a.* [*mouler*, French.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are *moulded*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;
Why this was *moulded* on a poringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakspeare.*

The king had taken such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a master-piece, and to *mould* him platonically to his own idea.
Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton, P. L.*

He forgeth and *moulderh* metals, and builds houses. *Hole.*

By education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold.
Pope, Dunciad.

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he stole
The fire that forms a manly soul;
Then, to compleat it every way,
He *moulded* it with female clay. *Swift, Miscell.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were *moulded* into the form of some fiction or fable like those of Æsop. *Watts.*

2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ULDABLE. *adj.* [from *mould*.] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MO'ULDER.† *n. s.* [from *mould*.] One who moulds.

We are against those unthinking, overbearing people, who, in these odd times, under that pretence, [freedom of thought,] set up for reformers, and new *molders* of the constitution.
Bp. Berkeley, Disc. Addr. to Magistrates.

To MO'ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemies army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatsoever *moulders*, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again. *Burnet.*

Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To them by smiling Jove 'twas given,
Great William's glories to recal,
When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall.
Prior.

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn.
Addison, Spect.

To MO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *moldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake.
Addison on Italy.

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some felt the silent stroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some hostile fury. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS. *n. s.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy.

Flesh, fish, and plants, after a *mouldiness*, rottenness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MO'ULDING. *n. s.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work.
Moxon.

MO'ULDWARP. *n. s.* [molb, and peoppan, Saxon. This is, I believe, the proper and original name of the *talpa*: a *mouldwarp* is a creature that *turns mould*. The word is still retained, though sometimes pronounced *mouldywarp*.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie.
Spenser.

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unsavoury damps distemper their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*.
Walton, Angler.

MO'ULDY. *adj.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy*?
— Yea.
— 'Tis the more time thou wert used.
— Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack use. Well said, Sir John.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT.† *v. n.* [*muyten*, Teut. Thus our own word at first was *mout* or *mowt*; from *muto*, Latin, to change. "To *mowten* as fowlis, plumeo." Prompt. Parv.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the wide whole world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings.
Garth.

MOUN.* May; must. See MOWE.

To MOUNCH.† } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much.
To MAUNCH. } Ainsworth. This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. Macbean, and Dr. Johnson.—It may be from the French *macher*, or *mascher*, to chew; obvious at least in *mouch*, as this word was also written; and as it is yet in some places pronounced. Or from the Su. Goth. *mumsa*, ægrè cibum masticare. But perhaps they are all to be referred to the Latin, *mando*, to eat. See MOUTH.] To chew; to masticate.

Some of them would *mouche* their meate alone.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. i. 915.

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*, and *mouncht*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

MOUND.† *n. s.* [munbian, Saxon, to defend. Dr. Johnson.—Goth. *mund*; Sueth. *mynd*, tutela; Icel. *mynda*, tueri; *mund*, manus. Serenius.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.

His broad branches, laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound*.
Spenser, F. Q.

The sea's a thief whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd.
Milton, P. L.

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandished in their faces. *South, Serm.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*.
Dryden.

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys;
We will muster nature's dainties.
Drayton, Muses Elysium, (1630.)

A spacious city stood with firmest walls
Sure *mounded*. *Philips, Cider*, B. i.

MOUNT.† *n. s.* [munt, Saxon; *mont*, Fr.; *mons*, Latin.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*.
Gen. xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure, a bank. Now obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT.† *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job*, iii. 27.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory.
Shakspeare.

A base ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar.
Shakspeare.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky.
Cowley.

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to *mount* over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun, not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them they are of necessity to fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job*, xx. 6.

3. To get on horseback.

He was readie to his steede to *mount*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 16.

4. [For *amount*.] To attain in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*.
Pope.

To MOUNT.† *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shakspeare.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye.
Shakspeare.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to *mount* herself by. *Ralegh.*

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms once our own?
Dryden.

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses in high stables fed,
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden, Æn.*

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew, Cos. Sac.*

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *guard*. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

Is not "statio" properly a military term, signifying a soldier's being upon his duty, or (as we now say in England) *mounting the guard*?
Harris on the 53 Ch. of Isaiah, (2d ed. 1739,) p. 225.

6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon*. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTABLE.* *adj.* [from *mount*; French, *montable*.] That may be ascended.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. s.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain,
As kept him o'the *mountain*, and us on the plain.
Ralegh.

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high *mountain* fix'd.
Milton, P. L.

From Acmon's hands a rolling stone there came,
So large, it half deserv'd a *mountain's* name.
Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swelled? I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakspeare.*

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shaksp.*

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

MOUNTAINE'ER.† } *n. s.* [from *mountain*.
MO'UNTAINER. } This word is certainly written *mountainer*, as well as *mountaineer*, though Dr. Johnson notices only the latter. Nor has Bentley written it *mountaineer*, as Dr. Johnson exhibits the word in the example from his Sermons; but *mountainer*. *Mountainer* also is in the old dictionary of Sherwood.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

Amiternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers* that from Severus came.
Dryden, Æn.

A few *mountainers* may escape, enough to continue human race; and yet being illiterate rusticks (as *mountainers* always are) they can preserve no memoirs of former times.
Bentley, Serm. (ed. 1724,) p. 108.

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick.

Yield, rustick *mountaineer*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

No savage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton, Comus.*

Through all Turkie, especially in places desert, there are many *mountainers*, or outlaws, like the wild Irish, who live upon spoil.
Blunt, Voyage into the Levant, (1650,) p. 24.

MO'UNTAINET. *n. s.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
Mountainous errour would be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakspeare.*

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;
Whose towering strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon, Essays.*

Mo'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. *Brerewood.*

Mo'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. s.* [*oreosolinum*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. s.* [*chamærhododendron*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'UNTANT. *adj.* [*montant*, French.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shaksp. Timon.*

MO'UNTEBANK.† *n. s.* [*monta in banco*, Ital. Florio, 1598. To the etymology, viz. *mounting on a bank*, our old writers thus allude: "Fellows to *mount a bank:* — the Italian *mountebanks.*" B. Jonson, Fox. "The paltriest mime that ever *mounted upon bank.*" Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

She, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The sores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage.
Dryden.

It looks like a *mountebank* to boast infallible cures. *Baker.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

There are *mountebanks*, and smatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To Mo'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Mo'UNTEBANKERY.* *n. s.* [from *mountebank.*] Boastful and false pretence; quackery.

Mere empirical state-*mountebankery*.
Hammond, Works, iv. 509.

Mo'UNTENAUNCE. *n. s.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenaunce*
Retir'd their steeds, to runne in even race.
Spenser, F. Q.

Mo'UNTER. *n. s.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant *mounters*.
Drayton, Nymphid.

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters*. *Swift.*

Mo'UNTING.* *n. s.* [from *mount.*]

1. Ascent.

From this the beholder descending many steps, was afterwards conveyed again by several *mountings* to various entertainments of h: scent and sight. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. Ornament; embellishment.

Mo'UNTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *mounting.*] By ascent.

I leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massinger, Old Law.

Mo'UNTY. *n. s.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

To MOURN.† *v. n.* [*mournan*, Goth. munnan, Sax. *morner*, old French.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Genesis.*

My vineyard being desolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jer.* xii.

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and *mourn* at the absence thereof. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Next came one,
Who *mourn'd* in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakspeare.*

Friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year;
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet show. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief.

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. *2 Sam.* xiv. 2.

Publish it that she is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* ostentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

To MOURN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons; till gently rear'd
By the angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once.
Milton, P. L.

The muse that *mourns* him now his happy triumph sung. *Dryden.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato.

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love lorn nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well.
Milton, Comus.

MOURNE. *n. s.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*

Mo'URNER. *n. s.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.
— Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Because they have been still my adversaries.
Shakspeare.

To cure thy woe she shews thy fame;
Lest the great *mourner* should forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

From noise and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the sick, and with the *mourner* wept.
Harte.

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his son;
Before his face his wife and brother burn.
Dryden.

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh, and builder oak were there.
Dryden.

Mo'URNFUL. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shaksp.*

The winds within the quivering branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* musick made.
Dryden.

2. Causing sorrow.

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
The treacherous manner of his *mournful* death.
Shakspeare.

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shaksp.*

On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Beat the drum, that it speak *mournfully*.
Shakspeare.

Mo'URNFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *mournful.*]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

Mo'URNING.† *n. s.* [Sax. munnung.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the beginning of sorrows and great *mournings*.
2 Esdr. xvi. 18.

2. The dress of sorrow.

They through the master-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden.

Mo'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE.† plural *mice*. *n. s.* [mur, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.]

1. The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat. *Shaksp.*

Where *mice* and rats devour poetick bread,
And with heroick verse luxuriously were fed.
Dryden.

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice*.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

2. Formerly a word of endearment.

Then part they all; each one unto their house;
And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past
From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*,
Would say with me, at twelve o'clock at night,
It was a party, trust me, worth the sight.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

Let the bloat king —
Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

3. A term applied to part of a leg of beef; the *mouse*-buttock. [*muys*, Teut. a fleshy part.]

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shakspeare.

2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, sly; insidious, or predatory; rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To MOUSE.* *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse.

Well *moused*, lion!
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

It had been worse to have been prisoner
To such a beast; who, though he doth not bear
A mouse's heart, might have *mouz'd* me.
Fanshaw, Past. Fid. (ed. 1676,) p. 115.

MOUSE-EAR.† *n. s.* [*myosotis*, Latin; muſ-ere, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

To him that hath a flux, of shepherds-purse he gives,
And *mouse-ear* unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

MO'USEHAWK.* *n. s.* [muſ-haſuc, Sax.] A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE-HUNT.† *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hunt.*] Mouser; a kind of weasel.

You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The ferrets and *mouse-hunts* of an index.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

MOUSE-HOLE. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouse only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a *mouse-hole:* the last man ever speaks the best reason.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stilling fleet.*

MO'USER. *n. s.* [from *mouse.*] One that catches mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a *mouser* still.
L'Estrange.

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.* *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

MO'USETAIL. *n. s.* [*myosura.*] An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *trap.*] A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to conclude, in their principles are not simply mechanical, although a *mouse-trap*, or Achitas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam's own hand the *mouse-trap* baited.
Prior.

MOUTH.† *n. s.* [muð, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—*Munth*, Goth. the mouth; whence the Sax. muð, sinking as in some other words the *n.* The German is *mund.* And the word has long since been derived from the Lat. *mando*, to eat. Mr. Tooke has given *matjith*, that which eateth, from *matjan* metian, to eat, as the root. Wachter prefers *meinen*, to express meaning, the more noble office of the mouth, as the original. We have the vulgar expression *muns* for *mouth*; and in Scotland it is *munds.*]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Gen.* viii. 11.

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have consisted with a soul. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a bason of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with these *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shakspeare.*

Either our history shall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless *mouth*,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Call the damsel, and inquire at her *mouth.*
Gen. xxiv. 57.

Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the first four days, and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it.
Locke.

There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South, Serm.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden.

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee.
Addison.

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths.*

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back.
Shakspeare.

Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Isa.* lvii. 4.

Why they should keep running asses at Coleshill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire, more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*

7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth.* *L'Estrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verse indite;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden, Pers.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate.
Addison.

To MOUTH.† *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er.
Dryden.

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean.
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean.
Tusser, Husb.

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feasts *mouthing* the flesh of men.
Shakspeare.

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; first *mouth'd* to be last swallowed.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown.*

5. To insult; to attack with reproachful language.

If death was nothing, and nought after death;
If when men died, at once they ceas'd to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung; then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens.
Blair, The Grave.

MO'UTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth.*]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims;
Pope.

2. In composition, foul-*mouthed* or contumelious; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit. And see mealy-*mouthed.*

MOUTH-FRIEND. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends:* smoke and luke-warm water
Is your perfection. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *full.*]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a mouthful of sweet country air.
Dryden, Juv.

MOUTH-HONOUR. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.
Shakspeare.

MO'UTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

MO'UTHPIECE.* *n. s.* [*mouth* and *piece.*]

1. The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instruments, to which the mouth is applied; and which is taken off from the instrument when not blown.

2. In colloquial language, one who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design: as, he was the *mouthpiece* of the meeting.

MOW.† *n. s.* [mope, Sax. a heap.] A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in *mow*; when heaped together in a field, in *rick.*

Learne skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow.*
Tusser, Husb.

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our passion knew.
Gay.

Beans when moist give in the *mow.*
Mortimer, Husb.

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay *mows.* *Mortimer.*

To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a *mow*, is pronounced as *now*; *mow*, to *cut*, as *mo.*]

1. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown.*
Spenser.

The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspar'd.
Milton, P. L.

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage poll'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field.
Dryden, All for Love.

Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden, Æn.*

To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims;
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow.
Waller.

MOW. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *mouth: moué*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mows* at me.
Psal. xxxv. 15. *Com. Pr.*

Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Those that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakspeare.*

To Mow.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.

Make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.
Parfre, Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometimes like apes, that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

House it not green, lest it *mowburn.*
Mortimer, Husb.

MOWE.* MOWEN. MOUN. } *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. *mought.* See MAY.

1. To be able.

Many seken to entre, and they schulen not *mowe.*
Wicliffe, St. Luke, xiii.

Whethir faith schal *mowe* save him?
Wicliffe, James, ii.

Which thou shalt not *mowe* suffer.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

2. Must. So *mun* is used to this day in the north of England: "I *mun* go."

As long tyme as they han the spouse with them, they *moun* not faste. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, ii.

3. May.

We *mowen* not, although we had it sworne.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Prol.

We *moun* wel maken chere.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

MO'WER. *n. s.* [from *mow*; sounded as *mo-er.*] One who cuts with a scythe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where medow is grown.
Tusser.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath.
Shakspeare.

All else cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*,
A field of thistles. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

MO'WING.* *n. s.* [from the verbs.]

1. The act of cutting with a scythe.

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings.* *Amos*, vii. 1.

2. Grimace; mockery. *Sherwood.*

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that will run round in the mouth. *Ascham.*

3. Ability.

Without whiche *mowyng* the wretched wyl shoulde languishe without effecte.
Chaucer, Boeth. iv. pr. 4.

MO'XA. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *n. s.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and betake themselves to *moyles*; a beast which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

MUCH.† *adj.* [Su. Goth. *myeken*, great, much; Icel. *miok*, *mikit*, much. Hence the Span. *mucho*, as well as our *much.* Dr. Jamieson in V. MYCHE, the Scottish form of *much.* We had formerly the substantive *michel*, apparently in the sense of magnitude, size; "of one *michel* and might." Vis. of P. Pl. fol. 89. b. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in V. MOKEL.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: opposed to *little.*

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut.* xxiv. 38.

I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with much ado. *Swift, Dir. to Servants.*

2. Many in number: opposed to *few.*

Let us know,
If 't will tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

MUCH. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far: before some word of comparison.

Isaac, thou art *much* mightier than we.
Gen. xxvi. 16.

Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not *much* rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb.* xii. 9.

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, *much* more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven.
Heb. xii. 25.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done or occasioned, or rejoice
Much more, that *much* more good thereof shall spring. *Milton, P. L.*

Patron or intercessor none appear'd,
Much less that durst upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they published it. *St. Mark*, vii. 36.

There is, said Michael, if thou well observe,
The rule of not too *much*, by temperance taught.
Milton, P. L.

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much*, bent rather how I may be quit
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge.
Milton, P. L.

So spake, so wish'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subscrib'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,
Yet not so *much* but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel.
Dryden.

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your *much*-lov'd fleet shall soon
Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* follow'd.
Baker on Learning.

Oh *much* experienc'd man! *Pope, Odyss.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, much enduring man.
Pope, Odyss.

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think *much*, speak little, and in speaking, sigh.
Dryden.

Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions.
Temple.

MUCH. *n. s.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: opposed to *a little.*

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Num.* xvi. 3.

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive.
Dryden, Iliad.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

The fate of love is such,
That still it sees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*
Much suffering heroes next their honours claim;
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope, Temple of Fame.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.

Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies.
Milton, P. L.

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate.
Dryden.

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there remained not so *much* as one. *Exod.* xiv. 28.

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt need. 2 *Chron.* ii. 16.

The matter of the universe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance, or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had past before that time.
Tillotson.

5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from a more streight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which she allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou camest first,
Thou stroak'd'st, and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

MUCH *at one.* Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's power.
Dryden.

MUCH is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive: when it is joined with a passive, as *much loved*, it seems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as *much enduring*, it may be more properly considered as a noun.

MU'CHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle.* [mỳcel, Saxon.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might.
Spenser, F. Q.

MU'CHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *much.*] Quantity. It is sometimes, in low language, used for quality: "much of a *muchness*," i. e. much of the same kind.

This sluggish humour is condemned long ago for a misspender of time. And surely it is not alone very dangerous, in regard to the quantity and *muchness* of time which it filcheth; but also in regard of the quality and goodness: for it ordinarily feeds gluttonously on the very fat of time; it eats the very flower of the day; and consumes the first fruits of our hours, even the morning season.
Whateley, Redemption of Time, (1634,) p. 20.

MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as in the first imaginant. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of them, is *muchwhat* as follows.
More, Ant. against Atheism.

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury.*

MU'CID. *adj.* [*mucidus*, Latin; *mucre*, Fr.] Slimy; musty.

MU'CIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *n. s.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus seed move with a broom, that the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage*, for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation.
Ray on Creation.

MUCILA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin.
Grew, Cosmol. Sac.

MUCILA'GINOUS *glands.*

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner milliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK.† *n. s.* [meox, Saxon; *mock*, Su. Goth. fimus.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground.
Tusser.

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*.
Glanville, Apology.

There are, who
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fattening *muck*
Besmear the roots. *Phillips.*

Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser. The word may be rather intended simply for a heap, from the Saxon, mucz.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abase the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Your gathering sires so long heap *muck* together,
That their kind sons, to rid them of their care,
Wish them in heaven. *Beaum & Fl. Span. Curate.*

A huge mass of treasure — the fatal *muck*
We quarrell'd for. *Beaum. & Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

3. *To run a* MUCK, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly, and attack all that we meet. Dr. Johnson. — Tavernier says, certain Java lords, on a particular occasion, called the English traitors, and drawing their poisoned daggers cried *a mocca* upon the English! killing a great number of them, before they had time to put themselves in a posture of defence. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 202. Again he tells us, that a Bantamois, newly come from Mecca, was upon the design of *moqua*; that is, in their language, when the rascality of the Mahometans return from Mecca, they presently take their axe in their hand, which is a kind of poniard, the blade whereof is half poisoned, with which they run through the streets, and kill all those which are not of the Mahometan law, till they be killed themselves. Ibid. p. 199. Rev. Mr. Pegge, Gent. Mag. vol. xxxviii. p. 283. — The inhabitants of the islands to the eastward of Bengal, such as Sumatra, Burneo, Banco, and the coast of Malay, are very famous for cock-fighting, in which they carry gaming to a much greater excess than the customs of Europe can admit. They stake first their property; and when by repeated losses all their money and effects are gone, they stake their wives and children. If fortune still frowns, so that nothing is left, the losing gamester begins to chew or eat what is called bang, which I imagine to be the same as opium; when it begins to operate, he disfigures himself and furnishes himself with such weapons as he can get, the more deadly, the fitter for his purpose; and the effect of the opium increasing, he at length becomes mad. This madness is of the furious kind; and when it it seizes him, he rushes forth, and kills whatever comes in his way, whether man or beast, friend or foe; and commits every outrage which may be expected from a man in such circumstances. This is what the Indians call *a-muck*. Gent. Mag. vol. xl. p. 564. — *A-mocca*, or *a-muck*, (for so the word should be written,) is used in the Malay language, adverbially, as one word, and signifies, if we may so write, *killingly*. "He runs *a-muck*, i. e. he runs with a savage intent to kill whomsoever he

meets." Malone, Dryden's Prose-Works, Add. and Emend. p. 155.]

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope, Hor.*

MUCK.* *adj.* Moist; wet; Lincolnshire. Grose.

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tusser.*

MU'CKENDER.† *n. s.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spanish; *muccinium*, low Lat. Dr. Johnson. — It is, in some places, called *muckinger;* and in Barret's old dictionary *mucketer*. The root is the Lat. *mucus;* old French *mouc*, whence *moucadou*, an old word for *mouchoir*.] A handkerchief.

Be of good comfort; take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*
For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the slabberings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*

To MU'CKER.† *v. a.* [from *muck*, a heap; mucz, Sax. *mucchiare*, Ital. to heap up; *mocka*, Icel.] To hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by Chaucer, and still retained in conversation.

That gold, and that money, shineth, and yeveth better renowne to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that *muckeren* it.
Chaucer, Boeth. ii. pr. 5.

Pense that he can *muckre* and ketche.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 1381.

MU'CKERER.† *n. s.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers; a miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated.
Chaucer, Boeth. ii. pr. 5.

MU'CKHEAP.† *n. s.* [*muck* and *heap*.] A dunghill.

A very midden or *muckheap* of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Roman church.
Favour, Antiq. Triumph. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 518.

MU'CKHILL.† *n. s.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Euclio — as he went from home, seeing a crow scrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 116.

Hitherto amongst you I have liv'd,
Like an unsavoury *muck-hill* to myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

MU'CKINGER.† See MUCKENDER.

MU'CKMIDDEN.* *n. s.* [*muck* and *midden*.] A dunghill. Used in the north of England. See MIDDEN.

MU'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

MU'CKLE. *adj.* [mỹcel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *n. s.* [*muck* and *sweat:* in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM. *n. s.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miser; a curmudgeon.

Worms suit all conditions;
Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians. *Swift, Miscel.*

MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales.
Cheyne, Philos. Principles.

MU'COUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO. n. s. [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart, inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MU'CRONATED. *adj.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point.
Woodward.

MU'CULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. n. s. [Latin.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands.
Quincy.

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

MUD.† *n. s.* [*moder*, German; *modd*, Su. Goth. cœnum.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*.
As I am clear from treason. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current.
Arbuthnot.

A fountain in a darksome wood,
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*.
Addison.

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my son lies. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries.
Glanville, Scepsis.

MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *n. s.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink.
L'Estrange.

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddled* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled;* they carried me from tavern to tavern.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley, Serm.*

To MU'DDLE.* *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state.

He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift.*

His summum bonum is *muddling* in parchments. *Greville.*

MU'DDLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A confused or turbid state: a vulgar expression.

MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty.
Shakspeare.

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakspeare.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring
From such a *muddy* and polluted spring?
Sandys, Paraph.

I strove in vain the infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Roscommon.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown.
Dryden.

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters, after whom they creep.
Dryden.

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beheld'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.
Shakspeare.

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore.
Dryden.

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferiour station seeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull;

Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Yet, I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people *muddied*,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakspeare.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MU'DDY-HEADED.* *adj.* [*muddy* and *head.*] Having a cloudy understanding.

Many boys are *muddy-headed*, till they be clarified with age; and such afterwards prove the best. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 100.

MU'DSUCKER. *n. s.* [*mud* and *suck.*] A sea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Derham.*

MU'DWALL. *n. s.* [*mud* and *wall.*]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. [*Apiaster.*] A bird so called. *Ainsworth.*

MU'DWALLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mud-wall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Present a turkey, or a hen,
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUE.† *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.]

1. To moult; to change feathers; to change. See *To* MEW.

Their nakedness with sackcloth let them hide,
And *mue* the vestments of their silken pride.
Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) H. 3.

2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*, though *mue* should seem to be the orthography. [*muir*, old French; *muhen*, Germ.; *mugio*, Lat.]

MUFF. *n. s.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff?* *Suckling.*

The lady of the spotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Locke.*

MU'FFIN.* *n. s.* A kind of light cake.

To MU'FFLE.† *v. a.* [from *mouffle*, French; a winter glove. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the old French *mufle*, "la partie inférieure de la tête de quelques animaux." Lacombe. "*Mufle*, snout or *muzzle*." Cotgrave. The original meaning is to conceal part of the face; not to cover from the weather, as Dr. Johnson has given it; nor is there any occasion for his second distinction of *to blindfold*; most of the examples under which belong to the first.]

1. To conceal part or the whole of the face; "to *muffle* the mouth." *Barret.*

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill.
Shakspeare.

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*. *Skakspeare, All's Well.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the fore-runner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes.
Dryden.

His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
His ruins prove him a religious house.
Cleaveland.

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment.
Addison.

2. To wrap; to cover.

Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloke,
Like an old druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

3. To conceal; to involve; to wrap up.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man.
Sandys. Paraph.

Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in mists and darkness.
Glanville, Scepsis.

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

One, *muffled* up in the infallibility of his sect, will not enter into a debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To MU'FFLE.† *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch. The true word is *maffle*; which is still in use. See *To* MAFFLE.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER.† *n. s.* [from *muffle.*]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe these vapours. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dress, by which the face was partially, or almost wholly, covered; a kind of mask.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

The goddess Angerona was with a *muffler* upon her mouth placed upon the altar of Volupia, to represent, that those persons who bear their sicknesses and sorrows without murmur, shall certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 3.

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isa.* iii. 19.

MU'FTI.† *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

The Indians have their brachmans, the Turks their *muftis*. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 130.

I tell thee, *mufti*,
Good feasting is devout, and thou our head,
Hast a religious ruddy countenance. *Dryden.*

MUG.† *n. s.* [Skinner derives it from *mwygl*, Welsh, warm; implying that our *mug* is a cup for warming drink. The word is of no great age in our language; and is not enumerated among the many quaint appellations of pots and glasses which are to be found in Heywood's Drunkard Opened, 1635. It is a word coined perhaps in sport. In Young's Description of Drunkennesse, 1617, it is said, "I have seene a company amongst the very woods and forrests drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to trye their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinks a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh six." sign. E. 4. b. What this *muggle* means I know not; and therefore am unable to pronounce *mug* as connected with it.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous strong. *Gay.*

MU'GGARD.* *adj.* Sullen; displeased. Exmore dialect. Grose. Probably a corruption of *mugger*, as used in hugger-mugger; *morcker*, Dan. darkness.

MU'GGY.† } *adj.* [corrupted from *mucka*,
MU'GGISH. } for *damp.*]

1. Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist.
Mortimer.

2. Thick; close; misty. [from *moky*, which see.]

MUGGLETO'NIAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657 by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who set up for a prophet.

The Seekers, a sect in those times, renounced all ordinances; and so did the sect of the *Muggletonians*. *Grey, Notes on Hudibras.*

MU'GHOUSE.† *n. s.* [*mug* and *house.*] An ale house; a low house of entertainment.

He has the confidence to say that there is a *mug-house* near Long-Acre, where you may every evening hear an exact account of distresses of this kind. *Tatler*, No. 180.

Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street.
Tickell.

MU'GIL.* *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A name for the mullet.

In common constructions, *mugil* is rendered a mullet, which, notwithstanding, is a different fish from the *mugil* described by authors.
Sir T. Browne, Miscell. p. 104.

It is thought wonderful among the seamen, that

mugil, of all fishes the swiftest, is found in the belly of the bret, of all the slowest.
Lily, Campaspe.

MU'GIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.
That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT. *n. s.* [muzpẏpt, Saxon; *artemisia*, Latin.]
The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*
Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's betony, and *mugwort*. *Wiseman.*

MULA'TTO.† *n. s.* [*mulata*, Spanish; *mulat*, French; from *mulas*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species or animals.
Purgatory, which is a device to make men be *mulatas*, as the Spaniard calls half Christians.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 3.
Mulattos are not Ethiopians.
Young, Centaur, Lett. 2.

MU'LBERRY. } *n. s.* [morbepiz, Sax.;
MU'LBERRY *tree.* } *morus*, Latin.]
1. The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers; or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Miller.*
Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use *mor* upon a *tun*; and sometimes a *mulberry tree* called morus in Latin, out of a tun.
Camden, Rem.

2. The fruit of the tree.
The ripest *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
A body black, round, with small grain-like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MULCH.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *mull.*] Rotten or crumbled dung. See MULL.
If *mulch* be used, it should be thoroughly rotten, and almost reduced to mould.
Adelphi Transactions, xv. 158.

MULCT. *n. s* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.
Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treasure, here
Restore to us, and pay the *mulct* that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*
Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
Look humble upward, see his will disclose
The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT.† *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.
Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
All fraud must be banished out of their markets; or, if it dares to intrude, soundly punished, and *mulcted* with due satisfaction.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 7.

MU'LCTUARY.* *adj.* [from *mulct.*] Punishing with fine or forfeiture.
He wishes fewer laws, so they were better observed; and for those [that] are *mulctuary*, he understands their institution not to be like briers, and springs, to catch every thing they lay hold of; but like sea-marks, — to avoid the shipwreck of ignorant passengers.
Overbury, Charact. (1627,) sign. N. 4 b.
Fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes.
Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. p. 172.

MULE.† *n. s.* [mul, Saxon; *mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.
You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*
Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing *mules* of greater speed and force.
Sandys.
Those effluvia in the male seed have the geatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*
Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race.
Pope.

MULETE'ER.† *n. s.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.
Base *muleteers*,
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.
Shakspeare.
Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakspeare.*
About a quarter of an hour farther, we came up with our *muleteers*; they having pitched our tents, before they had gone so far as we intended.
Maundrel, Trav. p. 20.

MULIE'BRITY.† *n. s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.
The ladies of Rhodes, hearing that you have lost
A capital part of your lady-ware,
Have made their petition to Cupid,
To plague you above all other,
As one prejudicial to their *muliebriety*.
Soliman and Perseda, (1599).

MU'LISH.* *adj.* [from *mule.*] Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. Modern.
The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of head-strong youths were broken. *Cowper, Task.*

MULL.* *n. s.* [M. Goth. *muld*; Su. Goth. *mull.*] Dust; rubbish. See MULLOCK.
That other cofre of straw and *mull*
With stones meynd he fill'd also;
Thus be they full bothe two.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus* Latin.]
1. To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hanmer.*
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy,
Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.
Drink new cyder *mull'd* with ginger warm.
Gay.

MULLE'IN. *n. s.* [*verbascum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLER.† *n. s.* [*mouleur*, French; from *mola*, Icel. to crumble, to break into small pieces.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.
The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone. *Peacham.*

MU'LLET.† *n. s.* [*mullus*, Lat.; *mulet*, Fr.] A sea fish.
Care must be taken, lest, being deceived by the identity of names, we take our English *mullet* to be the mullus of the ancients.
Ray, Dict. Triling. p. 25.
Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for small turbots such esteem profess.
Pope, Hor.

MU'LLIGRUBS.† *n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — Sick of the *mulligrubs*; low spirited; having an imaginary sickness. Grose, Class. Dict. Dr. Jamieson defines the Scottish *molligrant*, *molligrub*, or *mullygrub*, the act of whining, complaining, or murmuring; and cites the Icel. *mogla*, murmur, and *graun*, the countenance, q. d. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected, *grunnia*, murmuring and grunting. He finds another apparent etymon in the Teut. *muylen*, to mutter, with the Germ. *grob*, great, q. d. a great complaint or muttering. Whether this be the origin or not, the word certainly seems to have been old in English, as a contemptuous expression; though Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.
What's the matter?
Whither go all these men-menders? these physicians?
Whose dog lies sick o' the *mulligrubs?*
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

MU'LLION.* *n. s.* [*moulure*, French.] A division in a window frame: a bar; a munnion, or munion, which is commonly, and perhaps correctly, pronounced *mullion*.

To MU'LLION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shape into divisions in a window.
Such is the fabrick of our ancient churches and cathedrals. The slender pillars imitate the taper trunk of a tree. The curve of the arches is from the delicate branching of the boughs in a wood or grove. The *mullion'd* lacework of the windows, the like; intercepting the dubious light, as in a real grove. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra*, (1763,) p. 18.

MU'LLOCK.† *n. s.* Rubbish. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — This is an old word, the same as *mull*; and yet used in several places, signifying, dirt, rubbish, or ashes. See MULL.
The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

MULSE. *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR.† *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

Some round; others long, oval, *multangular*. *Evelyn*, B. 4. § 21.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists. *Glanville to Albius.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, and ordered, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Bentley, Serm.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariousness* of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris, Miscell.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without sight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*. *Milton, P. L.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air pump and the loadstone. *Watts.*

MULTIFO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

Barking out a *multiformity* of oaths, like hellish Cerberi; as if men could not be gallants, unless they turned devils. *Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617,) Pref.

MULTILA'TERAL.† *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides. *Dict.*

He will perceive, that there may be visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles, quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures. *Reid, Inquiry.*

MULTILI'NEAL.* *adj.* [*multus* and *linea*, Lat.] Having many lines.

This map is *multilineal* in the extreme, and is the first in which the Eastern islands are included. *Steevens, Note on Twelfth Night.*

MULTILO'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MIAL.† } *adj.* [*multus* and *no-*
MULTINO'MINAL. } *men*, Lat.] Having
MULTINO'MINOUS. } many names.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples, who so often, — to disguise themselves from magistrates, are to take new names. *Donne, Paradoxus.*

MULTI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on Creation.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *n. s.* [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet; a sow or woodlouse. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE.† *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold; numerous. A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply*.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICAND. *n. s.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MU'LTIPLICATE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers stiles for God, yet under many appellations thay acknowledged one divinity: rather conciving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [In arithmetick.]

Multiplication is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication table*. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *n. s.* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South, Serm.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South, Serm.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphisbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPLIER.† *n. s.* [from *multiply*; Fr. *multiplieur*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

They are the only *multipliers* in the world; they have the art of multiplication. *Bacon, Sp. to K. James I.*

Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and *multiplieth* his words against God. *Job*, xxxiv. 37.

He shall not *multiply* horses. *Deut.* xvii. 16.

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fears. *Milton, P. R.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one stock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisd.* iv. 5.

2. To increase themselves.

The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South, Serm.*

MULTI'POTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp. Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

MULTISY'LLABLE.* *n. s.* [*multus*, Latin, and *syllable*.] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables.

Which is to be observed, not only in the length of sentences, but of words; among which a *multisyllable* better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a *multisyllable*.

Instruct. for Oratory, (1682,) p. 38.

MU'LTITUDE. *n. s.* [*multitude*, French; *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng: the vulgar.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS.† *adj.* [from *multitude*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy *multitudinous* sea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. Belonging to a multitude.

There was another parting speech, which was to have been presented in the person of a youth, and accompanied with divers gentlemen's younger sons of the country; but, by reason of the *multitudinous* press, was hindered. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *adj.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]
MULTI'VAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ.

Derham, Physico-Theol.

MU'LTURE.* *n. s.* [*moulture*, Fr. from *molo*, Lat. to grind.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. *Molter*, the toll of a mill; used in the north of England. Grose. This old English word is common in Scotland.

MUM. *interject.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed. *Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *maskers* are the same. Upton.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speach he aunswered no whit,
But stood still mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne signe of sence did shew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguishe over-cum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Mum then, and no more proceed.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

Well said, master; *mum!* and gaze your fill.
Shakspeare.

Intrust it under solemn vows,
Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

MUM.* *adj.* Silent.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

They rage with wrath, they daily fret and fume;
Ruthfull revenge them alwaies hath in sute,
And right in time makes might both *mum* and mute. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 212.

The *mum* club is an institution of the same nature, and as great an enemy to noise.
Addison, Spect. No. 9.

MUM-BUDGET.* *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*. "I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; she cries, *budget*; and by that we know one another." Shakspeare, Merr. Wives of Windsor. "To play *mumbudget*, demeurer court, Fr." which Cotgrave renders "to be gravelled, put to silence or a nonplus."] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

I thought he laught not merrier than I, when I got this money;
But *mumbouget*: for Carisophus I espie.
Damon and Pithias, sign. C. iii. b.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor mumble them over in *mum budget*, but plainlie declare the reasonable, sufficient, and necessarie causes.
Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine, (1580,) p. 20.

If a man call them to accomptes, and aske the cause of all these their tragical and cruel doings, he shall have a short answer with *mum budget*.
Orat. against the Unl. Insur. of the Protestants, (1615,) sign. C. 8.

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum budget*.
Hudibras, i. iii.

MUM-CHANCE.* *n. s.*

1. Silence. *Huloet.*

2. A game of hazard with dice.

They — repaire hither to viewe as well their incomparable beauty, as for to accompany them at *mumchance*, and then after to daunce with them.
Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

3. A fool, dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. [from *mome*, a fool.] Used in the west of England. *Grose.*

To MUM.* See *To* MUMM.

MUM. *n. s.* [*mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of fattening *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

To MU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*mommelen*, Teut. *mumler*, Danish; *momla*, Su. Goth. to mutter.]

2. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is tost with troubled sights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* soft, but would not all his silence break. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shaksp.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself.
Otway.

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE.† *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor *mumble* them over in mum budget.
Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine, (1580,) p. 20.

Here stood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand 's auspicious mistress.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He with *mumbled* pray'rs attones the deity.
Dryden, Juv.

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in silence for all her pertness. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLE-NEWS.* *n. s.* A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news.

Some carry-tale, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dick, —
Told our intents before.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

MU'MBLER.† *n. s.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

Mass-*momblers*, holy-water-swingers.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 88. b.

Employing a company of boys, or old illiterate *mumblers*, to read the service.
Echard on the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 119.

MU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. n.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolick in disguise.

The thriftless games
With *mumming* and with masking all around.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

MU'MMER.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *mommer* also Teut. a masker.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. Dr. Johnson. — Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking.

Good faith, sir, concernynge the people they are not gay;
And, as farre as I see, they be *mummers*; for nought they say.
Damon and Pithias, sign. C. i. b.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*.
Milton, S. A.
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addison.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsey-woolsey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* *Pope, Dunciad.*

MU'MMERY. *n. s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *mommery*.
Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*
This open day-light doth not shew the masks and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half so stately as candlelight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers.
Fenton.

To MU'MMIFY.* *v. a.* [*mummy*, and *fio*, Latin.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of.
Thy virtues are
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remaine
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men,
Than if to lift thee in the rolls of fame
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 50.

MU'MMY.† *n. s.* [*mumie*, French; *mumia*, Latin; derived by Salmasius from *amomum*, Latin, by Bochart, from the Arabick *mumia*. Dr. Johnson. — The Spaniards call pissasphalt cera de minera, mineral wax, perhaps from its consistency; but the Arabians term it *mumia;* whence, it may be, embalmed bodies came to be called *mummies*, from their being preserved with this pissasphalt: and this we are the more apt to believe, since the true asphalt, or bitumen Judaicum, was very scarce. Greenhill, Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 277.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy:* one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spungy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opake, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated.
Hill, Mat. Med.
It is strange how long carcasses have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Sav'd by spice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. The liquor which distils from mummies; any gum.
The work —
Was died in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing: — a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 124.

3. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

4. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

To MUMP.† *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Teut. *mund*, Germ. the mouth; *mumsa*, Su. from *mun*, q. d. *munsa*, to work with the mouth. Serenius.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.
Let him not pry nor listen,
Nor frisk about the house
Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on.
Otway.

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To beg. *Ainsworth.*

4. To deceive; to chouse.
I'm resolved hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the nursery, and *mump* your proud players! *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*
He watches them like a younger brother, that is afraid to be *mump'd* of his snip.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood.

MU'MPER. *n. s.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

To MUMP.* *v. n.*

1. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape.
Thou world of marmosets and *mumping* apes,
Unmaske; put off thy feigned, borrowed shapes.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 9.
The ghost knocks; Harlequin opens the door; and, seeing the apparition, runs backward in a fright, whips up a dish of vermicelli, with which he retreats under the table: the ghost enters, sits down at table, talks to Don John, while Harlequin *mumps* below, with such buffoonery as excites the mirth of the whole audience.
Drummond, Trav. (Lett. 1744,) p. 35.

2. To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. A cant word.
They had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its *mumping* cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal castle.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

MU'MPING.* *n. s.* [from *mump.*]

1. Foolish tricks; acts of mockery. *Sherwood.*

2. Begging tricks.
Their own *mumpings*, and beggarly tones, while they pretend to speak in Plutarch's voice.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 50.

MUMPS.† *n. s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

2. The squinancy. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — It is properly a swelling of the glans about the throat, and the jaws. [perhaps from the *muns*, the mouth.]
It [the disease] resembled the *mumps*, or swelling of the chaps.
White, Jour. of a Voy. to N. South Wales, p. 22.

MUN.* Must. See MOWE. Used in the north of England. "I *mun* gang: thou *munnot* gang:" i. e. I must, thou must not, go.

MUN, or MUNS.* *n. s.* A vulgar term for the mouth. See MOUTH, and MUNS.

To MUNCH.† *v. a.* [See *To* MOUNCH, and the etymology also of MOUTH.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written *mounch*.
Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat?
— Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats.
Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.
It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

MU'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *n. s.*
Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech:* so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Hesychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c.
Gibson's Camden.

MU'NDANE.† *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.
To have their pleasures *mondayne*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 266.
I, king Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost.
Shakspeare, Pericles.
The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us. *Glanville, Scepsis.*
The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley, Serm.*

MUNDA'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *mundane.*] Secularity; attention to the things of the world. Not in use.
The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 376.

MUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*mundas*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MU'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK.† *n. s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. Dr. Johnson. — So called from its cleanly shining appearance. [*mundus*, Latin.] See Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall, p. 131.
When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwal and the West they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew, Cosmol.*

MUNDIFICA'TION. [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE.† *adj.* [*mundificatif*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE.* *n. s.* A medicine to cleanse.

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To MU'NDIFY.† *v. a.* [*mundifier*, Fr. Cotgrave, *mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *n. s.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

MU'NERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

To MU'NERATE.* *v. a.* [*munero*, Lat.] To reward. Not in use. *Coles.*

MUNERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*muneratio*, Lat.] Gift; reward. Not in use. *Lemon.*

MUNG-CORN.* Mixed corn. See MONG-CORN.

MU'NGREL. *n. s.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail. *Shakspeare.*

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakspeare.*

My people have grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howell.*

Mungrel curs bawl, snarle and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*

A foreign son is sought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNI'CIPAL.† *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

The civil and *municipal* laws. *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 111.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNICIPA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *municipal*.] The people of a district in the division of republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body? *Burke.*

To MUNI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [*munifico*, Latin.] To enrich. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *n. s.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. In Spenser it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

A nation straunge with their importune sway
This land invaded with like violence, —
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MUNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT.† *n. s.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our triumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters. See Cowel in V. MUNIMENT.

The more antient *muniments* of Winchcombe were destroyed by fire in the reign of king Stephen. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 28.

The venerable Gothic vaulting of the ancient *muniment*-room in Redcliffe chest, and the massy monumental chest which preserved these inestimable remains. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 3.

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION.† *n. s.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

All that fight against her and her *munition*. *Isa.* xxix. 7.

Keep the *munition*; watch the way. *Nahum*, ii. 1.

Authority is to be a fenced as well as a brazen wall. The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior *munitions* of the other. *South, Serm.* vii. 75.

Victors under-pin their acquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war; materials for commerce.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent,
To underprop this action? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition*, and his treasure. *Fairfax.*

He provided victuals for the cities, and set in them all manner of *munition*. 1 *Macc.* xiv. 10.

The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Raleigh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 25.

Master picklock, sir, your man o'law
And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of *munition*.
— What is 't? — Three hundred pieces. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys,*

MU'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *munite*.] Security; freedom. Not in use.

Devotion doth rather compose the *munity* than infringe the true liberty of our affection. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 35.

MU'NNION.† *n. s.* [*mullion* is probably the true word. See MULLION.]

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MUNS.* *n. s.* [*mun*, Su. Goth. *mund*, Germ. and Dan. *munnr*, Icel.] A term for the mouth and chops, noticed by Ray; and still used in vulgar language.

MU'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it roll'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*

MU'RDER.† *n. s.* [morðor, morðer, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology of the Sax morð, whence morðor, and of the M. Goth. *maurthr*, require *murther*; but *murder* has also the authority of the Su. Goth. *mord*, the Teut. *moord*, and the old French *murdre*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for the ear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can'st thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again? *Shaksp.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MU'RDER. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' the dark! where be these bloody thieves?
Ho, *murder! murder!* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MU'RDERER.† *n. s.* [from *murder*.]

1. One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

I am his host
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty sure,
That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*.
Shakspeare.

The very horrour of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*

Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old.
Dryden.

This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having sought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he split.
Swift.

2. A small piece of ordnance, in ships of war; called also a murdering-piece.

A case-shot is any kind of small bullets, nailes, old iron, or the like, to put into the case, to shoot out of the ordnances or *murderers*.
Smith's Sea Grammar, (1627.)

MU'RDERESS. *n. s.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murderess!* I am dead,
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see.
Donne.

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
The *murderess* mother, and consuming son.
Dryden.

Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Laius.
Dryden.

MU'RDERING-PIECE.* *n. s.* A small piece of ordnance. The small cannon, which are, or were, used in the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage of a ship of war, were within a century called murdering-pieces. *Malone.*

This,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

And, like a *murdering-piece*, aims not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level.
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

MU'RDERMENT. *n. s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her came message of the *murderment*.
Fairfax.

MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shaksp.*

Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
Do with so good a wife? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead, who sought his life; and missing, fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem.
Milton, P. R.

If she has deform'd this earthly life
With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife;
In everlasting darkness must she lie. *Prior.*

MU'RDEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *murderous*.] In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Sherwood.*

MURE.† *n. s.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not now in use.

The streightes seemed to be shutt up with a long *mure* of yce.
Settle, Last Voyage of Capt. Frobisher, (1577.)

Girt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood, Golden Age, (1611.)

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To MURE.† *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Latin.] To inclose in walls.

The five kings are *mured* in a cave.
Joshua, x. *Heads of the Chapter.*

He had wilfully *mured* up himself as an anachoret, the worst of all prisoners.
Bp. Hall, Epist. D. 1. E. 3.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER. *n. s.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RIATED.* *adj.* [from *muria*, Latin.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 12.

MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. s.* [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk*, and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shakspeare.

MURK. *n. s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RKY. *adj.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton, P. L.*

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MU'RMUR. *n. s.* [*murmur*, Latin; *murmure*, French.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour sound.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

Black Melancholy sits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horrour on the woods.
Pope.

2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin; *murmurer*, French.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Amid an isle around whose rocky shore
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,
A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent; with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heaven's free will;
And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring against* the government, are very visible. *Swift.*

MURMURA'TION.* *n. s.* [*murmuratio*, Lat.] A low sound; the act of murmuring, or muttering. Calling it a magical *murmuration*.
Annot. on the Rhem. Test. (1600,) p. 446.

MU'RMURER. *n. s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heaven's peace be with him!
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore, Creation.*

MU'RMURING.* *n. s.* [from *murmur*.]

1. A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their noyance he no where can rest;
But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their *murmurings*.
Spenser, F. Q.

His voice was hoarse and hollow, yet so strong,
As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng
In some vast arched hall; or like as when
A lordly lion anger'd in his den
Grumbles within the earth.
Drayton, David and Goliah.

2. Complaint half suppressed.

Do all things without *murmurings* and disputings. *Phil.* ii. 14.

At his return to the court he found no change in faces, but smothered *murmurings* for the loss of so many gallant gentlemen.
Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

Murmuring is a secret discontented muttering one to another of things that we dislike, or persons that we distaste; and the very word in all languages seems as harsh unto our ears, as the sin is hateful unto our souls.
Bp. Williams, Chariot of Truth, p. 238.

MU'RMURINGLY.* *adv.* [from *murmuring*.] With a low sound; mutteringly.
Sherwood.

MU'RMUROUS.* *adj.* [from *murmur*.] Exciting murmur.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls. *Pope, Odyss.* 20.

MU'RNIVAL. *n. s.* [*morneſle*, Fr. from *morner*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort.
Skinner, and Ainsworth.

MURR.* *n. s.* A catarrh. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson notices this word in the etymology of *murrain*.

I never spit nor cough more than this; and that but since I caught this *murre*.
Gascoigne, Tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, (1566.)

MU'RRAIN.† *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old

word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. Skinner derives it from *mori*, to die. Dr. Johnson.—Minsheu derives it, with greater probability, from the Greek μαραίνω, to waste, to consume; whence the old French *marrane*, "sorte de maladie epidemique." Roq. Gloss. Our word was formerly written *morren*.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill.
Sidney.

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun.
Garth.

MU'RRAIN.* *adj.* Infected with the murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrain* flock.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

MURRE. *n. s.* A kind of bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creysers, and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, Ital. from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured sattin upon his body. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'RRION. *n. s.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. Junius derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd.
King.

MURTH *of corn*. *n. s.* Plenty of grain.
Ainsworth.

MUSA'RD.* *n. s.* [*musard*, French.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. Obsolete. The word is now *muser*.

She that maie be no *musarde*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 3256.

MU'SCADEL.† } *n. s.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr.
MU'SCADINE. } *moscatello*, Italian; either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *nux moscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

[He] quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shakspeare.

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church.
Armin, Hist. of the Two Maids, &c. (1609.)

MU'SCLE. *n. s.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. murcula, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles and *muscles*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MUSCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mossiness.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew, Mus.*

MU'SCULOUS.† *adj.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muscles; brawny.

They are *musculous* and strong, beyond what their size gives reason for expecting.
Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The uvea has a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.

The tidings strange did him abashed make,
That still he sat long time astonished
As in great *muse*, ne word to creature spake.
Spenser, F. Q.

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin, my *muse*. *Cowley.*

The *muse*-inspired train
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again.
Waller.

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
The *muse* shall sing, and what she sings shall last.
Pope.

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr.; *muysen*, Dutch; *musso*, Lat.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *muse* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*

Cæsar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kisses. *Shakspeare.*

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *muse* of understanding. *Psalm* xlix. 3.

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mused* what it might be.
2 *Esdras*, x. 25.

All men *mused* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *St. Luke*, iii. 15.

On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind.
Dryden.

We *muse* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *musing* and curs'd melancholy.
Shakspeare.

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musing and sighing with your arms across.
Shakspeare.

The sad king
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
Lists not to eat, still *muses*, sleeps unsound.
Daniel.

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakspeare.*

Do not *muse* at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange infirmity. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To MUSE.* *v. a.* To meditate; to think on.

Man superiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *musing* praise.
Thomson, Spring.

Come then, expressive Silence! *muse* his praise.
Thomson, Hymn.

MU'SEFUL. *adj.* [from *muse*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of *museful* mopings, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SELESS.* *adj.* [*muse* and *less*.] Regardless of the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they were, minding nothing but the feats of war. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

MU'SER. *n. s.* [from *muse*.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MU'SET.† *n. s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. Dr. Johnson from Bailey.—*Muset* is a gap in a hedge. Cotgrave in V. TROUEE.

The purblind hare,—
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles:
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

MUSE'UM.† *n. s.* [μουσεῖον.] A repository of learned curiosities.

Our sciolists will often write *musæum* for *museum*; as Mr. Thoresby, in the account he has given us of his collection of rarities, and others; but the Greek word is μουσεῖον, i. e. *museum*, in English. *Pegge, Anonym.* v. 43.

MU'SHROOM. *n. s.* [*mouscheron*, French.]

1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champignon or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish

form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. s.* [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *n. s.* [μσσικὴ; *musique*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds.

The man that hath no *musick* in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,
Where noble youth at vast expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she spake,
Sweet words, like droping honey, she did shed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake
A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such *musick*, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
Warriours she fires with animated sounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arbuthnot, and Pope.*

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.

What *musick*, and dancing, and diversions, are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Law.*

MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birds
Chaunted above their chearful harmony,
And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,
That quicken'd the dull sp'rit with *musical* comfort. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most *musical*, most melancholy;
Thee chauntress oft the wood among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to musick.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY.† *adv.* [from *musical*.]

1. Harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coy,
Shunn'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*

2. In conformity to the rules of musick.

Though he be not apt to break out into singing, — yet he will drink often *musically* a health to every one of these six notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 54.

MU'SICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MUSI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick.

Though the *musicians* that shall play to you,
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
Yet strait they shall be here. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in musick, and not by rule. *Bacon, Essays.*

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MU'SING.* *n. s.* [from *muse*.] Meditation; contemplation.

If we did think
His contemplation were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual object, he should still
Dwell in his *musings*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Wisdom and knowledge — are sweet as the wakened *musings* of delightful thoughts which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan; and shows us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto men, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto. *Feltham on Eccles.* ii. 11.

Men of learning are wont to be vilified, that they use to be so much affected with the pleasant *musings* of their own thoughts, as to abhor the roughness and toil of business. *Sp. Hist. R. S.* p. 335.

MUSK.† *n. s.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr. from the Arab. *moscha*, whence μόσχος or μῦσχος, Gr. Barb. V. Meursii Gloss.]

A dry, light, and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat but taller: the bag which contains the *musk*, is three inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *musk*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To MUSK.* *v. a.* [*musquer*, Fr. from the noun.] To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MUSK. *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MU'SKAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKCAT. *n. s.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *n. s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKET.† *n. s.* [*mousquet*, French; *mosquetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals. Dr. Johnson. — From *moschetta*, low Lat. "balista quædam antiquis." Du Cange.]

1. A soldier's handgun.

Thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *muskets*. *Bacon.*

They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right side of his head. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk; so that eyas *musket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. Hanmer. [*mouchet*, Fr. perhaps from *musca*, Lat. a fly.]

Here comes little Robin. —
How now my eyas *musket*, what news with you? *Shakspeare.*

The *musket* and the coystrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden.*

MUSKETE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

The duke of Alva went himself with a company of *muscateers*, and conquered them. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 136.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketeers*, they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON.† *n. s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.]

1. A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

2. One whose weapon is a musketoon.

The ambassadour moved slowly towards the sultan's palace, all the way passing between a double guard of archers and *musquetoons*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 111.

MU'SKINESS. *n. s.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

MUSKI'TTO.* } *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] A sting-
MUSQUI'TTO. } ing fly or gnat of the Indies.

They paint themselves to keep off the *muskitas*. *Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617,) p. 1085.

If in writing voyages you have occasion to send messengers through an uninhabited country,— infest them with *musquittos*. *Cambridge.*

MUSKME'LON. *n. s.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant *melon*.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*, which are sown upon a hotbed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the south sun. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *n. s.* [*musk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *n. s.* [*musk* and *rose.*] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the *musk*, which comes later. *Bacon, Essays.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every *muskrose* of the dale.
Milton, Comus.

The *muskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in autumn, without cutting. *Boyle.*

MU'SKY. *adj* [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,
And west winds, with *musky* wing,
About the cedar'n allies fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

MU'SLIN.† *n. s.* [*mousselin*, French; from *Mossul*, the port whence *muslin* was sent into Europe. Baumgarten, Supplem. Univ. His. ii. 144.] A fine stuff made of cotton, imported from the East Indies. There is, in modern times, an imitation of it called British muslin, made in this country.

By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or *muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
And shuttlecocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *n. s.* [*muserole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS.† *n. s.* [Cotgrave mentions *mousche*, Fr. "the play called *muss*;" which sport Brand notices in his Popular Antiquities, and cites Dr. Grey as deducing it "à *Muscho* inventore."] A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The monies rattle not, nor are they thrown,
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *muss* of more than half the town.
Dryden, Prol. (1690.)

MU'SSEL.* *n. s.* A shell fish. So *muscle* is sometimes written. [*mussale*, Fr.]

MUSSITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble. *Bullokar.*

Their words seemed as if they came out of a bottle, or whose voice resembled the murmur, or *mussitation*, which liquor makes that is pent up in a bottle.

Young on Idolatrous Corrupt. (1734,) ii. 144.

MU'SSULMAN.† *n. s.* [Arab. *salama*, which in the fourth conjugation is *aslama*, to enter into the state of salvation: hence *eslam*, the saving religion; and *muslimon*, or, as we call it, *musleman*, he that believeth therein. Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, 2d. ed. p. 19.] A mahometan believer.

Amongst Mahometans, she [Zaynab] is surnamed a mother of *mussulmen* or true believers.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 321.

The full-fed *mussulman*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

With Turks they are good *musselmans*, with Jews they pass for Jews. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 13.

MU'SSULMANISH.* *adj.* [from *mussulman.*] Mahometan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *mussulmanish* faith. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 273.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muessen*, Teut.] to be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things.

Do you confess the bond?
—— I do.
—— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.
—— On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that.
Shakspeare.

Must I needs bring thy son unto the land from whence thou camest? *Gen.* xxiv. 5.

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*

MUST.† *n. s.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

Othir scornyden and seiden, for these men ben ful of *must*, [present version, new wine.]
Wicliffe, Acts, ii. 13.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-press, where sweet *must* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound.
Milton, P. R.

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd
Dryden.

A frugal man that with sufficient *must*
His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more
Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh, stinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *moist.*] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHE.† } *n. s.* [*mostaccio*, *mustaccio*,
MUSTA'CHIO. } Ital. from the Greek μύσαξ, the hair suffered to grow on the upper lip; whence the French word *moustache*. The word in use amongst us is *mustachio*, though Dr. Johnson has only noticed *mustaches*, in the plural, as used by Spenser, who, however, uses not that word, but the Italian termination, *viz. muschachios* evidently for *mustachios*, in his State of Ireland.] A whisker; hair on the upper lip.

With my *mustachio*. *Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

Your *mustachoes* sharp at the ends, like shoemaker's awles; or hanging down to your mouth like goates' flakes. *Lily, Midas.*

A beard hanging to his middle, and spreading a *mustachio*. *Sekion on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 9.

The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*, as did anciently the Britons. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

MU'STARD. *n. s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moustard*, Fr.; *sinapi.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shakspeare.*

Sauce, like himself, offensive to its foes,
The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose.
King.

Mustard, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis yours to shake the soul,
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl.
Pope.

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account.
Spenser, on Ireland.

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
From twelve to seventy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace.
Shakspeare.

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. *2 Kings.*

I could *muster* up as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

Old Anchises
Review'd his *muster'd* race and took the tale.
Dryden.

All the wise sayings and advices which philosopers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *muster'd* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
So dispossessing all my other parts
Of necessary fitness? *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

They reach the destin'd place,
And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore, Creation.*

MU'STER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no less great
In hell than here; that when we would repeat
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all.
B. Jonson.

2. A register of forces mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures and makes false *musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat.
South, Serm.

3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*

4. *To pass* MUSTER. To be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible. *South, Serm.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

MU'STERBOOK. *n. s.* [*muster* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-book*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MU'STERMASTER. *n. s.* [*muster* and *master.*] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed embassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Knolles, Hist.*

Mustermasters carry the ablest men in their pockets. *Ralegh.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *n. s.* [*muster* and *roll.*] A register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service! *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *adv.* [from *musty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *musty.*] Mould; damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

MU'STY. *adj.* [from *must.*]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and *musty* straw? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Pistachoes, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the grass grows — the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Vapid with fetidness.

Let not, like Nævius, every errour pass;
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison, Spect.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mutabilité*, French; *mutabilis*. Latin.

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MU'TABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South, Serm.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milton, P. L.*

MU'TABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty: instability. *Sherwood.*

MUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon, Ess.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the seed. *Bacon.*

MUTE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *mut*, *muet*; Latin *mutus*; Greek μυδος. Chaucer writes our word *muet.*]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, the effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*

Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief destroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakspeare.*

All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. s.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain speechless; as one must do, who from an infant should be bred up amongst *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob.* ii. 10.

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *B. Jonson.*

MUTE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The dung of birds.

An ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by Fisk;
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds
Many rare pithy saws! *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

MU'TELY. *adv.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two years before. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

MU'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *mute.* Silence; aversion to speak.

Who knows not that the bashful *muteness* of a virgin may oft-times hide all the unliveliness, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation? *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 3.

To MU'TILATE.† *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin. Our word was considered by P. Heylin, in 1656, as uncouth and strange. It is, however, in the dictionary of Cotgrave, long before that time; and was much in use before the Restoration.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Stilling fleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MU'TILATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Deprived of some essential part.

The maimed, *mutilate* obedience. *Hammond, Of Conscience*, § 69.

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mutilation*, French; *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

This alteration [from Hoseah to Jehosuah] was not made by a verbal mutation, as when Jacob was called Israel; nor by any literary change, as when Sarai was called Sarah; nor yet by diminution or *mutilation*; but by addition; as when Abram was called Abraham. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, mutilate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TILATOR.* *n. s.* [*mutilator*, Latin.] One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part.

The Ebionites were *mutilators* of the sacred text. *Quart. Rev.* i.-225.

MU'TINE. *n. s.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

To MU'TINE.* *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French. This is the old word. Hickes derives *mutiny* from mot, a meeting.] To rise in mutiny.

Upon all occasions ready to *mutine* and rebel. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

The soldiers so *mutined*, that at last the generals were constrained to embarque themselves and come home to England. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 24.

Against this decree all the whole faction of clergymen fretted and *mutined*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 294.

MUTINE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *mutin*, French. Our word was formerly written *mutiner*, full as often as *mutineer*; and is so in our old lexicography.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet.
Dryden.

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MU'TING.* *n. s.* [from *To mute.*] The dung of birds.

With hooting wild
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, table, pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings.*
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 119.

The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

MU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulently.

It tauntingly replied
To the discontented members, the *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud.
Dryden.

MU'TINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours.
Sidney.

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for persons.
Sprat, Serm.

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiousness; turbulence.

To MU'TINY *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæsar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them.
South, Serm.

MU'TINY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this *mutiny.* *Sidney.*

I' the war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself.
— There is a *mutiny* in's mind.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Less than if this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The stedfast earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of seditious.
Temple.

To MU'TTER.† *v. n.* [*mutire, mussare*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *mutra*; Icel. "tala i *motr*, susurrare." Serenius.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They may trespass, and do as they please; no men dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton.*

Wizards that peep, and that *mutter.*
Isa. viii. 19.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clattering sticks cry, play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself, ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb.
Dryden.

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering.*
Addison, Spect.

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain several factions.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. *Isa.* lix. 3.

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* poisonous whispers in men's ears.
Creech.

MU'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannt free the lady. *Milton, Comus.*

MU'TTERER.† *n. s.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

The words of a *mutterer* are as wounds going into the innermost part of the belly.
Barrow on the Decalogue.

MU'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *mutter.*] Murmur; utterance of a low voice.

The magicians came with wicked dispositions, to set themselves against Moses, and used all their wicked arts and incantations, *mutterings*, and diabolical ceremonies. *Fleetwood on Miracles*, p. 80.

MU'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. s.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will baste them. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons.* *Shakspeare.*

The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand *muttons.*
Hayward, Edw. VI.

MU'TTONFIST. *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist.*] A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldier's *muttonfist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth? *Dryden, Juv.*

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Latin.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shaksp.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for heating them.
Newton, Opticks.

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and security. *Atterbury, Serm.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate conclusion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MUTUA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mutuatio*, Latin.] The act of borrowing.

Here is a sale, there a lending: — In both there seems to be a valuation of time; which, whether in case of *mutuation* or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D 1. C. 4.

MUTUATI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*mutuatitius*, Lat.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

Her goodly wares of mercenary masses, of pardons and indulgences, of the *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.
More, Ant. against Idolatry, ch. 10.

MUX.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *muck.*] Dirt. Exmore dialect. *Grose.*

MU'XY.* *adj.* [from the corrupt word *mux.*] Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MU'ZZLE.† *n. s.* [*museau*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Hence our word, in conformity to its French origin, was at first written *mosel*, and then *moozle.* See Barret's Alv. 1580. in V. MOOZLE. And Chaucer: "With *mosel* fast ybound." Kn. Tale.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows.
Swift, Direct. to Servants.

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound.
Dryden.

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is vemon-mouth'd, and I
Have not the power to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his slumber.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bower,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour.
Dryden.

Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear.
Gay, Past.

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*
Lest it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

MU'ZZY.* *adj.* [a corruption from to *muse;* or from the French *musard.*] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought; bewildered by liquor. A low expression.

MY. *pronoun possessive.* [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My* is used before a consonant, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine.*

Her feet she in *my* neck doth place. *Spenser.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Bp. Bramhall.*

If *my* soul had free election
To dispose of her affection. *Waller.*

I shall present *my* reader with a journal.
Addison.

MY'NCHEN. *n. s.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun. *Dict.*

MYNHE'ER.* *n. s.* [Dutch.] Sir, my lord or master, among the Dutch; among us, it usually means a Dutchman.

Our connoisseurs in their zeal all became *mynheers.* *Coventry.*

MY'OGRAPHY. *n. s.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

MY'OLOGY.† *n. s.* [*myologie*, French; μύς, a muscle, and λόγος, discourse, Greek.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of *myology.*
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

MY'OPE.* *n. s.* [*myope*, French; μύωψ, Greek; claudens oculos, from μύω, to close or shut, and ὤψ, the eye.] A short-sighted person. It is sometimes *myops*, in the singular number; and *myope* is uncommon.

Upon the same principle we may account for the shortsighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes.* *Adams on Vision.*

MY'OPY. *n. s.* [μύωψ.] Shortness of sight.

MY'RIAD.† *n. s.* [μύριας.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief.
Milton, P. L.

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MY'RMIDON. *n. s.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives.
Swift.

MYRO'BALAN. *n. s.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet astringent.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MYRO'POLIST. *n. s.* [μῦρον and πωλέω.] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. s.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, French.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same name. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The *myrrhe* sweet-bleeding in the bitter wound.
Spenser, F. Q.

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MY'RRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton, P. R.*

MY'RTIFORM. *adj.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the shape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *n. s.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, French.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Marlow.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle;* for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be planted though a good space one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass,
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay.
Thomson, Summer.

MYSE'LF. *n. s.* [*my* and *self.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I:* as, *I myself* do it, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,
I should against his murderer shut the door,
Nor bear the knife *myself.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.

They have missed another pain, against which I should have been at a loss to defend *myself.*
Swift, Examiner.

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison.*

MY'STAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [μυσταγωγος; *mystagogus*, Latin; *mystagogue*, French.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers. *Cockeram.*

The *mystagogue* taught them, that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities, were only dead mortals.
Warburton, Div. Legat. ii. § 4.

MYSTE'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *mystery.*] Containing a mystery or enigma.

Beauty and love, whose story is *mysterial,*
In yonder palm-tree and the crown imperial,
Do, from the rose and lily so delicious,
Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious
To both the kingdoms. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *n. s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*mysterieux*, French; from *mystery.*]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton, P. L.*

Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd.
Denham.

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant.
Milton, P. L.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union

all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness*.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.
Mysterizing their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MY'STERY.† *n. s.* [μυστήριον; *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery*. *Bp. Taylor.*
If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.
To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin-brother of thy letter.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to Warburton, be written *mistery*, from *mestier*, French, a trade. Dr. Johnson. — *Mystery* is a specious and easy corruption of *maistery* or *mastery*, the English of the Latin *magisterium*, or *artificium*; in French, *maistrise, mestier, mestrie*. Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. xxxvii. Chaucer writes it *mistere*.
In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere*:
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.
And that which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries.
Shakspeare.

4. [*Mistere*, old French.] A kind of ancient dramatick representation.
Dramatick poetry, in this and most other nations of Europe, owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent, in the churches, the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of Scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incarnation, Passion, and Resurrection of Christ, &c. these exhibitions acquired the general name of *mysteries*.
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the English Stage.

MY'STICAL. } *adj.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]
MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obscure.
Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*
From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

2 Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.
Ye five other wandering fires! that move
In *mystick* dance, not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.
Milton, P. L.
It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.
It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire.
Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

3. Obscure; secret.
Lest new fears disturb the happy state,
Know I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate.
Dryden.

MY'STICALLY.† *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning; emblematically.
These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*
Unto which I conceive the prophet Isaiah to allude, in that passage touching the city of Tyre, representing there *mystically* the church of Rome.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 10.

MY'STICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *mystical*.] Involution of some secret meaning.

MY'STICISM.* *n. s.* [from *mystick*.] The pretences of the mysticks; fanaticism.
How much nobler a field of exercise, to the devout and aspiring soul, are the seraphick entertainments of *mysticism* and extasy, than the mean and ordinary practice of a mere earthly and common virtue! *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.
This ingenious man — has spent a long life in hunting after, and with an incredible appetite devouring, the trash dropt from every species of *mysticism*. *Warburton, Doc. of Grace*, p. 306.

MY'STICK.* *n. s.* One of an old fanatick sect, pretending to talk and think of religion in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantick enthusiasm.
It is this way of thinking and talking in religion, that, I suppose, has given rise to what is called mystical theology; the teachers whereof have accordingly been styled *mysticks*.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

MY'THICAL.* } *adj.* [μυθικὸς, Greek.] Fa-
MY'THICK. } bulous.
The account we have of them so far from being *mythick* or unintelligible, is most plainly written for our admonition.
Shuckford on the Creation, (1758,) Pref. p. v.

MYTHO'GRAPHER.* *n. s.* [μῦθος, fable, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] A writer of fables.
The statues of Mars and Venus I imagined had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer*.
Warton, Hist. E. P. Add. ii. sign. e. 3.

MYTHOLO'GICAL.† } *adj.* [from *mytho-*
MYTHOLO'GICK. } *logy*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.
The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological* and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
A relation, which her masters of the *mythologick* prosopopeia expressed, we may suppose, by giving them in marriage to each other.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
The relating *mythologically* physical or moral truths concerning the origin and nature of things, was not perhaps, as modern writers too hastily imagine, the customary practice of Moses's age, but rather began after his times.
Shuckford on the Creat. Pref. p. vii.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *mythology*.] A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.
The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*
It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris, Miscel.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE.† *v. n.* [from *mythology*; *mythologiser*, French. Cotgrave.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
He *mythologizeth* upon that fiction.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 320.
They *mythologized* that five gods were now born, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephte.
Shuckford on the Creat. Pref. p. x.

MYTHO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μῦθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.
The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net;* it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, contemn.*

To NAB.† *v. a.* [*nappa,* Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

Old cassock, we'll *nab* you.
Duke of Warton, Song.

NAB.* *n. s.* The summit of a rock or mountain. North. Ray, and Grose. See the third sense of NAP.

NA'BOB.* *n. s.* [*nobobb,* a nobleman, "in the language of the Mogul's kingdom, which hath mixt with it much of the Persian." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 99.] The title of an Indian prince; sometimes applied to Europeans who have acquired great riches in the East Indies.

Among the princes dependent on this nation in the southern part of India, the most considerable at present is commonly known by the title of the *nabob* of Arcot.
Burke, Sp. on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

NACHE.* See NATCH.

NA'CKER, or NA'KER.† *n. s.* [*concha margaritifera,* Lat. *nacre,* Fr. "nacre de perles." Cotgrave.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NA'CKER.* *n. s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. Norfolk. *Lemon, and Grose.*

NA'DIR.† *n. s.* [Arabick. Dr. Johnson. "Zenith, saith Christmannus, quem Arabes scribunt *semith,* vertex capitis est, seu polus horizontis: punctum vertici oppositum appellant *nathir,* quasi dicas, punctum simile: est enim illud quasi alter polus horizontis, nobis depressus." Bedwell's Arabian Trudgman, 1615, p. 99.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprize,
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NÆVE.* *n. s.* [*neve,* Fr. *nævus,* Lat.] A spot. This is one of the words which Dryden has been blamed for using, and is supposed to have introduced into our language. It is certainly a bad word; yet was in use long before his employment of it; and it was a favourite expression of his contemporary, Aubrey.

Warts, *neves,* inequalities, roughness.
Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, P. III. § 2.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil.
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

I am sorry so great a wit should have such a *nævе.* *Aubrey, Of Chillingworth, Anecd.* ii. 286.

He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his *nævе* was, that he was damnably proud.
Aubrey, Of Sir W. Ralegh, Anecd. ii. 509.

NAFF. *n. s.* [*mergus cirrhatus.*] A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG.† *n. s.* [*negge,* Belg. *naek,* Germ. from *hnegga,* Icel. to neigh. Serenius. *Nach, nag,* equus. Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 101.]

1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags,* the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

NA'GGY.* *adj.* [*nagg,* Su. Goth. rixa, contentio. Spegel.] Contentious; disposed to quarrel. A northern word; and perhaps used in other parts. See also KNAGGY.

NA'IAD.* *n. s.* [*Naiade,* Fr. *Naias,* Lat.] A water-nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *Naiads,* of the wandering brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,
Nor *Naiads* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

NAIL. *n. s.* [nægl, Saxon; *nagel,* Germ.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakspeare.*

For the body of ships no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails,* to fasten them together. *Bacon.*

The loadstone mines in the shore of India, are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails.* *Brown.*

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail.* *Dryden.*

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A stud; a boss.

For not the desk with silver *nails,*
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter studded with nails, but have since found in an old record, *solvere super unguem.* It therefore means into the hand.

We want our money *on the nail,*
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*

To NAIL.† *v. a.* [nægl̃ian, Sax.]

1. To fasten with nails; to fasten as with nails.

How shall they come to thee, whom thou hast *nayled* to their bed? *Donne, Dev.* (1624,) p. 50.

To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd.
Milton, P. L.

He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The second shaft came swift and unespy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side.
Dryden.

2. To stud with nails.

Those stars which *nail* heaven's pavement.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.

In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold.
Dryden.

NA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *nail.*] One whose trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'ILERY.* *n. s.* [from *nail.*] A manufactory for nails.

Near the bridge is a large alms-house, and a vast *nailery.* *Pennant.*

*NA'IVETE.** *n. s.* [French.] Simplicity; ingenuousness.

Is not that *naïveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him, owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant, but one that unhappily has been taught to read and write?
Gray, Lett. to Beattie, (1770.)

To NAKE.* } *v. a.* [benacan, Saxon.] To
To NA'KEN.} make naked; to expose. Not now in use. *Huloet.*

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

NA'KED.† *adj.* [*naquath,* Goth. nacod, Saxon, from na-cenned, newly born. Wachter.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

A philosopher being asked in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, Send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they stood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must suffer change; —
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.

Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age,
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Ungrateful men,
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow.
Addison.

3. Plain; evident; not hidden. ["*nuda veritas.*" Hor.]
The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.
Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, saving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY.† *adv.*

1. Without covering.
Numberless things, which we pass by in their common dress, shock us when they are *nakedly* represented. *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.
Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness, to be conjoined in syllables. *Holder.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.
So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*
Truth seeketh no holes to hide itself: Princes, that will hold covenant, must deal openly and *nakedly.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 92.

NA'KEDNESS.† *n. s.* [nacednyrre, Sax.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.
My face I'll grime with filth;
And with presented *nakedness* out-face
The winds and persecutions of the sky,
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Nor he their outward only, with the skins
Of beasts, but inward *nakedness*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, cover'd from his father's sight.
Milton, P. L.
I entreat my gentle readers to sow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness*, but the innocence of their mother Eve.
Addison, Guardian.
Thou to be strong must put off every dress,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedness.* *Prior.*

2. Want of provision for defence.
Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land you are come. *Gen.* xlii. 9.

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.
Why seekest thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness?*
Shakspeare.
The *nakedness* of which opinion will not permit me to look any longer thereupon.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 221.

NALL. *n. s.* An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use.
Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harness. *Tusser.*

NA'MBYPAMBY.* *adj.* Having little affected prettinesses. Ash. A cant term, or rather a term of contempt.

NAME.† *n. s.* [*namo*, Gothick; nama, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.
What is thy *name?*
— Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
— No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
— My *name's* Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*
He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen.* xxvi. 18.
Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *names* some nobler poem shall adorn.
Dryden.

2. The term by which any kind of species is distinguished.
What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet.
Shakspeare.
If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name*, *names* must be endless.
Locke.

3. Person.
They list with women each degenerate *name*,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame.
Dryden.

4. Reputation; character.
The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.
What men of name resort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth.
Shakspeare.
Visit eminent persons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame.
Bacon, Ess.
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.
Dryden.
A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name.*
Dryden.
These shall be towns of mighty fame,
Though now they lie obscure, and lands without a *name.* *Dryden.*
Bartolus is of great *name*; whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients.
Baker on Learning.

6. Power delegated; imputed character.
In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. Fictitious imputation.
When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's *name*,
My kinsman fell. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.
I'll to him again in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.
There is a friend which is only a friend in *name.*
Ecclus.

9. An opprobrious appellation.
The husband
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand *names;*
In vain she kneels. *Granville.*
Like the watermen of Thames,
I row by and call them *names.* *Swift, Miscell.*

To NAME.† *v. a.* [*namnjan*, Goth. naman, Sax. and *namen* is our old verb.]

1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.
I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with speed so pace
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare.*
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou *named* after any of them. *Tob.* iii. 8.
His name was called Jesus, which was so *named* of the angel before he was conceived.
St. Luke, ii. 21.
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion, *nam'd.*
Milton, P. L.

2. To mention by name.
Accustom not thy mouth to swearing, neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One.
Ecclus. xxiii. 9.
My tongue could *name* whate'er I saw.
Milton, P. L.
Those whom the fables *name* of monstrous size.
Milton, P. L.

3. To specify: to nominate.
Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd?* Your Edgar.
Shakspeare.
Bring me him up whom I shall *name.*
1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8.
Let any one *name* that proposition, whose terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.
Let my name be *named* on them.
Gen. xlviii. 16.

5. To entitle.
Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *nam'd*
Of them the highest. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'MELESS.† *adj.* [nameleaf, Saxon.]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a *nameless* thing. *Denham.*
The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameless* stars. *Waller.*
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and *nameless* stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.
Pope.

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.
Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they come from suspected, that is, from *nameless* pens. *Atterbury.*
Such imag'ry of greatness ill became
A *nameless* dwelling, and an unknown name.
Hartc.

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the same which diligent beholders of her works have observed; *namely*, that she provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Hooker.*
Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except it be the last;
Namely, some love that drew him oft from home.
Shakspeare.
The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her to go less abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered, that she had rather be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon.*
For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question.
Addison, Spect.
Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us, *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addison, Guardian.*

NA'MER.† *n. s.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name. *Sherwood.*

NA'MESAKE. *n. s.* One that has the same name with another.

Nor does the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *namesake* in the heavens. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their *namesakes*; but immediately shut their eyes. *Addison.*

NANKI'N, or NANKE'EN.* *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.

NAP.† *n. s.* [hnappian, Saxon, to sleep.]

1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth, making such a noise, as nobody could lay the stealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakspeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge, you are still taking your *nap*. *L'Estrange.*

2. [Knoppa, Saxon; *nopp*, Su. Goth.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down with which his back is dight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the Commonwealth, and set a new *nap* upon it. *Shaksp.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a subtil spirit in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift.

3. A knop; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [*gnypa*, Icel. cnæp, Sax.]

Between this intrenchment and the innermost one, is no space of ground at all, but only a deep trench and a high vallum, including a large level piece of ground, which is higher than any other part of this fortification, it being the *nap* of the hill. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To NAP.† *v. n.* [hnappian, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be supinely careless.

Whiles the housbonde taried, alle they *nappiden* and slepten. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxv.

See how he *nappeth*, see, for cockes bones,
As he wold fallen from his horse atones.
Chaucer, Mancip. Prol.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that foul linen, stopt in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days' time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may guess to have been the philosophy and information of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping* just when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley.*

NA'PTAKING. *n. s.* [*nap* and *take*.] Surprize; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Carew.*

NAPE.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with his usual Greek sagacity, from *νάπη, a hill*; perhaps from the same root with *knob*. Dr. Johnson. — That is from cnæp, Sax. any protuberance; *hnappr*, Icel. globus.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour survey of your good selves. *Shakspeare.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY.† *n. s.* [*naperia*, Ital. *nappa*, a table-cloth, a napkin; *nappe*, French, *naparia*, low Lat. from *mappa*, Lat. The Scotch use *naiprie*, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed with this remark: "Dr. Johnson mentions *napery*, but without any authority; the word being scarcely known in English." It happens, however, (though Dr. Johnson indeed could find no example,) that this word is common in English, and supported by indisputable authority.] Linen for the table; linen in general.

Some her husband's gowne,
Some a pillowe of downe,
Some of the *napery*;
And all this shifte they make
For the good ale sake. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 138.

What use was there of a towel, where was no water? She that made a fountain of her eyes, made precious *napary* of her hair: that better flax shamed the linen in the Pharisee's chest.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Ye may see it in a servingman's fresh *napery*.
Overbury, Charact. sign. E. 3.

He did eat no meat on table-cloths; — out of mere necessity; because they had nor meat nor *napery*. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 93.

A gentleman that loves clean *napery*.
Shirley, Hyde Park.

NA'PHEW. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA.† *n. s.* [*naphtha*, Lat. *naphte*, Fr. Cotgrave. In the Persian language, *neft*, or *napht*. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 182. and Hole's Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entert. p. 170.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, though it be generally black, and differs little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

This *nephta* is an oily or fat liquid substance; in colour not unlike soft white clay.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 182.

From the arched roof
Pendant by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and burning cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN.† *n. s.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by Virgil, "*Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis*;" *naperia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson — It is rather a corruption, as *napery* is, of the Latin *mappa*, a cloth. See NAPERY.

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

By art were weaved *napkins*, shirts, and coats, inconsumptible by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The same matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins Heliogabalos had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. This sense is retained in Scotland, and in some parts of the north of England.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
Shakspeare.

NA'PLESS.† *adj.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he
Appear i' the market place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

His only coat,
Eldest of things! and *napless*, as an heath
Of small extent by fleecy myriads graz'd.
Shenston, Econ. P. iii.

NA'PPY.† *adj.* [from *nap*. Lye derives it from nappe, Saxon, a cup. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius has given the same derivation, *nape*, Germ. *nap*, Goth. a cup; defining *nappy*, inebriating. So Sherwood renders *nappy* ale, *bien forte*, i. e. very strong. Dr. Johnson calls it, from *nap*, frothy, spumy; whence apples and ale are called lambs-wool. So we say the *foaming* bowl, i. e. having the liquor in it frothing, rising as it were with a head. Some have thought it referring to *nap*, in another sense, as producing sleep.]

1. An old epithet applied to ale.

Nappy ale, good and stale, in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrilye trowle.
Old Ball. The King and Miller of Mansfield.

When I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay, Past.

2. Hairy; full of down.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

NAR.* *adj.* old compar. of *near*. Obsolete.

To kirk the *nar*, from God more far,
Has bene an old-said saw.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

NARCI'SSUS. *n. s.* [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil.

Nor *narcissus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still.
Thomson.

*NARCO'SIS.** *n. s.* [ναρκωσις, Greek.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NARCO'TICAL.† } *adj.* [ναρκόω, Gr. *nar-*
NARCO'TICK. } *cotique*, French.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the diseased.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 421.

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

NARCO'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *narcotical*.] By producing torpor.

Arresting that impetuous motion of the spirits, — as those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold. *Whitlook, Mann. of the English*, p. 222.

NARCO'TICK.* *n. s.* A drug producing sleep.

Narcotikes and opie of Thebes fine.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

NARCO'TICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *narcotick.*] The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott.*

NARD. *n. s.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος, Gr.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come
Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, cassia, *nard*, and balm.
Milton, P. L.

2. An odorous shrub.

Smelt, — o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

NARE. *n. s.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril; not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras.*

NA'RWHALE. *n. s.* A species of whale.

Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales.*
Brown, Vulg. Err.

NA'RRABLE.† *adj.* [from *narro*, Latin.] Capable to be told or related. *Cockeram.*

To NA'RRATE.† *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell: a word only used in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. — Not confined to Scotland as stated by Dr. Johnson. Brockett's North country words.

NARRA'TION. *n. s.* [*narracio*, Latin; *narration*, French.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration.*
Abbot.

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. 2 *Mac.* ii. 24.

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations.*
Broome on the Odyssey.

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narratif*, French; from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as Davenant says, is always *narrative.*
Dryden.

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.*
Tatler.

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

NARRA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*narrateur*, Fr.; from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

He is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions, suspending his own judgement.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 5.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it.
Watts, Logick.

NA'RRATORY.* *adj.* [*narratus*, Lat. Giving a relation of things.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, &c. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 1.

NA'RROW.† *adj.* [neapep, napeu, nappe. Sax. from nýp, near. — Dr. Johnson. And so Serenius. Junius considers neapu, as the participle *contracted*, from nýppan, to streighten, to contract into a small compass. And so Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety through the *narrow* seas.
Shakspeare.

The angel stood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Num.* ii. 26.

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn.
Mortimer.

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent: used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no informity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them. *Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.
Sidney.

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

He is a *narrow*-minded man, that affects a triumph in any glorious study. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime,
To liberal acts enlarg'd the *narrow*-soul,
Soften'd the fierce, and made the coward bold.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph.

Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow.* How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity.
Smalridge.

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow*-soul'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.
Swift, Miscell.

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird.
Dryden.

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles.
Milton, P. L.

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection.
Addison, Spect.

To NA'RROW.† *v. a.* [neappian, Sax.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall he made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings*, vi. 6.

By reason of the great continent of Brasilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledege.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I most find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole.
Watts, Logick.

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

To NARROW.* *v. n.*

1. To be diminished with respect to breadth or wideness; to grow narrow; in opposition to *widen*: as, the road or way *narrows.*

2. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other.
Farrier's Dict.

NA'RROWER.* *n. s.* [from *narrow.*] The person or thing which narrows or contracts.

Love is a *narrower* of the heart.
Cælebs, vol. i. p. 235.

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow.*]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly.* *Shaksp.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be

reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NA'RROWNESS.† *n. s.* [from *narrow.*]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

The height of buildings, and *narrowness* of streets, keep away the sun beams. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 260.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confess the *narrowness* of human attainments. *Glanville.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whose *narrowness* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty. [neapanerre, Sax. *angustia, anxietas.*]

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Such is the poorness of some spirits, and the *narrowness* of their souls; and they are so nailed to the earth. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 198.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet, Theory.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] Obsolete.

For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,
But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

NA'SAL.† *adj.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar gutteral or *nasal* smatch in their language. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 59.

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp, Surgery.*

NA'SAL.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A medicine operating through the nose.

Sneezings — and *nasals* are generally received: — an empirick in Venice had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 393.

2. One of the letters spoken as through the nose.

In attempting to pronounce these two consonants, as likewise the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 59.

NA'SCAL.* *n. s.* [*nascale*, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary.

They may make use of a *nascal* or pessary, composed of castoreum mixed with rue. *Ferrand on Melancholy*, (1640,) p. 355.

NA'SCENCY.* *n. s.* [from *nascens*, Lat.] Production.

There is such a spirit, to which belongs the *nascency* or generation of things. *Annot. on Glanville, &c.* (1682,) p. 90.

NA'SCENT.* *adj.* [*nascens*, Latin.] Growing; encreasing.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul; which both aggravate distempers, and render men's lives restless and wretched, even when they are afflicted with no apparent distemper. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 86.

Without any respect of climates, she [Imagination] reigns in all *nascent* societies of men, where the necessities of life force every one to think and act much for himself. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Brown.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beatles described by Moffetus. *Brown.*

NA'STY.† *adj.* [*nass*, Germ. *nat.* Belg. *nazzo*, Franc. humid, wet; *natjan*, Goth. to wet; *netzen*, Germ.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *nasty.*]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *nasty.*]

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *nastiness* and so much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Swift.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'SUTE.* *adj.* [*nasutus*, Lat. from *nasus*, the nose.] Critical; nice; captious.

The *nasuter* criticks of this age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks. *Bp. Gauden, Hierasp.* (1653,) p. 303.

This is a piece of knowledge extremely slighted by such as would be accounted *nasute*, critical and sagacious. *Dr. Bray's Biblioth. Paroch.* (1707,) p. 34.

NA'TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NATALI'TIAL.* *adj.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* poplar had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 18.

NA'TALS.* *n. s.* pl. [*natalis*, Lat.] Time and place of nativity. Not in use.

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king?
Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, (1634,) p. 1.

NATA'TION. *n. s.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively but in *natation* both together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NA'TATORY.* *adj.* [from *natation.*] Enabling to swim.

When they feel the necessity of sleep, their *natatory* bladder is much inflated: they can support themselves at different heights by their levity only. *On Lacep. Hist. of Fishes, Brit. Crit.* (1799,) p. 212.

NATCH.* *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *notch.* Malone.] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. *Fitzherbert's Husbandry.*

Width (of a cow) at the *nache*, 14 inches. *Marshall.*

NA'THLESS.† *adv.* [*na*, Sax. that is, *not the less.*] Nevertheless; formed thus, *natheless, nath'less.* Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use *natheless*; and as a poetical word it was certainly of three syllables, as Spenser also uses it; afterwards contracted into two. Now obsolete.

Yet *nathëlesse* it could not doe him diè. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ix. 54.

Nath'less, my brother since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nathless he so endur'd, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'THMORE.† *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. Spenser, from whom Dr. Johnson cites his example, does not use *nathmore* as a word only of two syllables, but as of three, both in the passage incorrectly cited by Dr. Johnson, and elsewhere. Obsolete.

Yet *nathëmore* by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood-frosen heart emboldened be. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ix. 25.

Yet *nathëmore* his meaning she ared. *Ib.* iv. viii. 14.

NA'TION. *n. s.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.]

1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation.* *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

2. A great number; emphatically.

When after battle I the field have seen
Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;
A *nation* crush'd! a nation of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this side the grave!
Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,
This human chaos, carry smiles away! *Young.*

NA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, French; from *nation*.]

1. Public; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, P. L.

Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious *gratitude*, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation.
Addison, Freeholder.

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgements, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national* too.
Rogers.

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *national*.] National character.

Let our friendship, let our love, that *nationality* of British love be still strengthened.
Howell, Lett. (dat. 1621,) ii. 18.

He could not but see in them that *nationality*, which I believe no liberal Scotsman will deny.
Boswell, Tour to the Heb. p. 11.

To NA'TIONALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *national*.] To distinguish nationally. This is a very modern word, like *denationalize*. It is in use; but I have mislaid an example of it.

NA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *n. s.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE.† *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural; not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their *native* musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please.
Denham.

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death! is this the way
I must return to *native* dust? O sight
Of terrour, foul, and ugly to behold.
Milton, P. L.

6. Born with; co-operating with; congenial.

The head is not more *native* to the heart,
The hand more instrumental to the mouth,
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

NA'TIVE. *n. s.*

1. Born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town.
Dryden, Juv.

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addison.*

Our *natives* have a fuller habit, squarer, and more extended chests, than the people that be beyond us to the south. *Blackmore.*

2. Offspring.

The accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NA'TIVELY.* *adv.* [from *native*.]

1. Naturally; not artificially.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 77.

There is something so *natively* great and good in a person that is truly devout, that an awkward man may as well pretend to be genteel, as an hypocrite to be pious. *Tatler*, No. 211.

2. Originally.

I take two names given to Christ — to be *natively* Chaldee words. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 118.

This goodness of God *natively* proceeded from his will, as thought and truth proceedeth from his mind. *Shelford, Learned Disc.* p. 184.

NA'TIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *n. s.* [*nativité*, French.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world. *Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears.
Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan.
Ezek. xvi. 3.

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame.
Milton, P. L.

NA'TRON.* *n. s.* A sort of black salt imported from Egypt.

NA'TURAL. *adj.* [*naturalis*, Latin; *naturel*, Fr.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself.
Wilkins, Dedalus.

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents.
Swift.

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalest* considerations that belong to this piece.
Wotton.

5. Following the stated course of things.

If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light; fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

7. Discoverable by reason, not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and should be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.
Wilkins.

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL. *n. s.* [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural*.
Shakspeare.

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen.
Abbot, Descr. of the World.

Oppression in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Ralegh, Essays.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *B. Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALISM.* *n. s.* [from *natural*.] Mere state of nature.

Those frolicksome, revelling, and thoroughly natural people, who give a full swing to their desires and appetites: — Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians Comp. and Det. p. 63.

Lord Bolingbroke died in 1751, and his philosophical works were published in 1753. Every one knows the principles and presumption of that unhappy nobleman. He was of that sect, which, to avoid a more odious name, chooses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*.
Hurd, Life of Bp. Warburton.

NA'TURALIST.† *n. s.* [*naturaliste*, French. Cotgrave.] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

NATURA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*naturalité*, Fr.] Naturalness. Not in use.

This distinction will be found of most general use, for as much as there is such an intricate mixture of *naturality* and preternaturality in age. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 133.

NATURALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization;* whereby while they kept their compass, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfal. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To NA'TURALIZE.† *v. a.* [*naturalizer*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural.*]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally;* God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a serious performance of holy intercession, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of spite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of mankind. *Law.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;
Now as the mountain high; then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath be bare;
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Drayton.*

That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shaksp.*

This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclos'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *natural.*]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NA'TURE. *n. s.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he said, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the postilion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

Heaven bestows
At home all riches that wise *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope was giv'n,
Beyond the cloud topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake?
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Wilkins.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare.*

We're not ourselves,
When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdued *nature*
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakspeare.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature.* *Glanville.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way,
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left free the human will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the same. *Pope.*

12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word, which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomised.

Nature sometimes means the Authour of Nature, or *natura naturans;* as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word *Creator.*

Nature sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality.*

Nature sometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, *the man was born so;* or, *the thing was generated such.*

Nature sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature;* for this we may say, that *the motion up or down is spontaneous*, or *produced by its proper cause.*

Nature sometimes means the established course of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course.*

Nature means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one: as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution, temperament*, or *structure of the body.*

Nature is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature.* For *nature* thus applied, we may use *the world*, or *the universe.*

Nature is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semideity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all.
Boyle, Free Enq. into the Received Notion of Nature.

To NA'TURE.* *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. We have long ceased to use the verb, but we retain the participle in good-*natured*, ill-*natured*, and other compounds.

He whiche *natureth* every kynde,
The myghty God, so as I fynde,
Of man, whiche is his creature,
Hath so devyded the nature.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.

NATU'RITY. *n. s.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown.*

NA'VAL. *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd.
Waller.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*

NA'VALS.* *n. s.* pl. Used by Clarendon for naval affairs; perhaps by no other writer.

It was a day of signal triumph, the action of it having much surpassed all that was done in Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 507.

NA'VARCHY.* *n. s.* [*navarchus*, Lat. captain of a ship.] Knowledge of managing ships.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships.
Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 6.

NAVE. *n. s.* [nap, Sax.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. s.* [nafela, navela, Sax.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Imbrasides addrest
His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As endlessly it shut his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
It powr'd his entrailes. *Chapman.*

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not so. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take,
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

There is a superintending providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the secundines, and parted from the *navelstring*. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being press'd to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus.

NA'VELGALL. *n. s.*

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. s.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant. It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAU'FRAGE.* *n. s.* [*naufrage*, old Fr. *naufragium*, Lat.] Shipwreck. *Cockeram.*

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon, Speech at taking his Place in Chancery.

NAU'FRAGOUS.* *adj.* [from *naufragus*, Lat.] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufragous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 33.

NAUGHT. *adj.* [nahr, naphihr, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

Thy sister's *naught*: Oh Regan! she hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
Shakspeare.

NAUGHT. *n. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT, NOUGHT, and OUGHT.

Be you contented
To have a son set your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.
Shakspeare.

NAU'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney.*

Idleness, the bane of body and mind, the nurse of *naughtiness*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 83.

NAU'GHTLY.* *adv.* [from *naught*.] Badly; corruptly.

Thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mir. for Mag. p. 297.

NAU'GHTY. *adj.* The same with *naught*.

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

These *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights.
Shakspeare.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world.
Shakspeare.

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But, *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Latin; *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, French; *navigabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other.
Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylin.*

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas.
Dryden.

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, French.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperour Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

NAVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*navigation*, French, from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*. *More.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.
Dryden.

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Vessels of *navigation*.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

NA'VIGATOR. *n. s.* [*navigateur*, French, from *navigate*.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the sounding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE.† *n. s.* [*naulage*, French, Cotgrave; from *naulum*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY.† *n. s.* [*naumachie*, French; *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock sea fight.

Cockeram.

And now the *naumachie* begins.
Close to the surface.

Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 43.

NAU'SCOPY.* *n. s.* [ναῦς and σκοπέω, Greek.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance. Dr. Maty.

*NAU'SEA.** *n. s.* [Latin; ναυλία, Greek, from ναῦς, a ship.] Sea-sickness; any sickness.

The sickness and *nausea*, usual in other cases of the like nature, being marvellously in this transferred to the by-standers. *Dodsley.*

To NAU'SEATE.† *v. n.* [from *nauseo*, Latin.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat, when we know that an ill cook did dress it.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 39.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it. *Watts on the Mind.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decryed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
And hates the muse by which she was undone.

Dryden.

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nausée*, French.] Loathsome; disgustful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles, wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite:
And from those gaieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint.

Garth, Disp.

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

NAU'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Per-
NAU'TICK. } taining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnes, aut magna*. *Camden.*

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so swarm'd, and round about
Hearing confused shoutings of the *nautick* rout!

Fanshaw, Poems, (1676,) p. 288.

NAU'TILUS. *n. s.* [Latin; *nautile*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale.

Pope.

NA'VY.† *n. s.* [*navye*, *nave*, old French; *navis*, Latin.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

We mette of shyppes a grete *nave*,
Full of people that wolde in to Irlonde.

Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use.

Clarendon.

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold.

Dryden.

NAWL.* *n. s.* An Awl. See NALL.

The master was appointed to bore their ears through with a *nawl*, and so to mark them for perpetual servants.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 120.

NAY.† *adv.* [Goth. *ne*; Saxon, na, or *ne aye*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only yea, and t' other *nay*.

Denham.

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their stile. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty *nay*, invitation, to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place itself would be razed. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? *nay* verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out.

Acts, xvi. 37.

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said *nay*; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Old Proverb.*

NAY.* *n. s.* Denial; refusal. See DENAY.

There is a faire bedde there also, which she determineth to sell, and would have you to have the first *nay* of it.

Radcliffe, Letters, (*L. Mar.* 26. 1613.)

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

To NAY.* *v. a.* To refuse. Obsolete.

The state of a cardinal — was *naied* and denaied him. *Holinshed, Chron. of Eng.* p. 620.

NA'YWARD.* *n. s.* [*nay* and *ward*.] Tendency to denial. This word has been given by Dr. Johnson as a third illustration of *nayword*, but Shakspeare's expression is certainly *nayward*, as Mr. Mason also has noticed.

But I'd say, he had not,
And, I'll be sworn, you would believe my saying,
Howe'er you lean to the *nayward*.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

NA'YWORD.† *n. s.* [*nay* and *word*.]

1. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

2. A watch word. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; she cries budget; and by that we know one another.

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

NE.† *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is* or *is not*.]

1. Neither.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Not.

Yet who was that Belphœbe, he *ne* wist.

Spenser, F. Q.

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would
For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold.

Ib. v. iv. 30.

NEAF.† *n. s.* [*nefi*, Icelandick; *naefwe*, Su. Goth.] A fist. It is retained in Scotland, and the north of England. See NEIF.

Give me thy *neaf*, Monsieur Mustardseed.

Shakspeare.

To NEAL.† *v. a.* [anælan, Saxon, to heat; *neelen*, old French, to enamel.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats: lest it should shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP.* *n. s.* [nep-flob, Saxon. Skinner derives it from næfte, næftiz, want, poor; implying, I suppose, that a *neap*

is when the water flows *not copious.*] Low tide. Seamen use the expression "deep *neap.*"

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

NEAP.† *adj.* Low; decrescent. Used only of the tide. See the substantive.

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux and refluxes; even when no wind stirs, they have their *neap* and spring tides. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 66.

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows, its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NE'APED.* *adj.* [from *neap.*] Wanting sufficient depth of water. Spoken of ships. The same as *beneaped.* See BENEAPED.

NEAPO'LITAN.* *n. s.* A native of the kingdom of Naples.

O Stephano! two *Neapolitans* 'scap'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

NEAPO'LITAN.* *adj.* Belonging to Naples.

When a *Neapolitan* cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law-suit, and plague any of his neighbours. *Addison, on Italy.*

NEAR.† *prep.* [nep, Saxon, from neah, nigh; Su. Goth. and Belg. *naer.*] At no great distance from; close to; nigh; not far from. It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shaksp.*

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one *near* death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR.† *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point throughout the western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer.* xii. 2.

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humourous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon, Ess.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*

4. By relation or alliance.

The earl of Armagnac, *near* knit to Charles,
A man of great authority in France,
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a *nearer* view lost much of their terrour. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* liv'd to the blest times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desart fraught
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprize or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know them that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

To measure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Lev.* xviii. 6.

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakspeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Every minute of his being thrusts
Against my *near'st* of life. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness; as, a *near* man.

A *near* and hard and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Hales (of Eton,) Serm. on 1 *Cor.* vi. 13. p. 20.

NEAR *hand.* Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entring *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To NEAR.* *v. a.* [*naederen*, Teut.] To approach; to be near to.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you. *Heywood, Royal King.*

To NEAR.* *v. n.* To draw near. A naval expression: as, the vessels *neared* fast, i. e. drew near to each other.

NEA'RLY. *adv.* [from *near.*]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *n. s.* [from *near.*]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of *nearness*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

NEARSI'GHTED.* *adj.* [*near* and *sight.*] Shortsighted; applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near. A common colloquial expression.

NEAT.† *n. s.* [neat, neaten, niten, Sax. *naut*, Icel. The Scotch use *nowt* and *nolt*; and the former is old English also: "Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone," Churchyard's Worth. of Wales, 1578. And so *nowtherd* is in the north of England a *neatherd*. *Naut* is used in the Isle of Man.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, *neat's* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neat*, or sheep is to be had,
I sing, Mecænas. *May, Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or *neats'* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat*. *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats'* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser.*

Go and get me some repast. —
What say you to a *neat's* foot? —
'Tis passing good; I pr'ythee, let me have it. *Shakspeare.*

NEAT.† *adj.* [*naett*, Su. Goth. nitidus; *net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.
The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly.
Herbs and other country messes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dresses.
Milton, L'All.
If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.
Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman, Odyss.*
When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferiour mates
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those crutes
Our old wine, *neate*. *Chapman.*

NEA'THERD. *n. s.* [neaðhýrð, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βεκόλος, *bubulcus*.
There *netherd*, with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tusser.*
The swains and tardy *neatherds* came, and last
Menalcas, wet with beating winter mast. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY.† *adv.* [from *neat*.]
1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.
I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly*. *Shakspeare, All's well.*
To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*
2. Cleanlily.
Whether there be any instance of a state, wherein the people, living *neatly* and plentifully, did not aspire to wealth? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 60.

NEA'TNESS.† *n. s.* [from *neat*.]
1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
Pelagius carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*
2. Cleanliness.
That no hardness of heart do steal upon me, under shew of more *neatness* of conscience than is cause. *Bacon to King James, Cabb.* p. 11.

NEA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from *neat*.] She who takes care of cattle.
I knew the lady very well, but worthless of such praise,
The *neatresse* said; and muse I do, a shepherd thus should blaze
The coate of beautie. *Warner, Albion's England.*

NEB. *n. s.* [nebbe, Saxon.]
1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.
How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*.
Bacon.
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NE'BULA. n. s. [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *adj.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.

NE'BULOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *nebulous*.] Mist; cloudiness.
Many spots in the brightest moons, and much *nebulousness* in the fairest stars.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653,) p. 525.

NECESSA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian*. But it is a bad word, and has no useful meaning. Dr. Priestley employs it.

NE'CESSARIES. *n. s.* [from *necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*
The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here.
Wh. Duty of Man.
The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good.
Locke.

NE'CESSARILY. *adv.* [from *necessary*.]
1. Indispensably.
I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*
Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being. *Wilkins.*
2. By inevitable consequence.
They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*
3. By fate; not freely.
The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever.
Pearson.
They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferiour events into the free determination of God himself; who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *necessary*.] The state of neing necessary.

NE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*necessarius*, Latin.]
1. Needful; indispensably requisite.
Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be *necessary* to declare what is this holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called saints. *Pearson.*
All greatness is in virtue understood;
'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden, Aureng.*
A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness.
Tillotson.
The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakspeare.*
3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.
They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*
No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false.
Tillotson, Pref.

NE'CESSARY.* *n. s.* A privy.
The boatmen make use of this part of the beach as a *necessary*.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 14.

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.
Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy sins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*
The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*
Man seduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Against his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton, P. L.*
Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our *necessitated*. *Milton, P. L.*
Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*
The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*
The Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *necessitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*
The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and *necessitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *necessitate*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.
This necessity, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them.
Bramhall against Hobbes.
Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

NECE'SSITIED. *adj.* [from *necessity*.] In a state of want. Not used.
This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

NECE'SSITOUS.† *adj.* [*necessiteux*, French. Cotgrave.] Pressed with poverty.
They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*. *Clarendon.*
In legal seisures, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very *necessitous*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Kettlewell.*
There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children.
Arbuthnot.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need.
Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet, Theory.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *necessitudo*, Latin.]
1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Friendship.

NECE'SSITY. *n. s.* [*necessitas*, Lat.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.
Necessity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.
Milton, P. L.
Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.
Urge the *necessity*, and state of times.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal musick. *Dryden.*
We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.
The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*
We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare.
L'Estrange.

4. Things necessary for human life.
These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repose, and not for us
To waste these times. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.
There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but that he hath found, by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being. *Ralegh, Hist.*
Good-nature, or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of *necessity* will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.
Never shall
Our heads get out; if once within we be,
But stay compell'd by strong *necessitie*. *Chapman.*

NECK.† *n. s.* [Sax. hnecca, necca, collum; Icel. *hnacke*, Su. *nacke*, occiput; ab. Icel. and Sueth. ant. *hniga*, inclinare, (to bow, to bend.) Serenius.

1. The part between the head and body.
He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
She clapp'd her leathern wing against your towers,
And thrust out her long *neck*, even to your doors.
Dryden.
I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*. *Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.
The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other. *Bacon.*
Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread.
Dryden.

3. *On the* NECK. Immediately after; from one following another closely.
He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, task'd the whole state.
Shakspeare.
The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways; first by committing one sin *on the neck* of another; as David sinned, when he added murther to adultery.
Perkins.
Instantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Isabella had concluded a peace.
Bacon.

4. *To break the* NECK *of an affair.* To hinder any thing from being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKATEE. } *n. s.* A gorget; hand-
NE'CKERCHIEF. } kerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKBEEF. *n. s.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.
They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters.
Swift.

NE'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*neck* and *cloth*.] That which men wear on their necks.
Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloth* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKED.* *adj.* [from *neck*.] Used in composition, figuratively and literally; having a neck.
Stiff-*neck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend.
Denham.
The first [horse] —
Dauntless at empty noises, lofty-*neck'd*.
Dryden, Georg.

NE'CKLACE. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace*.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks.
Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of silver and gold set with precious stones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Or lose a heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKLACED.* *adj.* [from *necklace*.] Marked as with a necklace.
The hooded and the *necklaced* snake.
Sir W. Jones.

NE'CKLAND.* *n. s.* [*neck* and *land*.] A long narrow part of land. See NECK.
Promontories and *necklands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solid creeks?
Hakewill on Providence, p. 32.

NECK-VERSE.* *n. s.* The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy,; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c.
They have a sanctuary for thee, to save thee, yea and a *necke verse*, if thou canst rede but a lytle latenly, thoughe it be never so soryly.
Tindal, Obed. of a Christen Man, fol. 69. a.
If a monk had been taken for stealing of bacon,
For burglary, murder, or rape;
If he could but rehearse, (well prompt,) his *neck verse*,
He never could fail to escape.
Brit. Apollo, (1710,) vol. iii. No. 72.

NE'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed*.] Hemp: in ridicule.

NECRO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [νέκρος and λόγος, Gr.; *necrologie*, Fr.] An account of persons deceased.

NE'CROMANCER.† *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις, Gr. Sometimes corruptly written by old authors *negromancer*; and thus Cotgrave calls it, in French also, "*nigromance*, one who practises the black art;" mistakenly alluding to *niger*, black, as part of the etymology: but it is certainly from νεκρὸς, a dead person.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.
There shall not be found among you — a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer*, [in old translations, *that asketh advice* or *counsel of the dead*, or *that seeketh to the dead*.] *Deut.* xviii. 11.
I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life. *Swift, Miscell.*

NE'CROMANCY.† *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.
The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts. *Brown.*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.
It was by *necromancy*,
By carectes and conjuration.
Skelton, Poems, p. 161.
He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*
This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear. *Drayton.*

NECROMA'NTICAL.* } *adj.* [from *necro-*
NE'CROMANTICK. } *mancy*. Old in our language; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed either form of this adjective.] Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment.
And by him stands that *necromanticke* chaire,
In which he makes his direful invocations,
And binds the fiends that shall obey his will.
Merry Dev. of Edmonton, (1617,) Prol.
Some *necromantick* trick.
Hammond, Works, iv. 506.
His *necromantical* prophecies.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 177.
Strange effects performed by *necromantick* arts.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 52.
Thy *necromantick* forms, in vain,
Haunt us on the tented plain. *Warton, Ode* 12.

NECROMA'NTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *necromantical*.] By charms; by conjuration.
Lamps must be solemnly burned before it; and then, after some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed, the head shall prove vocal.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 199.

NE'CROMANTICK.* *n. s.* Trick; conjuration.
With all the *necromanticks* of their art.
Young, Night Th. 8.

*NECRO'SIS.** *n. s.* [νέκρωσις, Gr; *necrose*, Fr.] A disease of the bones.

NE'CTAR.† *n. s.* [νέκταρ, Gr. *nectar*, Lat. and Fr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.
What will it be,
When that the watry palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice reputed *nectar*?
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
Zephyr, in the spring,
Gently distils his *nectar*-dropping showers.
Drummond, Sonnet.
Thy *nectar*-dropping muse, thy sugar'd song.
More, Cupid's Conflict, (1647).
In heaven the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield *nectar*. *Milton, P. L.*
Thus having spoke, the nymph the table spread,
Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy red. *Pope, Odyss.*

NECTA'REAL.* } *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet
NECTA'REAN. } as nectar, resembling nectar.

A *nectarean*, a balsam kiss.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 535.

Thy *nectareal* fragrancy
Hourly there meets
An universal synod of all sweets.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 151.

NE'CTARED. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers, strew'd with asphodil.
Milton, Comus.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton, Comus.*

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feasts of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *adj*, [*nectareus*, Lat.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE.† *adj.* [*nectarin*, French, Cotgrave.] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits. *Milton, P. L.*

NE'CTARINE. *n. s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plumb kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long: of the murry there are several sorts.
Temple.

To NE'CTARIZE.* *v. a.* [from *nectar.*] To sweeten. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

NE'CTAROUS.* *adj.* [from *nectar*,] Sweet as nectar.

Nectarous draughts between from milky stream,
Berry, or grape. *Milton, P. L.*

NE'DDER.* *n. s.* An adder: a word yet used in Derbyshire. [*nadr*, Goth. neddep, Sax.]

Anon the *nedders* gan her for to sting.
Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.

NEED.† *n. s.* [neod, Sax. *nauth*, M. Goth. *naud*, Icel. necessitas; *neida*, cogere, (to compel,) ab antiquiss. *na*, con, prope. Serenius.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

That spirit that first rush'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton, S. A.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And summon all thy reason at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.
Shakspeare.

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*.
Ecclus. iv. 3.

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremest *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you.
Shakspeare.

God, who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Basest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*.
Man's life is cheap as beast's. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The whole *need* not a physician, but the sick.
St. Matthew.

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shall *need*. *Milton.*

To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needed* but use the word body. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *n. s.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' absence of the *needer*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NEE'DFUL.† *adj.* [*need* and *full.*]

1. Distressed; in want. This is the primary sense, but not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He nought helpeth *needful* in their neede.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the *needful* time of trouble.
Psalm x. 1. *Common Pr.*

2. Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our souls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it, As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mnestheus, and brave Seresthus walk the round.
Dryden.

To my present purpose it is not *needful* to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely desart and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest.
Addison on Italy.

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful.*] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *needfully*, though few,
Be of the best. *B. Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *needful.*] Necessity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *nethal*; Saxon nedl; Icel. *nael*; à Teut. *nelen*, suere. Wachter and Serenius.]

1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth; and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers.
Dryden.

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest *needle*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge.
Wilkins.

2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

Go bid the *needle* its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling reverence it doth bend.
Cowley.

The use of the loadstone, and the mariners' *needle* was not then known. *Burnet, Theory.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. s.* [*belone*; *needle* and *fish.*] A kind of sea-fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*.
Woodward.

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. s.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. s.* [from *needle.*] He
NEE'DLE-MAKER. } who makes needles.

NEE'DLE-WORK. *n. s.* [*needle* and *work.*]

1. The business of a sempstress.
2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needle-works* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needle-work*, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need.*]

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hooker.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only? *Atterbury.*

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in *needless* and ridiculous expences upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses. *Law.*

2. Not wanting; out of use.

For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

NEE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessarily; without need.

The consequences whereof have been to render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* to advance orthography into a troublesome and laborious art. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, Pref.

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT. *n. s.* [from *need.*] Something necessary.

Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

NEEDS.† *adv.* [nedeȝ, Saxon, unwilling. Dr. Johnson. — It is merely *need is*, used parenthetically. Mr. H. Tooke.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker.*

I must *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shakspeare.*

Another being elected and his ambassadours returned, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair, and weary, human sense. *Milton, P. L.*

To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville.*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it; because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlewell.*

I have affairs below,
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEE'DY. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser.*

— In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,
An aligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakspeare, Rom. & Jul.*

The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Psalm* lxxiv. 21.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlewell.*

Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for generous love declare,
And choose the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Granville.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison, Spect.*

NEEL.* *n. s.* [*nael*, Icel. *naael*, Dan.] A needle. Written also *neeld* and *neld*.

These and ill lucke together —
Have stacke away my dear *neele*.
Comedy of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

She with her *neele* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry. *Shakspeare, Pericles*, (1607.)

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

For thee fit weapons were
Thy *neld* and spindle, not a sword and spear. *Fairfax, Tass.* xx. 95.

NE'ER. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

NE'ARE.* *n. s.* [*niere*, Teut.] The kidney. Craven Dialect. It is in our old vocabularies, and is now also a Cheshire word. Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

To NEESE.† *v. n.* [nieȝen, Saxon; *niesen*, Teut. *niessen*, German; from næȝe, the nose.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Used in Scotland, and in the north of England.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. 2 *Kings*, iv. 35.

The whole quire hold their hips, and loffe;
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze* and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

How apt our nature is to catch and propagate the infection of a superstitious tradition, may appear from that ancient and modern usage of praying for a person upon *neezing*, the vulgar presages consequent to the approach of any strange fish to our shore, the regarding of any casual stops and breeches in any known rivers, any odd noises, &c. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 61.

NEE'SING.* *n. s.* [from *neese.*] The act of sneezing; sternutation.

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job*, xli. 18.

You summer *neezings* when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings! *More, Philos. Poems*, (1647,) p. 323.

NEE'SEWORT.* *n. s.* An herb. *Sherwood.*

NEF. n. s. [old French; from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison.*

NEFA'ND.* } *adj.* [*nefandus*, Latin.] Not
NEFA'NDOUS. } to be named; abominable.

Knowing what *nefand* abominations are practised.
Sheldon, Mirror of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 198.

The press restrain'd! *nefandous* thought!
In vain our sires have nobly fought.
Green's Poem of the Spleen, (1754,) p. 23.

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law stiles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NEFA'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *nefarious.*] Abominably; wickedly.

That unhallowed villany *nefariously* attempted upon the person of our agent. *Milton, Letters of State.*

NEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, French.]

1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation.*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts, Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NE'GATIVE.† *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to *affirmative.*

If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*,
To have nor eyes, nor ears, nor thought. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. s.*

1. A proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A particle of denial; as, *not.*

A purer substance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

To NE'GATIVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dismiss by negation.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. *Andrews, Anecd.* p. 169.

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

NE'GATORY.* *adj.* [*negatoire*, Fr.] Belonging to negation. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To NEGLE'CT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.

Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *St. Matthew.*

This my long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLE'CT. *n. s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous

curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

3. Negligence: frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my horse be deck't,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life, and eternal death, to the performers or *neglecters* of them. *South, Serm.* vii. 99.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with *of.*

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but being to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father caress them when they do well, shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedless inattention; careless indifference. Not used.

NEGLE'CTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *neglecting.*] Carelessly; inattentively.

I then, all smarting with my wounds, being cold,
Out of my grief and my impatience
To be so pester'd with a popinjay,
Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

NEGLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] The state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

NEGLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardless of.

An absolute forbearance, and *neglective* forgetfulness, of all earthly comforts.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 167.

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 202.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

*NEGLIGE'E.** *n. s.* [French.] A sort of fashionable gown, which the ladies continued to wear in the early part of the present reign.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee.*
Goldsmith, Ess. 15.

The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *negligee* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray, Lett.*

NE'GLIGENCE.† *n. s.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

By a thorough contempt of little excellencies, he is perfectly master of them. This temper of mind leaves him under no necessity of studying his air; and he has this peculiar distinction, that his *negligence* is unaffected. *Spectator*, No. 75.

2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*;
And, to the advantage, I being here, took't up.
Shakspeare.

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Lat.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him.
2 Chron. xxix. 11.

2. Careless of any particular; with *of* before a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion; but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of finery. They see she is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice.
Baruch, i. 19.

3. Scornfully regardless.

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift, Miscell.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* drest. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

NEGO'TIABLE.* *adj.* [*negotium*, Latin.] Capable of being negotiated.

NEGO'TIANT.* *n. s.* [from *negotiate.*] A negotiator; one employed to treat with others.

Ambassadours, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune, in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 25.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourse or business; to traffick; to treat: whether of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against king Richard been hatched. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is a common errour in *negotiating*; whereas men have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once, which weakeneth them.
Bacon.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them.
Hammond.

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and negotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

To NEGO'TIATE.* *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement.

Lady — is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation.
L.d. Chesterfield.

NEGOTIA'TION. *n. s.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of business, whether publick or private.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage.
Howard.

They ceased not from all worldly labour and *negotiation.* *White.*

NEGO'TIATOR. *n. s.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenberg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. n. s. [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NE'GUS.* *n. s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus.
Malone, Life of Dryden, p. 484.

NEIF.† *n. s.* [*nefi*, Icel. *naeve*, Dan. *neive* or *nieve*, Scottish; and so in the north of England.] Fist. It is likewise written *neaf.*

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Reach me thy *neif.* *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To NEIGH.† *v. n.* [hnæzan, Saxon; *naeyen*, Teut. *hinnio*, Latin.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unbandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakspeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighed.*
Jer. v. 8.

The generous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion.
Smith.

NEIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakspeare.*

NEI'GHING.* *n. s.* [from *neigh.*] The voice of a horse or mare.

The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan: the whole land trembled at the sound of the *neighing* of his strong ones. *Jer.* viii. 16.

Shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain.
Dryden.

NEI'GHBOUR.† *n. s.* [nehzebup, nehbup, Saxon; from neh, nigh, near, and zebup, an inhabitant.]

1. One who lives near to another.

A kid sometimes for festivals he slew,
The choicer part was his sick *neighbour's* due.
Harte.

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. Intimate; confident.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels.
Shakspeare.

4. [In divinity.] One partaking of the

same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindred. *Perkins.*

The gospel allows no such terms as a stranger; makes every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat, Serm.*

You should always change and alter your intercessions, according as the needs and necessities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

NEI'GHBOUR.* *adj.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

I long'd the *neighbour* town to see.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.

God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and the *neighbour* cities thereof. *Jer.* i. 40.

I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room.
Shakspeare.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford and the *neighbour* garrisons.
Clarendon.

To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore. *Sandys, Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour.
Shakspeare.

To NEI'GHBOUR.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought
Of divers princes who do *neighbour* near,
On none of them can fix a constant thought.
Davies.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *n. s.* [from *neighbour*.]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the *neighbourhood* mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee.
Addison, Cato.

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance.
Swift.

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius suits?
To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes!
Harte.

NEI'GHBOURLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *neighbourly*.] State or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The Woodberry so nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

NEI'GHBOURLY.† *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.

Being *neighbourly* admitted, — by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.
Milton, Observ. on the Articles of Peace.

NEI'GHBOURSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *neighbour*.] State of being near each other.

How happy are the dead, who quietly rest
Beneath these stones! each by his kindred laid,
Still in a hallow'd *neighbourship* with those,
Who when alive his social converse shar'd.
Miss Baillie, Series of Plays on the Passions, (1798.)

NEI'THER.† *conjunct.* [napðep. naðæp, Sax. *ne either*.]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. Dr. Johnson. — Improperly used when more than two things come under consideration: as where Addison uses "determined in his conduct *neither* by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, *nor* the principles of religion," he should have either left out "the suggestions of true honour," or he should have said, "is not determined by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, or the principles of religion." Bp. Hurd.

He was *neither* there *ne* here,
But clene out of himselfe away,
That he n'ot wot to thinke or say.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the king. 1 *Kings*, xxii. 31.

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandise, *nor* inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylin.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence.

Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
Gen. iii. 3.

This commandment standeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and coruscations, near at hand, yield *no* sound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*. *Locke.*

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves
Nor either cares for him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to *neither*. *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him;
Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*.
Dryden.

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NEM-CON. An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing; often used in colloquial language. See CON.

NE'MOROUS.* *adj.* [*nemorosus*, Latin.] Woody. *Cockeram.*

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 4.

To NEMPNE.* *v. a.* [nemnan, Saxon.] To name. Obsolete.

Ye moten *nempne* him to what place also.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

As much disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 29.

NE'NIA. *n. s.* [Greek.] A funeral song; an elegy.

NE'NUPHAR. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] Water lily, or water rose.

NEOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [*neologique*, French.] Employing new words or phrases.

Such examples really make one tremble; and will, I am convinced, determine my fair fellow-subjects and their adherents to adopt, and scrupulously conform to, [Dr.] Johnson's rules of true orthography by book. In return to this concession, I seriously advise him to publish, by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Ld. Chesterfield, World*, No. 101.

NEO'LOGY. * *n. s.* [*neologie*, Fr. from the Greek νέος, new, and λόγος, a word, discourse.] Invention or use of new words and phrases.

They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of right and wrong.
Boothby on Burke, p. 266.

NEO'LOGISM.* *n. s.* [*neologisme*, Fr.] A new and quaint expression.

NE'OPHYTE.† *n. s.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νεὸς and φύω.] One regenerated; a convert; one entered into a new state.

In effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*, that is newly grafted into Christianity; and those that are brought up in the faith.
Bacon, Sp. on the Union of Laws.

He tells thee true, my noble *neophyte*; my little grammaticaster, he does.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

NE'OPHYTE.* *adj.* Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.

NEOTE'RICK.† *n. s.* [*neotericus*, Latin, from νέος, new, Gr. νεώτερος, more recent.] One of modern times.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Galen, Areteus, Rhasis, &c. and those exact *neotericks*, Savanorala, Capivaccius, Donatus.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 7.

The students in that profession [divinity] should apply themselves in the first place to the reading of the Scriptures, next the councils and ancient fathers, and then the schoolmen; excluding those *neotericks*, both Jesuits and Puritans, who are known to be meddlers in matters of state and monarchy.
The King's Let. to Vice-Ch. of Oxf. (1622.) *A. Wood, An.*

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricios of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

NEOTE'RICAL.* } *adj.* Modern; novel;
NEOTE'RICK. } late.

They were the inventions of men, which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being ancient, others *neoterical*.

Bacon, Pref. to Wisdom of the Ancients.

I advise you not to neglect old authors; for though we be come as it were to the meridian of truth, yet there be many *neoterical* commentators, and self-conceited writers, that eclipse her in many things, and go from "obscurum" to "obscurius." *Howell, Lett.* iv. 31.

NEP.† *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] The herb catmint.

The dog when he is stomach-sick can go right to his proper grass, the cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

NEPE'NTHE.† *n. s.* [Gr. νὴ, and πένθος; Fr. *népenthés*.] A drug that drives away all pains.

Not that *Nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this.

Milton, Comus.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *n. s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest *nephew* and whom best I love.

Dryden.

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgement, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephews* smooths the seas.

Dryden.

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd.

Spenser.

NEPHRI'TICAL.† } *adj.* [νεφριτικος; *néphre-*
NEPHRI'TICK. } *tique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

Mr. Harrison hath been of late somewhat more than heretofore troubled with certain *nephritical* fits; but they are transient and light.

Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 481.

A very valuable medicine, and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritick* pains, nervous colicks, and obstructions.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 62.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nephritick* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephritick* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, Fr.; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison on Italy.*

NE'REID.* *n. s.* [*Nereis*, Lat.; pl. *Nereides*, daughters of Nereus.] A sea-nymph.

Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereids*,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends adornings,

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

NERVE.† *n. s.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

If equal powres
Thou wouldst inflame, amids my *nerves*, as then
I could encounter with three hundred men.

Chapman.

Strong Tharysmed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two.

Pope, Odyss.

3. Force; strength.

The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 20.

To NERVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strengthen.

Thou, last,
Tremendous goddess, *nerve* this lifted arm!

Aaron Hill.

NE'RVELESS.† *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head.

Pope, Dunciad.

O'er all profound dejection sat,
And *nerveless* fear. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iii.

The western eloquence, in its turn, appeared *nerveless* and effeminate, frigid or insipid, to the hardy and inflamed imaginations of the east.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 71.

NE'RVOUS.† *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]

1. Full of nerves.

The body of this fish is three yards long, and one yard broad, thick skinn'd, without scales, narrow towards the tail, which is *nervous*, slow in swimming, wanting fins.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 26.

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord — by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 32.

2. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

As "sine nervis esse" is a phrase for debility, so to be *nervous*, is taken to be valid and strong.

Waterhous on Fortescue, (1663,) p. 197.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;
And Philomel, the siren of the plain,
Sung soporifick unisons in vain. *Harte.*

4. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *nervous*.] With strength; with force.

He thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 66.

NE'RVOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *nervous*.] Vigour; strength.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakspeare.*

NE'SCIENCE.† *n. s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Not vincible ignorance, or of things he might know, but invincible; not privative ignorance, or of things he ought to know, but mere *nescience*; in brief, ignorance: — simple ignorance, and not sinful ignorance.

Walsall, Life of Chr. (1615,) sign. B. 4.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of mine.

Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*.

Glanville, Scepsis.

NESH.† *adj.* [nerc, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. Skinner. The word is used in several parts of England. Sometimes with the pronunciation of *naish* or *nash*; and it is old in our language.

For love his herte is tendre and *nesshe*.

Chaucer, Court of Love.

The *nesh* tops of the young hazel.

Crowe, Lewesdon Hill.

To NESH.* *v. a.* To render weak; to soften injuriously. Not in use.

I councell you to eat and drinke temperately; *nesh* not your womb by drinking immoderately.

Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652,) p. 113.

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidness; lovely, loveliness*; from nyꝑe, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from nese, Saxon; a *nose of land*, or headland.

NEST.† *n. s.* [nerꝑ, Saxon; the past participle of neꝑan, to visit frequently, to haunt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 375. Su. Goth. *naeste*.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut.* xxii. 6.

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a re-

ceptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves.

Not farre away, not meete for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shakspeare.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

This poor dove, being driven thrice away by that horrible northern wind, which razed at length the dove-house and the city, did she not *nest*, and as it were bide her head, in secret holes? *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 279.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howell, Voc. For.*

NE'STEGG. *n. s.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE.† *v. n.* [nerclian, Saxon.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Fluttering there, they *nestle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the shy directors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift, Miscel.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!
That labour'st yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think'st by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *nestled* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman, Iliad.*

NE'STLING.† *n. s.* [nerclinz, Saxon.]

1. A young bird in the nest: in some parts, the smallest bird of the nest, and called also *nestlecock*.

Second brothers, and poor *nestlings*. *B. Hall, Sat.* ii. 2.

The chief object of children, looking after nests is the eggs, or *nestlings*, not the bird which lays them. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

2. A receptacle; a nest. Not in use.

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

NE'STLING.* *adj.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest.

I have taken four young ones from a hen skylark, and placed in their room five *nestling* nightingales, as well as five wrens, the greater part of which were reared by the foster-parent. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

NET.† *n. s.* [*nati*, Goth. *net*, Icel. net, Sax. from the Germ. *neten*, suere. Serenius.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

To NET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To knit a net; to knot.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends. *A. Seward*, (*Lett.* 1789,) ii. 314.

NET.* *adj.* [*net*, French; *netto*, Ital.]

1. Pure; clear; genuine.

Her breast all naked, as *nett* ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftsman wonts its beautify,
Of her dew honour was despoyled quight. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 20.

2. Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income after certain deductions.

The *net* revenues of the crown, at the abdication of K. James, without any tax on land, &c. amounted to somewhat more than two millions. *Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett.* 18.

3. Clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.

To NET.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To bring as clear produce.

NE'THER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we say the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magick arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roscommon.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight,
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall
Should gape immense, and rushing down o'erwhelm this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can revenge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Numberless were those bad angels, seen
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation opposite to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,
The ghosts repine. *Dryden, Æn.*

NE'THERMOST. *adj.* [superl. of *nether*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever power,
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton, P. L.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex *nethermost*. *Keil against Burnet.*

NE'TTING. *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE.† *n. s.* [nesel, Sax. *naella*, Icel. to prick, to sting. Serenius.] A stinging herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some so like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostle's discourse some of them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NE'TTLER.* *n. s.* [from *nettle*.] One who provokes; that which stings or irritates. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half your fellows' feats. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Defence.*

NE'TWORK. *n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with insterstices between the intersections.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fingering fine;
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the sinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addison, Spect.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *network* of veins, must be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NE'VER.† *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Sax. ne æfre, *not ever*; Goth. *niaivi*, i. e. *ne* and *aiv*.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solecism; as, he is mistaken though *never* so wise. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, he is mistaken though *ever* so wise; that is, he is mistaken *how* wise *soever* he be. The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; he is mistaken though so wise, as *never* was any: such, however, is the common use of the word among the best authors. Dr. Johnson. — "Be the distance *never* so remote:" Some have thought this mode of expression incongruous and ungrammatical: but *never* is the same as *not ever*; and the sentence is to be filled up thus: "be the distance *not* [near, but] ever so remote." Addison, Spect. No. 590. This, then, is one of those elliptical forms which are to be explained "by observing nicely the posture of the mind in discoursing," (to use Mr. Locke's words,) and not by attending merely to the obvious sense of the terms employed. For, in discoursing, we love to contract our ideas, though the opposition be not always, or but imperfectly expressed. *Never so remote*, if we regard this posture of the mind, is, therefore, as intelligible, and as proper as *ever so remote*; and, till of late, was more commonly used. We now say *ever so remote*, more clearly indeed, but with something less force: for *never so* implies an effort, or vehemence in asserting which *ever so* has not. However as perspicuity is the main object of grammar, I acknowledge it to be a good general rule to avoid not only real but *seeming* incongruities of speech. Bp. Hurd.

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles. Hist. of the Turks.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by *never* so slow degrees. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever*.

He answered him to *never* a word, insomuch that the governour marvelled. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 14.

There would be *never* a plain text. *Atterbury, Serm.* iii.

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assureth us, by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Ralegh.*

But a smooth and stedfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* sere
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers,
Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roscommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*
Farewell, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursued,
And be refresh'd with *never-wasting* food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,
Thy screw'd-up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELE'SS. *adv.* [*never the less.*] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROSPAST.* *n. s.* [*neurospaston*, Latin, νευροσπαστέω, Greek; nervis seu fidiculis traho, moveo.] A puppet; a figure put in motion.

That outward form is but a *neurospast*;
The soul it is, that, on her subtile ray
That she shoots forth, the limbs of moving beast
Doth stretch strait forth.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, (1647.) i, ii. 34.

NEU'ROTOMY. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into Whigs and Tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion; but some state or condition of being; as, *sedeo*, I sit. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

NEU'TER.† *n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged.

He is an odious *neuter*, a lukewarm Laodicean. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 81.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

NEU'TRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temperate, and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakspeare.*

He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison on the War.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastick eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot*

NEU'TRAL. *n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEU'TRALIST.* *n. s.* [from *neutral.*] An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side. *Bullokar*, (ed. 1656.)

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons. *Pet. of the City of London to the H. of Com.* (1648.) p. 6.

NEUTRA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.

His majesty's clearness in the beginning of these motions: his *neutrality* in the progress thereof. *Wotton, Propos.* (*in* 1620,) *Rem.* p. 503.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth, Ovid.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift.*

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

3. The state of being of the neuter gender.

Jesus answered, "I and my Father are one:" where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

To NEU'TRALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *neutral.*]

1. To render indifferent; to engage on neither side.

2. [In agriculture.] To make neutral.

These [till and vitriolic soils] necessarily require the calcareous ingredient to *neutralise* their peccant acid. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 90.

NEU'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW.† *adj.* [*niuja*, Goth. neop, Saxon, *newyd*, Welsh; *neu*, Germ. *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

Shoon full moist and *newe*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

What's the *newest* grief? ——
— That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered? *Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new*.
Temple, Miscell.

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life.
Comm. Prayer.

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

There names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope.

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will instil their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight. *Dryden.*

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
Pope.

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air.
Dryden.

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney.*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest.
Spenser.

Your master's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakspeare.*

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lest by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakspeare.*

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

He saw heaven blossom with a *new*-born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night.
Crashaw.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day;
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose scoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this *new*-comer shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean.
Milton, P. L.

Their father's state,
And *new*-entrusted sceptre. *Milton, Comus.*

The *new*-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold. *Milton, P. L.*

His evil
Thou usest, and from thence creat'st more good,
Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n.
Milton, P. L.

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire.
Cowley.

If it could, yet that it should always run them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some *new*-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several *new*-moulded. *Burnet, Theory.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet, Theory.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Isgrim's counsel, her *new*-chosen mate.
Dryden.

Shewn all at once you dazzled so our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods surprise;
When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground.
Dryden.

A bird *new*-made about the banks she plies,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries.
Dryden.

Our house has sent to-day
To insure our *new*-built vessel, call'd a play.
Dryden.

Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.
Dryden.

When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashion'd chair.
Dryden.

A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes.
Dryden.

If thou ken'st from far
Among the Pleiads a *new*-kindled star;
If any sparkles than the rest more bright,
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light.
Dryden.

If we consider *new*-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellum-thunder shake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay, Trivia.*

Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf.
Gay.

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and presents the *new*-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The *new*-fall'n young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-fashion words and oaths.
Swift.

To NEW.* *v. a.* [neopian, Saxon.] To make new; to renew. Obsolete.

The presents every day ben *newed*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

The good name of a man is sone gon and passed, when it is not *newed*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And many a maiden's sorrowe for to *newe*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 306.

NE'WEL.† *n. s.*

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. A new thing; novelty.

He was so enamoured with the *newel*,
That nought he deemed dear for the jewel.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

NEWFA'NGLE.* *adj.* [*new* and *fangle.* Some have pretended that *nova evangelia*, "new evangels," gave rise to this word; it being much used, they say, about the time that the gospellers, or reformers, began to flourish in England. But it was in use long before. *Fangle* was probably a cant term, corrupted from *fingo*, to form, to fashion; *fingle*, *fangle.*] Desirous of new things.

Flesh is so *newfangle*. *Chaucer, Manc. Tale.*

NEWFA'NGLE.* } *n. s.* One desirous of
NEWFA'NGLIST. } novelty. In the *Cobler's Prophecie*, 1594, Niceness is Venus's maid, and *Newfangle* her man.

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these *newfanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men.
Towker, Fabr. of the Ch. (1604,) p. 90.

To NEWFA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To change by introducing novelties.

To controul and *newfangle* the Scripture.
Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy.

NEWFA'NGLED.† *adj.* [from *newfangle.*] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty; desirous of novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows.
Shakspeare.

Have no fellowship with *newfangled* teachers.
1 *Tim.* vi. *Arg. of the Chapter.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from new-
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } *fangled.*] Vain and foolish love of novelty.

So to *newfangleness* both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangleness* did pass.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter. *Carew.*

NE'WING. *n. s.* [from *new.*] Yest or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NE'WISH.* *adj.* [from *new.*] As if lately made.

It drinketh not *newish* at all.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

NE'WLY.† *adv.* [niplice, Saxon, from *new.*]

1. Freshly; lately.

Her breath indeed those hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had stung it *newly*. *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint.
Dryden.

2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

NE'WNESS.† *n. s.* [niꝑnýꝛꝛe, Saxon, from *new.*]

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else was performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity. *Ralegh.*

In these disturbances,
And *newness* of a wavering government,
To avenge them of their former grievances.
Daniel.

When Horace writ his satires, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy to his conquered people.
Dryden, Juv.

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to style; they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like *newness*. *B. Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the Latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which, for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newness* that intends old right.
Shakspeare.

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* shamed most of the others long exercise.
Sidney.

6. Difference from the former manner.

Like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. *Rom.* vi. 4.

NEWS. *n. s.* without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; Milton has joined it with a singular verb. [from *new; nouvelles*, French.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits.
Milton.

With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantick gesture, he receives the *news*.
Waller.

We talk in ladies' chambers love and *news*.
Cowley.

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom.
Spectator.

2. Something not heard before.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

NEWS-MONGER. *n. s.* [*news* and *monger.*] One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling pick-thanks and base *news-mongers*.
Shakspeare.

This was come as a judgement upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, *news-monger*, and busy body, meddling with other people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'WSPAPER.* See the third sense of NEWS.

NEWT.† *n. s.* [eꝛeꝛe, Saxon. *Newt* is supposed by Skinner to be contracted from *an evet.* Ben Jonson writes it *neuft;* and thus we trace the contraction, *nefet, neufi, neut,* or *newt.* "Hath not a snail, a spider, yea, a *neuft* been found there?" B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.] Eft; small lizard: they are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water: they are harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeless venom'd worm.
Shakspeare.

Newts and blind worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen.
Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.

Such humidity is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. s.* [*new, year,* and *gift.*] Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-years-gifts*, he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all good christians refused to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NE'XIBLE.* *adj.* [*nexibilis*, Latin.] That may be knit together. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

NEXT. *adj.* [neꝛt, Saxon, by a colloquial change from nehꝛt or nýhꝛt, the superlative of neh or nýh; *neest*, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The *next* in place and punishment were they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whose turn should be the *next*.
Gay.

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued.
Clarendon.

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the second praise.
Dryden.

Finite and infinine, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible. *Rowe.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplext,
This life we relish, and ensure the *next*. *Young.*

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when *next* he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison, Ovid.*

NIAS.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has here given, by way of definition, "simple, silly, foolish," as if the word were an adjective: and then transcribed, from Bailey, "a *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself; and hence *nisey*, a silly person." So far as to taken from the nest, Bailey's account of the hawk is right.] A young hawk; an eyas. See EYAS.

Laugh at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come;
Thou art a *niase*. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

NIB. *n. s.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or neck of a bird. See NEB.
2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE.† *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth. Dr. Johnson.—It has been thought allied to the Greek γνάπλω, vellico; and *gnibble*, I have observed, is the old orthography of this word. See Barret's Alv. 1580. So Junius cites the Belg. *knabbelen*, or *knibbelen*, "quod sicuti iis frequentativum est à *knawen*, ita *gnibble* Anglis est à *gnaw.*"]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover them to keep. *Shakspeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating of him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granville.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be *nibbling.* *Shakspeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, casts out the string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew, Mus.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were: not immediately swallowing it.

NI'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *nibble.*]

1. One that bites by little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait. *Shakspeare, Passionate Pilgrim.*

2. A carper.

You tell me what the wits say of your book. I suppose you mean those identical dunces, who have been at war with sense for these last twenty years, as they were with wit for twenty years before. But these are *nibblers* at the outside. I can tell you of a London divine that has gone deeper, and has returned your book in a great rage to the bookseller. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 130.

NICE.† *adj.* [Goth. *hnasquia*, soft; hnesc, nesc, Saxon; tender, effeminate, from hnescian, to soften; *neische*, old Engl. effeminate, Gloss. to Wicliffe; *nice*, old French, silly, weak, simple.]

1. Accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden, Pers.*

Thus criticks, of less judgement than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgement, so sensible of the smallest errour, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women, *nice*,
Raise maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *Lord Halifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison, Cato.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton, Opt.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste
No pleasure, though in pleasure solitary. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Having lucky hits: as in the following passage of Shakspeare; a signification not in use, Dr. Johnson says. It is here used by Shakspeare rather in the sense of trifling, toying, wanton; and so in the Mirror for Magistrates.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

Shore's wife was my *nice* cheat,
The holy whore, and eke the wily peat. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 412.

9. Foolish; weak; effeminate.

A *nyce* heart! fie for shame!
A coward heart, of love unlered,
Whereof art thou so sore afered? *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Men wax *nice* and effeminate. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

10. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge,
Of dear import. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

11. Delicious.

Look, how *nice* he makes it! *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

12. Handsome; pleasing: a colloquial expression in several parts of England.

13. *To make* NICE. To be scrupulous: perhaps from *faire le delicat.*

He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

NI'CELY. *adv.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants,
That stretch their duties *nicely*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

At *nicely* carving, shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NICE'NE *Creed.** The Creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general counsel of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381.

That other confession of faith, which we call the *Nicene creed.* *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 42.

NI'CENESS. *n. s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express? *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *nicenes* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryden.*

NI'CETY. *n. s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgement confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety*,
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAR. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. n. s. [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,
If they be little images that please. *Dryden.*

On the south a long majestick race
Of Ægypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Swift, Miscell.*

NICK.† *n. s.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howell, Voc. For.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after shew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And some with symbols, signs and tricks,
Engraved in planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*.]

Though but a stick with a *nick*.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 23.

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

Launce, his man, told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick*. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

NICK.* *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and in later transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*. Butler, Spence, and others have pretended that *Old Nick* is derived from *Nicholas Machiavel*, the Florentine politician of infamous memory; and that "as cunning or as wicked as Old Nick," first referring to his character, afterwards was applied to the father of evil. But the evil being was called *Old Nick* long before Machiavel was born. *Nocca* or *Nicken* was a deity of the waters, which the ancient Danes and Germans worshipped; whom they represented as appearing in a monstrous shape, presaging shipwreck and death, and strangling persons that were drowning. See Keysler's Antiq. Septentr. p. 261. where Keysler suggests the Germ. *neigen*, signifying, as the Latin *necare*, to kill; and also mentions, as cited in a Belg. Gall. Dictionary, *neccer*, a spirit of the waters, and *necce*, to kill. "*Neccus*, numen malignum aquarium." Verelius, Epit. Hist. Su. Goth. p. 13. "*Nikur*, bellua aquatica." Dick. Island. Hickes.

Mr. Warburton is of opinion, that this is a blunder of the editors, to suppose the devil was called *Old Nick*, from Nick Machiavel, who lived in the sixteenth century; whereas they could not but know, that our English writers, before Machiavel's time, used the word *Old Nick* very commonly to signify the devil; and that it came from our Saxon ancestors, who called him old *Nicka*. The Goths, I will add, called the devil *Nidhog*, and the Danes the god of the sea *Nocka*, and some *Nicken*. Sheringham de Gentis Angl. Orig. cap. xiv. *Dr. Grey, Notes on Hudibras.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness
A *nicking* more than half the bus'ness? *Hudibras.*

The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South, Serm.* ii. 333.

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shaksp.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* sashes. *Prior.*

3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words, *nicking* and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations. *Camden, Rem. Allusions.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point. *Shaksp.*

NI'CKEL.* *n. s.* A metal, first described by Mr. Cronstadt in the Swedish Memoirs for the years 1751 and 1754. Chambers. It resembles silver in appearance; is softer than iron; and like iron is malleable, both hot and cold.

NI'CKER.* *n. s.* [from *nick*.] One who watches an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. A low word.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

NI'CKNAME. *n. s.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *B. Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely surmised me to be a feigned person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in derison. *L'Estrange.*

To NI'CKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shakspeare.*

Less seem these facts which treasons *nickname* force,
Than such a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*

NICO'TIAN. *n. s.* [French.] Tobacco; first sent into France by *Nicot*, the maker of the great French dictionary, in the year 1560, when he was embassador leger in Portugal. Cotgrave, Bullokar, and Sherwood. Not now in use.

Your *Nicotian* is good too. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

NICO'TIAN.* *adj.* Denoting tobacco.

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffs himself away in *Nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

NICTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nictatio*, Latin.] A twinkling of the eye. *Cockeram.*

NI'CTITATING *Membrane.** In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision.

The observation may be repeated of the muscle which draws the *nictitating membrane* over the eye. Its office is in the front of the eye; but its body is lodged in the back part of the globe, where it lies safe, and where it incumbers nothing. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

NIDE. *n. s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as a *nide* of pheasants.

NI'DGET.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*; the opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency. Dr. Johnson. — In colloquial language a *nidget* is a *trifler*; and so the old Fr. *nigeur*, which Cotgrave renders "a fop, a nidget, a trifler;" and we had formerly the substantive *nidgeries* for *fooleries*.] A coward; a dastard.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of all use, — it signifieth no more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden, Rem.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Derham.*

NI'DING.† *n. s.* [niðing, Sax.; *niding*, Su. Goth. a worthless person; from nið, vileness.] A coward; a dastard; a base fellow.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all: — it is *niding*. For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus, and Rochester castle, then the most important and strongest fort of this realm, was stoutly kept against him; after that he had but proclaimed that his subjects should repair thither to his camp, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides. *Camden, Rem.*

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, one, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, as having taken but weak impressions of the image of his Maker, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 229.

NI'DOUR.* *n. s.* [*nidor*, Latin; *nideur*, French.] Scent; savour.

When the flesh-pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. p. 211.

And again, *οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες* — The material demons do strangely gluttonize upon the *nidours* and blood of sacrifices.

Hallywell, Melampron. (1681,) p. 102.

NI'DOROUS. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidrous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot.*

NIDORO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To NI'DULATE.* *v. n.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] To build a nest. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

NIDULA'TION. *n. s.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostick of these birds; as also, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again; more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

NIECE. *n. s.* [*niece, niepce*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our isle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'FLE.* *n. s.* [*nifle*, Norm. Fr. a thing of no value.] A trifle. Yet used in Lancashire.

He served them with *niftes* and with fables.

Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

NI'GGARD. *n. s.* [*niuggr*, Icelandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious; parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make weres to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

Be not a *niggard* of your speech.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense. *Pope.*

NI'GGARD. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had set him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.
Shakspeare.

NI'GGARDISE.* *n. s.* [from *niggard*.] Niggardliness; avarice.

For he, whose daies in wilfull woe are worne,
The grace of his Creator doth despise,
That will not use his gifts for thanklesse *nigardise*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 15.

The *niggardise* and miserable wretchedness of the stewards will not afford it.

Favour, Antiq. Trav. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 516.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* should'st thrive,
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent;
For which thou of the wisest shall be shent,
Like to some rich churl hoarding up his pelf,
Both to wrong others, and to starve himself.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

NI'GGARDISH.† *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.
Barret, Alv. (1580.)

NI'GGARDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Oh damnable *niggardliness* of vain men, that shames the Gospel, and loses Heaven!
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry; nor generosity, profusion. *Addison, Spect.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*.
Bp. Hall.

Love a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*

Providence, not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise.
Granville.

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question.
Sidney.

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

NI'GGARDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice. *Sidney.*

Against him that is a niggard of his meat the whole city shall murmur; and the testimonies of his *niggardness* shall not be doubted of.
Ecclus. xxi. 24.

NI'GGARDSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice. Not in use. *Huloet, and Barret.*

This was but misery and wretched *niggardship* in a man of such honour.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 198.

NI'GGARDY.* *n. s.* Niggardness. Obsolete.

Disdeigneth all covetise,
And hateth all *nigardie*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To NI'GGLE.* *v. n.* [probably from the French *niger*, to trifle, to play the fool. Cotgrave.] To play with; to trifle with

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience, and religion,
In styling him an innocent, from your fear
And shame to accuse yourself.
Massinger, Emp. of the East.

To NI'GGLE.* *v. a.* To mock; to play on contemptuously.

I shall so *niggle* ye,
And juggle ye. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

NI'GGLER.* *n. s.* [from *niggle*.] One who is clever and dextrous. North. Grose.

NIGH.† *prep.* [*newha*, Gath. neah, neh, Sax.; and so *nee*, in old Engl.] At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds.
Milton, P. L.

Nigh this recess, with terrour they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway.
Garth.

NIGH. *adv.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

2. To a place near.

Mordecai sent letters both *nigh* and far.
Esther, ix. 20.

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I will defer that anxious thought,
And death by fear shall not be *nigher* brought.
Dryden.

3. Almost; as, he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

When the fig-tree — putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 32.

The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

Now too *nigh* the archangel stood.
Milton, P. L.

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends.
Knolles.

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

To NIGH.† *v. n.* [nehpan, Saxon, to approach.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Whanne he had entrid into Capernaum, the centurien *neighede* to him, and priede him, and seid, Lord, my child lijth in the hous syke on the palesye. *Wiclife, St. Matt.* viii.

The joyous time now *nigheth* fast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

The dewy night now doth *nye*,
I hold it best for us home to hye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast.
Spenser, Epithalam.

To NIGH.* *v. a.* To come near to; to

touch: to *nigh* a thing, is to be close to it; to touch it. North. *Grose.*

Love gan *nigh* me nere.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1775.

They shall never *nigh* it nere. *Ibid.* ver. 2003.

A knave catchpoll *nyghed* us nere.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

But Cloudesley cleft the apple in twaine,
His son he did not *nee.*
Old Song of Adam Bell, &c. Percy, i. ii. 1.

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adject.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *nigh.*] Nearness; Proximity.

He could not prevail with her to come back; till about four years after, when the garrison of Oxon was surrendered, (the *nighness* of her father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindered any communication between them,) she of her own accord returned.
A. Wood, Acc. of Milton, Fast. Ox. under 1635.

NIGHT. *n. s.* [*nauts*, Gothick; niht, Sax.; *nuit*, Fr.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here this *night.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy *night* be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in *night.* *Crashaw.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by *night* and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. The end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night.* *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning, after the long Gothick *night,*
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light.
Anon.

4. State of being not understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night.*
Pope.

5. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country.
Josh. ii. 2.

NI'GHTBIRD.* *n. s.* [*night* and *bird.*] A bird that flies only in the night.

Lurkinge *nightbyrds* that fle the lyghte.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. E. iii. b.

He hates to be a *nightbird* any longer, but boldly flies forth, and looks upon the face of the sun.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

There be a sort of birds that fly only in the night, called from thence *nightbirds* and night-ravens, which are afraid of light, as an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them.
Hammond, Works, iv. 658.

NI'GHTBORN.* *adj.* [*night* and *born.*] Produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
Gainst Errour's *night-born* children.
Mir. for Mag, p. 784.

My solemn *nightborn* adjuration hear;
Hear, and I'll raise thy spirit from the dust,
While the stars gaze on this enchantment new.
Young, Night Th. 9.

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *n. s.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbrawler.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

NI'GHTCAP. *n. s.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps.*
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How did the humbled swain detest
His prickly beard and hairy breast!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *n. s.* [*night* and *crow; nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTDEW. *n. s.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat;
Ev'n lust and envy sleep. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

NI'GHTDOG. *n. s.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTDRESS. *n. s.* [*night* and *dress.*] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope.

NI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone;
In pity of his misery to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTFALL.* *n. s.* [*night* and *fall.*] The close of day; the beginning of night. Swift somewhere uses this word.

NIGHTFA'RING. *n. s.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Gay.

NI'GHTFIRE. *n. s.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *n. s.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, sleep, ly'st thou in smoaky cribs,
And hush't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Shakspeare.

NIGHTFOU'NDERED. *adj.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-foundered* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus.

NI'GHTGOWN. *n. s.* [*night* and *gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison, Guardian.*

To meagre muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own loose skin. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *n. s.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret, riding through the air she comes
Lur'd with the smell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'GHTINGALE.† *n. s.* [Sax. nihtȝale; from *night*, and ȝalan, to sing. In Chaucer, this bird is said to crie and *gale.* See the second sense of *To* GALE.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wise *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old musick bring,
Waller.

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We'll beat them to their beds.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

NI'GHTISH.* *adj.* [from *night.*] Belonging to the night; attached to the night.

When hawks shall dread the silly fowl,
And men esteem the *nightish* owl.
Turbervile, Sonn. (1567.)

NI'GHTLY.† *adj.* [from *night*, Sax. nihtlic.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel.
Dryden.

Soon as the flocks shook off the *nightly* dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care.
Pope.

NI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *night.*]

1. By night.

Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us *nightly.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thee, Sion! and the flowery brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison, Spect.*

NI'GHTMAN. *n. s.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE.† *n. s.* [*night*, and according to Temple, *mara*, a spirit that, in

the northern mythology, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers. Su. Goth. *mara*, a spectre of the night; *maere*, Germ. one of the fates; from *marren*, to disturb. Serenius. Ihre is very doubtful as to the origin of this word. Some consider it as the plural of *mai*, a maid; an appellation of the fates. Our common people call the night-mare, *witch-riding:* the French *coque-mare*, with a similar allusion.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure or weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dullness, drowsiness, vertigoes, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and *night-mares*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. s.* [*night* and *piece*.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light; not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

NI'GHTRAIL.† *n. s.* [*night* and regl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

To survey
Embroider'd petticoats; and, sickness feign'd,
That your *nightrails* of forty pounds a-piece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail;* but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus.
Addison on Medals.

NIGHT-RA'VEN. *n. s.* [*night* and *raven; nycticorax*.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere.
Spenser.

I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it.
Shakspeare.

NIGHTRE'ST.* *n. s.* [*night* and *rest*.] Repose of the night.

Domestick awe, *night-rest*, and neighbourhood.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

NIGHTRO'BBER. *n. s.* [*night* and *robber*.] One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more easily pursued and encountered.
Spenser on Ireland.

NI'GHTRULE.† *n. s.* [*night* and *rule;* supposed to be a corruption of *revel*, formerly written *reuel*. See also MISRULE.] A frolick of the night.

How now, mad spirit?
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

NI'GHTSHADE.† *n. s.* [nihtscaba, Saxon.] 1. A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightshade. [*solanum*.] 2. Deadly nightshade. [*belladonna*.] *Miller.*

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, libbards-bane.
B. Jonson, Masques.

2. The darkness of the night. Not in use.

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight. *Phædr. Tr. of Virgil*, (1562,) *Æn.* 2.

NIGHTSHI'NING. *adj.* [*night* and *shine*.] Shewing brightness in the night.

None of these noctiluca, or *night-shining* bodies, have been observed in any of the antient sepulchres. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. s.* [*night* and *shriek*.] A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a *night-shriek;* and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,
As life were in't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

NI'GHTSPELL.* *n. s.* [*night* and *spell*.] A charm against the accidents of the night.

I crouch thee from elves, and from wightes:
Therewith the *nightspel* said he anon rightes.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

Spell is a kind of verse or charme, that in elder times they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the *nightspell* for thieves, and the woodspell.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. March.

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *adj.* [*night* and *trip*.] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle clothes, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTVISION.* *n. s.* [*night* and *vision*.] A vision of the night.

Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a *night-vision*. *Dan.* ii. 19.

NI'GHTWAKING.* *adj.* [*night* and *wake*.] Watching during the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his holdfast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

NI'GHTWALK. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk*.] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unsent for, next morning.
Walton, Life of Sanderson.

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers*. *Ascham.*

NI'GHTWALKING.* *adj.* [*night* and *walking*.] Roving in the night.

They shall not need hereafter, in old cloaks and false beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eaves-dropping.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

NI'GHTWALKING.* *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation.

After hard meats, it [sleep] increaseth fearful dreams, incubus, *night-walking*, crying out, and much unquietness. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 88.

NIGHTWA'NDERER.* *n. s.* [*night* and *wander*.] One that wanders by night.
Huloet.

Or 'stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

Every body will be ready to take him up for a *night-wanderer*, and to chastise him for being out of his way. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 201.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame,
(Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends,)
Hovering, and blazing, with delusive light,
Misleads the amaz'd *night-wanderer* from his way.
Milton, P. L.

NIGHTWA'NDERING.* *adj.* [*night* and *wander*.] Roving in the night.

Night-wandering weesels shriek to see him there.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

NIGHTWA'RBLING. *adj.* [*night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward*.] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. s.* [*night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Psalm* lxiii. 6.

NI'GHTWATCHER.* *n. s.* [*night* and *watch*.] One who watches through the night upon some ill design. *Huloet.*

NI'GHTWITCH.* *n. s.* [*night* and *witch*.] A nighthag. *Huloet.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*nigrescens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. s.* [*nihilité*, French, *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts, Logick.*

To NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will;* nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made so happy do intend;
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser.*

In all affections she concurreth still;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The self same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree.
B. Jonson, Epigram.

To NILL.* *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

NILL. *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM.† *v. a.* [Goth. *niman;* Saxon, niman.] To take. In cant, to steal. The old *pret.* and *part.* used by Chaucer, is *nome*, simply for *took* and *taken*. To *nim* is still to *take up hastily*, in the north of England, according to Grose.

Thence goes he to their present,
And there he doth purloyne;
For, looking in their plate,
He *nimmes* away their coyne.
Bp. Corbet's Poems, p. 28.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be *nimming* something or other for the love of thieving. *L'Estrange.*

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim;* of numan, Sax. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the rest,
And more industrious, gathered more store.
Spenser.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

You have dancing shoes
With *nimble* soles. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;
The others not, for his was not sincere.
Milton, P. L.

Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness and *nimbleness.* *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in *nimbleness* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure, and subtile spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing.
Hooker.

We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness.*
Shakspeare.

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison, Guardian.*

NI'MBLESS.† *n. s.* Nimbleness.

Seemed those little angels did uphold
The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings
Did beare the pendants through their *nimblesse* bold. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 29.

NI'MBLE-WITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shaksp.*

Most legs can *nimbly* run, though some be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly.* *Boyle.*

NI'MIETY.† *n. s.* [*nimietas*, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

They become, though never so good, by their *nimiety* fastidious.
Instruct. for Oratory, (1682,) p. 56.

NI'MMER.† *n. s.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

Blank schemes to discover *nimmers.*
Hudibras, ii. iii.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. s.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

NINE. *n. s.* [*niun*, Gothick; nigon, Sax.] One more than eight; one less than ten.

The weird sisters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up *nine.*
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

At ninety *nine* a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*

NINE.* *adj.* Five and four.

A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine* days' wonder.
L'Estrange.

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift.*

NI'NEFOLD.† *adj.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'NEHOLES.* *n. s.* [*nine* and *hole.*] A game; in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

At *nineholes* on the heath while they together play. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 14.

NINE *Men's Morris.** See the second sense of MORRIS.

NI'NEPENCE. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A silver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three silver pennies, and a *ninepence* bent.
Gay, Past.

NI'NEPINS. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and school-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *ninepins* they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *score.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *nine-score*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses.
Addison, Spect.

NI'NETEEN. *adj.* [nigontyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan.
2 *Kings*, xxv. 8.

NI'NETY. *adj.* [hundnigontig, Sax.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan.
Gen. v. 9.

NINTH. *adj.* [nigoða, Sax.] That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

NI'NTHLY.* *adv.* [from *ninth.*] In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*

NI'NETIETH. *adj.* [hundnigonteogoða, Sax.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY. *n. s.* [*nino*, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The dean was so shabby and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *n. s.* [from *ninny.*] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskulled, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family? *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Teut.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their smell more.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nipt* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.

This is the state of man; to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A flower doth spread and dye,
Thou would'st extend me to some good,
Before I were by frost's extremity *nipt* in the bud,
Herbert.

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost.
Milton, S. A.

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold —
It is a *nipping* and an eager air.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

5. To vex; to bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play,
Spenser.

6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel so good men to *nip.*
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Quick wits commonly be in desire new-fangled; in purpose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every matter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

NIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut.

What this a sleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

3. A blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the midwifry of ripening show'rs,
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *nip.*] A satirist. Out of use.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham.*

NI'PPERKIN.* *n. s.* [Aleman. *nap, nappekin*; Sax. nappe, hnæp; Belg. *nap, nappe*; Fr. *hanap*: Ital. *nappo*; cyathus, poculum.] A little cup; a small tankard. *Lye.*

NI'PPERS. *n. s.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE. *n. s.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me, —
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneless gums.
Shakspeare.

In creatures, that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used by Chapman of a man.

As his foe went then suffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

NI'PPLEWORT. *n. s.* [Lampsana.] A weed.

NIS.* [*ne is*; Sax. nip.] Is not. Obsolete.

Leave me those hills, where harbrough *nis* to see. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* June.

NISI PRIUS. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is pannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impannelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him. *Cowel.*

NIT.† *n. s.* [hnitu, Saxon.]

1. The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

2. [*Pompholyx.*] A small ash that flies forth of the furnace where brass is melting. *Huloet.*

NI'TENCY. *n. s.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor.*] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *n. s.* [or *niding*; see NIDING.] A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NI'TID.† *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth.
Boyle on Colours.

2. Applied to persons, gay, spruce, fine.

Amongst these doth the *nitid* spark spend out his time: this is the gallant's day!
Reeve, God's Plea for Nieveh, (1657.)

NI'TRE.† *n. s.* [νίτρον, Gr. *nitrum*, Lat. *nitre*, Fr.] The salt commonly called saltpetre, as well as nitre; in chemical language, *nitrate of potash*, that is, composed of the nitrick acid and potash. It is found, in great abundance, in a state of incrustation on the surface of the earth in various parts. Several plants contain nitre. Artificial methods of procuring it are also used.

Some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him.
Milton, P. L.

Some steep their seed, and some in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre*, and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NI'TROGEN.* *n. s.* [νίτρον and γεννάω or γείνομαι, Gr.] An elastick fluid, invisible, of which, with oxygen, atmospherical air is composed. It bears also the chemical name of *azote*; and exists in all animal substances, but is most plentiful in the atmosphere.

NITRO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*nitrosité*, Fr.] Quality of nitre. Not in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

NI'TROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them have severally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food.
Blackmore.

NI'TRY. *adj.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind.
Gay.

NI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventrous. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY.† *adj.* [from *nit.*]

1. Abounding with the eggs of lice.
Huloet.

I'll know the poor, egregious *nitty* rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

2. An epithet of contempt, perhaps from *nitid.*

O dapper, rare, compleat, sweet *nittie* youth!
Marston, Sat. iii. (1598.)

NI'VAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NI'ZY.† *n. s.* [from *niais.* Dr. Johnson. — Whence the Fr. *nice*, in a contemptuous sense. Kelham mentions the Norm. Fr. *nessi*, an idiot. A learned writer notices the Heb. *nibzeh*, a word of reproach, to express the utmost contempt of any man's person; and he says, "if it be considered, that the *b* of the ancients had a very soft pronunciation in some cases, in all probability the word still lives in our language, and is the same with *nisey*." Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah, p. 102. It may be, however, of the same origin with *zany*. See ZANY.] A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.

True criticks laugh, and bid the trifling *nisy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea* or *yes*.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shakspeare.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*. *Shaksp.*

If you will not consider these things now, the time will shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy, Serm.*

2. The word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.

I think it would not sort amiss, to handle the question, whether a war for the propagation of the Christian faith, without another cause of hostility, be lawful or *no*, and in what cases? *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth: —
— The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. —
— *No*, nor more fearful. *Shakspeare.*

Never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:
No: let the Grecian powers, opprest in fight,
Unpity'd perish in their tyrant's sight.
Dryden, Homer.

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Waller.*

NO. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee.
Gen. xiii. 8.

Some dire misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores,
Our shrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*

Our bard
No common object to your sight displays. *Pope.*

Poor Edwin was *no* vulgar boy. *Beattie.*

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb; as, the days are yet *no* shorter.

When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah, *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No one*; none; not any one.
No one who doeth good to those only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own sincerity. *Smalridge.*

NOB.* *n. s.* The head; in ridicule. A colloquial low word, and perhaps adopted from *knob*, which see.

To NOBI'LITATE.† *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble.
Bullokar, and Sherwood.

NOBILITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *nobilitate.*] The act of ennobling.
Both the prerogatives and rights of the Divine Majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

NOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.]
1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.
When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the story of Sigismunda.
Dryden.
Long galleries of ancestors
Challenge nor wonder, or esteem from me:
Virtue alone is true *nobility*. *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.
3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted above the commons.
It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility* *Shaksp. Coriol.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.
Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*
But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility
To work my goddess so by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes where shine *nobility*.
Sidney.
Base men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them.
Shakspeare, Othello.
They thought it great their sovereign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE.† *adj.* [*noble*, French; *nobilis*, Latin.]
1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
Choosing rather to die manfully, than to come into the hands of the wicked, to be abused otherwise than beseemed his *noble* birth. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 42.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.
From virtue first began,
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good.
Dryden.
3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both men and things.
Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Mac.* vi. 31.
To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous. *Milton, P. L.*
A *noble* stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell.
Milton, P. L.
Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the *nobler* and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*
4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.
My share in pale Pyrene I resign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*
5. Magnificent; stately: as, a *noble* parade.
6. Free; generous; liberal; ingenuous.
These were more *noble* than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts*, xvii. 11.
7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n. s.*
1. One of high rank.
Upon the *nobles* of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. *Exodus.*
How many *nobles* then should hold their places,
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort!
Shakspeare.
What the *nobles* once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*
The *nobles* amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins.*
See all our *nobles* begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope.*
It may be the disposition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accomplishments of a good education without the least expence of time or study.
Swift, Mod. Education.
The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*
Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chase,
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.
Young.
2. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence; the sum of six and eightpence.
He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold.
Camden.
Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a *noble*. *Shakspeare.*
Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is six shillings and eightpence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NOBLE *liverwort.* [Hepatica.] A plant.

To NOBLE.* *v. a.* To ennoble. Not in use.
Thou *nobledest* so far forth our nature.
Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.

NO'BLEMAN. *n. s.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled.
If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
The *nobleman* is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLEWOMAN.* *n. s.* [*noble* and *woman.*] A female who is ennobled.
These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen; which delighted them very much, to hear these ladies speak to them in their own tongue. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

NO'BLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *noble.*]
1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.
The *nobleness* of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twain can do't.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleness* impose. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong.
Shakspeare.
He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Bp. Taylor.*
Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton, P. L.*
There is not only a congruity herein between the nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*
You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleness*, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*
2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.
3. Stateliness.
For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England.
Ashmole, Berk. ii. 341.

NO'BLESS.† *n. s.* [*noblesse*, French.]
1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense. Dr. Johnson.—It certainly was in use, as Mr. Mason also has observed, at the time Dr. Johnson made this remark; and has been since supported by good authorities. See the third sense, as well as the first.
Fair branch of *nobless*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make.
Spenser.
True *noblesse* consists in a liberal education, and honourable pursuits and employments, followed even from the cradle. Wealth may confer this, but it must be hereditary, not acquired. The upstart himself, whatever may be his talents or opulence, will seldom have the sentiments and inclinations of a gentleman.
Michell, Principles of Legislation, (1796.)
2. Dignity; greatness.
Thou, whose *nobless* keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, though besieg'd with ill.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 102.
3. Noblemen collectively.
Let us haste to hear it,
And call the *nobless* to the audience. *Shaks. Haml.*
I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonality of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden.*
His fancies spread wonderfully among the *noblesse*. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 30.
The intendant of Gascony, among other magnificent festivities, treated the *noblesse* of the province with a dinner and desert.
Hor. Walpole, World, No. 6.
My enquiries and observations did not present to me any incorrigible vices in the *noblesse* of France. *Burke.*

NO'BLY. *adv.* [from *noble.*]
1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.
Only a second laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, though *nobly* born:
He shar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*
2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.
Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
This fate he could have 'scap'd, but would not lose
Honour for life, but rather *nobly* chose
Death from their fears, than safety from his own.
Denham.
3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison on Italy.*

NO'BODY. *n. s.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch played by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and *nobody* seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgements; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift, Miscell.*

NO'CENT.† *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of other plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Secretly Catesby resorts to you — to enquire whether it were lawful, considering the necessity of the time, to undertake an enterprise for the advancement of the Catholick religion, though it were likely that, among many that were *nocent*, some should perish that were innocent.

Ld. Northampt. Proceed. agst. Garnet, (1606,) A a. 2.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*.

Hewyt, Serm. Chr. Day, p. 74. (1658.)

A great scruple arose even in the minds of the most confident assassinates, whether the *nocent* and the innocent might be destroyed and perish together.

Bp. Pearson, Serm. (Nov. 5. 1673,) p. 21.

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head the midst, well stor'd with subtile wiles:

Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless unfear'd he slept. *Milton, P. L.*

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities.

Watts on the Mind.

NO'CENT.* *n. s.* One who is criminal. Not now in use.

Catesby, coming unto Garnet, — asketh, whether for the good and promotion of the Catholick cause against hereticks, it be lawful or not, amongst many *nocents*, to destroy and take away some innocents also.

Sir E. Coke, Proceed. ag. Garnet, (1606,) R. 3. b.

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 22.

NO'CIVE.* *adj.* [*nocivus*, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon? *Hooker.*

A vow proving either idle, unprofitable, or unjust, or *nocive* and hurtful to the common good. *Sheldon, Mir. of Ant.* p. 200.

NOCK.† *n. s.* [*nocke*, Teut. *nocchia*, Ital.]

1. A slit; a nick; a notch: as of an arrow, bow, or spindle. *Huloet.*

The good fleacher that mended his bolte with cutting of the *nocke*.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) H h. i. b.

2. The fundament. *Les fesses.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout. *Hudibras.*

To NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then tooke he up his bow
And *nockt* his shaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

NO'CKED.* *adj.* [from *nock*.] Notched. *Sherwood.*

Arrows —
Nockid and featherid aright. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

NOCTAMBULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos?* There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

*NOCTI'LUCA.** *n. s.* [Latin; *nox*, the night, and *luceo*, to shine.] A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.

NOCTI'LUCOUS.* *adj.* [from *noctiluca*.] Shining in the night.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* Nereids, that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars; and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. *Pennant.*

NOCTI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagas*, Lat.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NOCTIVIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *noctivagus*, Lat.] The act of rambling or wandering in the night.

Could he not remember what befel him, when, upon the entrance of his adventures, this vertigo of *noctivigation* and watching his arms seized him? *Gayton on D. Quixote*, p. 253.

The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivigation*.

A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 274.

NO'CTUARY. *n. s.* [from *noctus*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

NO'CTURN. *n. s.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the publick with any of your *nocturnal* discoveries. *Addison.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eighth degree and a half of southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a *nocturnal*, and shew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

NO'CUMENT.* *n. s.* [*nocumentum*, Lat.] Harm. Not in use.

All these noyful *nocuments* are the holy fruites of the whordome of that church.

Bale on the Rev. P. ii. (1550,) sign. k. vii.

NO'CUOUS.* *adj.* [*nocuus*, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature.

Swan, Spec. Mundi, (1635,) p. 487.

To NOD.† *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Lat. *amneidio*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the Sax. hnigan, caput inclinare. The past tense of hnigan is hnah. By adding to hnah, or *nah*, the participial termination *ed* we have *nahed*, *nah'd*, *nad* (*a* broad) or *nod*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 198.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy suit he bows the sky.
Dryden.

2. To pay a slight bow.

Cassius must bend his body,
If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Labouring in pangs of death, and threatening all,
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow.
Thomson.

4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addison.*

To NOD.* *v. a.*

1. To bend; to incline.

Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her: He hath given his empire
Up to a whore. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To shake.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NOD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss.

Locke on Education.

A mighty king I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*:
And life and death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance.

Will he give you the *nod?*

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NODA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *nodo.*] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.
Cockeram.

NO'DDEN.* *adj.* [from *nod.*] Bent; declined.
To the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
Thomson, Cast. of Ind. i. 10.

NO'DDER.† *n. s.* [from *nod.*]
1. One who makes nods.
A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*
2. A drowsy person.
We have shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death, and from sleep after death, which those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) Ded.

NO'DDLE. *n. s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.
Her care shall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool.
Shakspeare.
Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddle*.
B. Jonson.
My head's not made of brass,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras.*
He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtile for their *noddles*.
Stillingfleet.
Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you.
L'Estrange.
Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,
Will strip thy hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace.
Fenton.

NO'DDY.† *n. s.* [from *naudin*, Norman, French.]
1. A simpleton; an idiot.
And he that's not in print they hold a *noddy*,
Because themselves are *noddies* still in print.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. O. 3. b.
Soft fellows, stark *noddies*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.
The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange.*
2. A game at cards.
Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of post and pair content them, or the witty invention of *noddy*? *B. Jonson, Masques.*
Room for fresh gamesters; here is a chess-board to my host's *noddy*-board, Moors and Christians.
Gayton, on D. Quix. p. 239.

NODE. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Latin.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A swelling on the bone.
If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirits of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wiseman.*
3. Intersection.
All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*nodosité*, French, Cotgrave; from *nodosus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.
These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
It has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength. *Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.*

NODO'SOUS.† } *adj.* [*nodosus*, Latin. This
NO'DOUS. } is not a word in either form, much in use. Cockeram gives *nodosous.*] Knotty; full of knots.
This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after.
Brown.

NO'DULE. *n. s.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A small lump.
Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

NO'DULED.* *adj.* [from *nodule.*] Having little knots or lumps.
Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock; the *nodul'd* flint calcine.
Darwin, Botan. Garden, P. 1.

NO'EL.* See NOWEL.

NOE'TICK.* *adj.* [νοητικὸς, Greek.] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.
All learning, whether *noetick* or manual, of book or hand, proceeds from God, who is as truly parent of the one, as of the other.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 12.

NOG.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *noggin.*]
1. A little pot. *Skinner.*
2. Ale. *Grose.*
Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.
Swift, Plot Discov.
3. *Nog of a mill*; the little piece of wood, which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.
He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendril's. *Escape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN.† *n. s.* [*nossel*, German; a pint.] A small mug.
Of drinking cups divers and sundry sorts we have: — some of maple, some of holly: — mazers, broad-mouth'd dishes, *noggins*, whiskins, piggins, &c.
Heywood, Drunkard Opened, &c. (1635,) p. 45.
Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'GGING.* *n. s.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.
Mason.

NOI'ANCE.† See NOYANCE.

To NOIE.† See *To* NOY.

NOI'ER.† See NOYER.

NOI'OUS.† See NOYOUS.

To NOINT.* *v. a.* [*oint*, French; from *oindre.*] To anoint. *Barret.*
Nointed with sweet smells and odours. *Huloet.*

NOISE.† *n. s.* [*noise*, French; which Menage derives from the Latin, *noxia*, or *noxa*, employed in the sense of *jurgium, simultas*, scolding, strife. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *hnya, nistra*, stridere.]
1. Any kind of sound.
Noises as of waters falling down, sounded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them.
Wis. xvii. 4.
Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wis.* xvii. 18.
Great motions in nature pass without sound or *noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent musick. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Fear
Shakes your hearts, while through the isle they hear
A lasting *noise*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud.
Waller.
2. Outcry: clamour; boasting or importunate talk.
What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood.
Baker on Learning.
3. Occasion of talk.
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection.
Addison, Spect.
4. A concert; and those who performed a concert. In both meanings obsolete.
See, if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*;
Mrs. Tearsheet would fain hear some musick.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
There be guests and meat now, how shall we do for musick? — The smell of the venison, going through the street, will invite one *noise* of fidlers or other. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*
God is gone up with a merry *noise*.
Psalm xlvii. 5.
Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the stringed *noise*. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.
Harm
Those terrours, which thou speak'st of, did me none:
I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud
And threatening nigh. *Milton, P. R.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.
All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country. *St. Luke*, i. 65.
I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*.
Wotton.
They might buz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices, and *noised* it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL.† *adj.* [*noise* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous.
A rook-yard in a spring morning is neither so ill, nor *noiseful*, as is one of these.
Feltham, Res. i. 93.
That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose *noiseful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak assistance will his friends destroy.
Dryden.

NOI'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noise.*] Silent; without sound.
On our quick'st decrees,
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*
So *noiseless* would I live such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the sapless bough.
Dryden.
Convinc'd, that *noiseless* piety might dwell
In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *noisy.*] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *n. s.* [*noise* and *maker*.] Clamourer.

The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noisemakers* still more ridiculous, *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME. *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill.
Milton, Arcades.

Gravisca, *noisome* from the neighbouring fen,
And his own Cære sent three hundred men.
Dryden.

The *noisome* pestilence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,
And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be
Both *noisome* and infectious. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army. 2 *Mac.* ix. 9.

An errour in the judgement is like an impostem in the head, which is always *noisome* and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY.† *adv.* [from *noisome*.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

The fir, whereof that coffin is made, yields a natural redolence, alone; now that it is stuffed thus *noisomely*, all helps are too little to countervail that scent of corruption.
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 86.

NOI'SOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *noisome*.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

Not subject to any foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Noisomeness or disfigurement of body.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 10.

A kind of carcass, or piece of *noisomeness*.
Hammond, Works, iii. 697.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself, however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop.
South, Serm.

NOI'SY. *adj.* [from *noise*.]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me!
Dryden.

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

NOLL. *n. s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakspeare.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers for the rarity of it. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition*.

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale.*

NO'MAD.* } *adj.* [*nomade*, French; νομὰς,
NO'MADICK. } νομαδικὸς, Greek, from νέμω, to feed.] Rude; savage; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage.

We are glad to find these last and most authentick observations on this *nomad* tribe, thus brought together into one view.
On the Journal for Russia, Brit. Crit. (1798.)

NO'MAD.* *n. s.* [see the adjective.] A wandering tribe or party. The substantive is old.

Fierce Idumæans, who in *nomads* stray.
Sandys, Tr. of the Psalms, (1636,) p. 136.

NO'MANCY. *n. s.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Latin, and μαντεία, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES. *n. s.* The entrails of a deer. See NUMBLES.

NOME.* *n. s.* [νομὸς, Greek; from νέμω, to feed, and to distribute.]

1. Province; tract of country; an Egyptian government or division.

Zoan or Tanis, the head of a *nome*, was a most ancient and famous city of the Delta.
The Student, (1750,) vol. i. p. 343.

He told his brethren, that they and his aged father should dwell near him; and he placed them with Pharaoh's own shepherds in the Heliopolitan *nome*, which bordered on the Red Sea, and of which the metropolis was On, or Heliopolis. — This country, being situated some leagues distant from the banks of the Nile, was not subject to the annual inundations of that river, and therefore was a more proper place of residence for shepherds and the pasturage of flocks, than any other of the Egyptian *nomes*.
Maurice, Hist. of Hindostan, vol. ii. (1798.)

2. [from *nomen*, Latin.] In algebra, a simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

NOMENCLA'TOR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *nomenclateur*, French.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

They were driven to have their *nomenclators*, controllers, or remembrancers, to tell them the names of their servants, and people about them, so many they were. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 421.

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator*, and cry them? *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

There were a set of men in old Rome, called by the name of *nomenclators*; that is, in English, men who could call every one by his name.
Addison, Guardian, No. 107.

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

NOMENCLA'TRESS.* *n. s.* A female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *nomenclatoress*, and will be ready on any occasion to attend the ladies.
Addison, Guard, No. 107.

NOMENCLA'TURE. *n. s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.; *nomenclatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it.
Pearson.

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow of a certain weight, malleable, fusible, and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its interests.
Addison.

NO'MINAL.* } *n. s.* One of the scholasti-
NO'MINALIST. } cal philosophers, who maintained that words or names only were to be attended to in all logical disquisitions. "They were called *nominals*, because they held *universals* to be not *res*, but *nomina*." Bp. Morton's Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 121.

Commentators on Peter Lombard, Scotists, Thomists, Reals, *Nominals*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.

Superficial men, who cannot get beyond the title of *nominals*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The faction now of the *nominalists* and realists being very rife and frequent in the university.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. under the year 1341.

To NO'MINALIZE.* *v. a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] To convert into a noun.

Verbs, (where else circumlocution must be used,) *nominalized*, do admit one termination familiarly. *Instruct. for Orat.* (1682,) p. 32.

NO'MINALLY.† *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes.
Burke, Observ. on the State of the Nation, (1769.)

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou behight me, born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Never having intended, never designed any heir in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NO'MINATELY.* *adv.* [from *nominate*.] Particularly.

Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some offices of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried. *Spelman.*

NOMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*nomination*, French; from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to this *nomination*.
Wotton.

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not being so valid arguments against his *nomination*, as the repute of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop; and after *nomination*, he sends a congé d'élire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him. *Ayliffe.*

3. Denomination.

First, shew your *nominacion*. —
Of my name to make declaracion,
Without any dissimulacion,
I am called Friendship.
Wever, Morality of Lusty Juventus.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 3.

NO'MINATIVE.† *adj.* [in grammar, *nominatif*, French.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

The *nominative* case cometh before the verb.
Lilly.

He dares not thinke a thought that the *nominative* case governes not the verb. *Overbury.*

NO'MINATOR.* *n. s.* [*nominator*, Lat.] One that names or appoints to a place.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead: however, Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 52.

NOMINE'E.* *n. s.* A person nominated to any place or office.

NOMOTHE'TICAL.* *adj.* [νομοθέτης, Greek, a legislator; from νόμος, a law, and τίθημι, to establish.] Legislative.

Suppose a monarch, who hath a supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up in "archivis imperii," so that it be not known nor published to his subjects; it is manifest that such a law neither is nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 126.

NON. *adv.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance cast my faith,
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Shaksp.*

Behold also there a lay *non*-residency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judgement concerning God's concurrence or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or *non*-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the reason of this *non*-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenths to such a man; and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of *non*-attention so fatal. *Swift.*

NO'NAGE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *age*; *nonage*, old French, "*minorité*," used in the eleventh century, according to Lacombe.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Be love but there, let poor six years
Be pos'd with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*.
Glanville.

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle: and withal, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties.
Wilkins.

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursling spare.
Dryden.

NO'NAGED.* *adj.* [from *nonage*.] Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage.

Shade not that dial night will blind too soon;
My *nonag'd* day already points to noon;
How simple is my suit, how small my boon!
Quarles, Embl. iii. 13.

The muse's love appears
In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of years.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 5.

NONATTE'NDANCE.* *n. s.* [*non* and *attendance*.] The not giving personal attendance.

Nonattendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Ld. Halifax.*

NONCE.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is uncertain; Skinner imagines it to come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *use*: Junius derives it less probably from *noiance*; to do *for the nonce* being, according to him, to do it *merely for mischief*. Dr. Johnson. — Tyrwhitt and Ritson suppose it to be from the Latin *pro-nunc*; viz. *for the nunc*, i. e. for the *now*, the *occasion*; the Lat. *nunc* being corrupted into *nonce*; and Mr. Tyrwhitt adds that "so *anon* came from the Latin *ad-nunc*." But *anon* has a very different origin. The etymology, which Serenius gives of *nonce*, seems most probable: "Icel. *nenna*, *nenning*, arbitrium, will, inclination; Su. Goth. *nenna*, *nennas*, à se impetrare posse;" i. e. to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it: an etymology, to which Dr. Jamieson had also inclined before he saw the observation of Serenius. Our word was formerly written *nones* and *nānes*; as *nones* by R. of Gloucester and Chaucer, and *nanes* in the old Romance of Ywaine and Gawin. This is in favour of the northern etymon. Mr. Chalmers, however, has supposed it to be from the French *nonce*, a nuncio, the prelate whom the pope used to send for his special purposes, for the *nonce*; *noncier*, in the Rom. de la Rose, for *annoncer*.] Purpose; intent; design. Not now in use.

I saw a wolf
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While she her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenser.*

They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never;
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

A voider for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland.

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

NONCOMPLI'ANCE.* *n. s.* [*non* and *compliance*.] Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again. *Ld. Halifax.*

NONCONFO'RMING.* *adj.* [*non* and *conform*.] Not joining in the established religion.

A *non-conforming* minister of eminence.
Burke.

NONCONFO'RMIST.† *n. s.* [*non* and *conformist*.]

1. One who refuses to comply with others.

Is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a *non-conformist* either in the publick sorrow or joy?
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 9.

2. One who refuses to join in the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *nonconformist*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and butteress of *nonconformity*. *South, Serm.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular.
Addison, Spect.

NONDESCRI'PT.* *adj.* [*non* and *descript*, old French.] Undescribed: used also as a substantive for any natural pro-

duction that has not been described. A modern word.

NONE. *adj.* [*ne one*; nan, ne ane, Saxon.]

1. Not one: used both of persons and things.

Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you. *Lev.* xxvi. 17.

That killing power is *none* of thine,
I gave it to thy voice and eyes:
Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine;
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies. *Carew.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not any: *no* was in this sense used anciently before a consonant, and *none* before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be *none*. *Exod.* xvi. 26.

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt have *none* assurance of this life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cause in ours. *Burnet, Theory.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the finest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the house of God, and the gate of heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

4. *None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing*.

My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would *none of* me. *Ps.* lxxxi. 11.

5. *None* is always used when it relates to a substantive going before; as, we shall have *no* wine: wine we shall have *none*.

6. *None* seems originally to have signified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were *none*
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In at this gate *none* pass
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor think though men were *none*
That heaven would want spectators, God want praise. *Milton, P. L.*

NONE'NTITY. *n. s.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must understand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius should not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

NONES.* *n. s.* [from *nonus*, Latin.]

1. Certain days in each month of the old Roman calendar.

The *nones* were so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the ides. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.*

2. Prayers formerly so called. See the etymology of NOON.

NO'NESUCH.* *n. s.* The name of an apple.

NONEXI'STENCE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *existence*.]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence!* How delightful is it to think that there is a world of spirits; that we are surrounded with intelligent living beings, rather than in a lonely, unconscious universe, a wilderness of matter! *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 189.

2. The thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles is, to salve not only real verities, but also *non-existences*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NONJU'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR.† *n. s.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

The nonconformists were then exactly upon the same foot with our *nonjurors* now, whom we double-tax, forbid their conventicles, and keep under hatches, without thinking ourselves possessed with a persecuting spirit, because we know they want nothing but the power to ruin us. *Swift, Exam.* No. 36.

NONNA'TURALS. *n. s.* pl. [*non naturalia*.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances. *Brown.*

NO'NNY.* *n. s.* In Norfolk, the same as *ninny*, which see. Mr. Steevens upon the words from the old song in Hamlet, "hey ho *nonny*," observes that, among the common people in Norfolk, to *nonny* signifies to trifle or play with. *Ninny-nonny* is one of the colloquial expressions so frequent in our language for the sake of rhyme, alliteration, or jingle.

*NON-OBSTA'NTE.** [Latin; *non-obstant*, old French.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: a law phrase.

I ask no dispensation now
To falsify a tear, or sigh, or vow;
I do not sue from thee to draw
A *non-obstante* on nature's law. *Donne, Poems*, p. 28.

If in any one point, never so small, we may set aside, or supersede, the rule delivered down to us from the beginning with our *non-obstantes* and notwithstandings. *Biblioth, Bibl.* i. 264.

NONPARE'IL. *n. s.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPARE'IL.* *adj.* Peerless. *Bullokar.*

In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 204.

NO'NPLUS. *n. s.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts: take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust*. *Hudibras.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?
Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator.*

NONPROFI'CIENT.* *n. s.* [*non* and *proficient*.] One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.

God hath in nature given every man inclination to some one particular calling; which if he follow, he excells; if he cross, he proves a *non-proficient*. *Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *n. s.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *n. s.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to *nonresidents*, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT.* *adj.* Not residing in the proper place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non-resident*. *Overbury, Charact.*

NONRESI'STANCE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame. *Sir Joseph Jekyll at Sacheverel's Trial.*

NONRESI'STANT.* *adj.* Not resisting; unopposing.

This is that Œdipus, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'NSENSE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *sense*. This word is said by P. Heylin, in 1656, to be new and uncouth. But Mr. Malone observes that Anthony Stafford, in his Meditations printed in 1611, uses it; writing it, however, *non-sense*, apparently as a new word. It continued to be so

written, I may add, long after; and had the accent on *sense*; as in an Elegy on the death of Donne, at the end of his Poems. This word is not in Shakspeare.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Till understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense* are not true nor false. *Hudibras.*

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope on Shaksp.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him?
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonsense.*] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

NONSE'NSICALLY.* *adv.* [from *nonsensical.*] Foolishly; ridiculously.

Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *nonsensical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSE'NSITIVE.* *n. s.* [*non* and *sensitive.*] One that wants sense or perception.

Whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *nonsensitive.* *Feltham, Res.* i. 18.

NONSO'LVENCY.* *n. s.* [*non* and *solvency.*] Inability to pay.

Probably some of the purchasers may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange, and agencies, and perhaps of *nonsolvencies* in absence, if they let their lands too high. *Swift, Proposal for paying the Nat. Debt.*

NONSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*non* and *solvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*non* and *solution.*] Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution.* *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *sparing.*] Merciless; all destroying.

Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonsparing* war. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

NO'NSUIT.* *n. s.* [*non* and *suit.*] Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some errour or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. *Cowel.*

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *nonsuit* is entered. *Blackstone.*

To NO'NSUIT. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited,* in default of appearance. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *n. s.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK.† *n. s.* [from *een hoeck,* Teut. angulus. In some parts of the north of England, this word is pronounced *newk. Nookshotten,* which Shakspeare uses for *shooting out into nooks,* is, in some places, according to Mr. Pegge, a modern application to a wall in a bevel, and not at right angles with another wall.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour,
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook,* where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Buy a slobbery and a dirty farm,
In that *nook*-shotten isle of Albion.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Thus entred she the light-excluding cave,
And through it sought some inmost *nooke* to save
The gold. *Chapman.*

The savages were driven out of their great Ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. *Davies.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as she. *Drayton.*

Unsphere
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly *nook. Milton, Il Pens.*

Ithurial and Zephon,
Search through this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook.* *Milton, P. L.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance fill'd each hollow *nook.*
Milton, P. L.

NOON.† *n. s.* [non, Saxon; *nawn,* Welsh; *none,* Erse; supposed to be derived from *nona,* Latin, the *ninth hour,* at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten: whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name. Dr. Johnson. — The *ninth hour,* or *noon,* (Sax. non,) was three o'clock in the afternoon. Thus the *nones,* a name given to certain prayers, began at twelve, and ended at three in the afternoon, which was called *high noon.* See Glos. to Wicliffe, edit. Baber. Serenius says that the ancient Icelanders divided the day into four intervals, of which *noon,* so called, was that from twelve till three; "quo durante," he adds, "post sesquihoram nimirùm à meridie elapsam *prandium sumebant.*"]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there shall he sit till *noon.*—
Till *noon!* till night, my lord. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due repast at *noon. Dryden.*

If I turn my eyes at *noon* towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light:
He sung his hymns at morning, *noon,* and night.
Harte.

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

NOON. *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon,* how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death! with solemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home. *Young.*

NOO'NDAY. *n. s.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday.

The bird of night did sit,
Ev'n at *noonday,* upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday. Boyle.*

NOO'NDAY. *adj.* Meridional.

The scorching sun was mounting high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky. *Addison, Ovid.*

NOO'NING.† *n. s.* [from *noon.*]

1. Repose at noon; noon-rest; sleeping in the day-time. *Huloet.*

2. Repast at noon.

If he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning,* an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the club, and finds a knot of friends to his mind. *Addison, Spect.* No. 72.

NOO'NSTEAD.* *n. s.* [*noon* and *stead.*] The station of the sun at noon.

The free sun,
That tow'rds the *noonstead* half his course had run.
Drayton, David and Goliah.

Dew which there had tarried long,
And on the ranker grass till past the *noonsted* hong.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Whilst the main tree, still found
Upright and sound,
By this sun's *noonsteds* made
So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

NOO'NTIDE. *n. s.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night.
Shakspeare.

NOO'NTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick.
Shakspeare.

All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose.
Milton, P. L.

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE. *n. s.* [*nosada,* entangled; a word found in the glosses of Lipsius. Lye.] A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* inthral?
Sandys.

Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose. Hudibras.*

They run their necks into a *noose.*
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hudibras.*

Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose,*
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryd.*

A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters.
Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, yet the least of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us. *Gov. of the Tongue,* p. 40.

NOPE.† *n. s.* [*rubicilla.*] A kind of bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

By that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The redsparrow, the *nope,* the redbreast, and the wren. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not.*

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakspeare.*
Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am sure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates hill wolves and lions lay;
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion would one man invade.
Chapman.
Pow'r, disgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue, thus to reveal thy heart.
Daniel.
Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there;
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myself *nor* thee. *B. Jonson.*
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight, —
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton, P. L.*
But how perplext, alas! is human fate!
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*

NO'RMAL.* *adj.* [*norma*, Latin.] In geometry, perpendicular.

NO'RMAN.* *n. s.* [old French; low Lat. *Normanus*; from the Saxon, noꝛð and man.] At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy.

This people, as before I have said of the Danes, are not otherwise to be accompted of, than most anciently to have been of the German nation. Their habitation was in Norway, so called from the northern situation thereof: and themselves Northmen, now vulgarly *Normans*, upon like reason. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 6.

The *Normans* had been a late colony from Norway and Denmark, where the Scalds had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before Rollo's expedition into France.
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Minstrels.

NO'RMAN.* *adj.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language of Normandy.

Great verily was the glory of our tongue, before the *Norman* conquest, in this; that the old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any. *Camden, Rem. Languages.*

A monk of very little eloquence, but who had a smattering of the *Norman* language.
Tyrwhitt, Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer.

NO'RROY.* *n. s.* [*nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys* and Clarencieux. *Burke.*

NORTH.† *n. s.* [noꝛð, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *North* is nyꝛꝛeð, or nyꝛð, the third person singular of nyꝛꝛan, coarctare, constringere, that is, to narrow, to constrain, to confine. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 399. — So forced an etymon will not be received. Serenius gives us the Icel. *nordr*, the north; and with the following satisfactory remark: "*Antiquitatem vocis* probat Edda, ubi filii Bore ex capite Ymeri cœlum fabricâsse et quatuor ejus angulis totidem Nanos subjecisse dicunter; quorum hæc sunt nomina, Austre, Westre, Sudre, et *Nordre*."] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the *north*;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakspeare.
The tyrannous breathing of the *north*
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shaksp. Cymb.*
Fierce Boreas issues forth
To invade the frozen waggon of the *north*.
Dryden.

NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This shall be your *north* border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Num.* xxxiv. 7.

NORTHE'AST.† *n. s.* The point between the north and east.

Can they resist
The parching dog-star, and the bleak *north-east*?
Prior, Hen. and Emma.

NORTHE'AST.† *adj.* Denoting the point between the north and east.

The *north-east* wind,
Which then blew bitterly against our faces
Awak'd the sleeping rheum. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
Off at sea *north-east* winds blow
Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest. *Milton, P. L.*
John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, discovered all the *north-east* coasts hereof.
Heylin.
The inferiour sea towards the south-east, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the *north-east* side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland.
Shakspeare.
If we erect a red hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the *northern* point. *Brown.*

NO'RTHERNLY.* *adv.* [from *northern*.] Towards the north.

In summer it [the sun] came more *northernly* and nearer us. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 102.

NORTHSTA'R. *n. s.* [*north* and *star*.] The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *northstar*. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHWARD. *adj.* [*north* and peaꝛð, Sax.] Being towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD. } *adv.* [*north* and peaꝛð,
NO'RTHWARDS. } Sax.] Towards the north.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakspeare.*
Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.
Dryden.
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty foot *northward*. *Locke.*

NORTHWE'ST. *n. s.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NORTHWI'ND. *n. s.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*. *Milton, P. L.*
When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

NORWE'GIAN.* *n. s.* A native of Norway.

Harold, king of Denmark, who also commanded over Norway, departed with his troops, consisting of *Norwegians* and Danes.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.

NORWE'GIAN.* } *adj.* Belonging to Nor-
NORWE'YAN. } way.

The *Norweyan* banners flout the sky.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
The tallest pine,
Hewn on *Norwegian* hills. *Milton, P. L.*

NOSE.† *n. s.* [næꝛe, neꝛe, Saxon, *nasa*, Germ. *naz*, Norm. Fr. *naese*. Su. Goth. *nasus*, Lat. Our word is written *nase* by Gower. "Both at mouth and at *nase*." Conf. Am. B. 5.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *nose*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare, Timon*
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the *nose*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a *nose* flatter, could not have consisted with such a soul. *Locke.*
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my *nose*. *Pope, Lett.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier on Envy.*

4. *To lead by the* Nose. To drag by force; as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his referendaries, else he may be *led by the nose*. *Bacon.*
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How saints *lead* brothers *by the nose*. *Hudibras.*
This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be *led by the noses* into a fool's paradise. *L'Estrange.*

5. *To thrust one's* Nose *into the affairs of others.* To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.

6. *To put one's* Nose *out of joint.* To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun; and *nosa*, Su. Goth. to scent.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Nose him as you go up the stairs.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. To face; to oppose.

Suffering them to *nose* and impudentize the doctors and masters of the old stamp.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. (in 1549.)

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

Adulterous Antony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SEBLEED. *n. s.* [*nose* and *bleed*; *millefolium.*] A kind of herb.

NO'SED.* *adj.* [from *nose.*]

1. Having a nose; as, long-*nosed*, flat-*nosed*.

The slaves are *nosed* like vulturs.

Beaumont and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

2. Having sagacity.

There's no knavery but is *nos'd* like a dog, and can smell out a dog's meaning.

Middleton's Witch.

NO'SEGAY. *n. s.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shakspeare.*

Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd the ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone in the country to dress up *nosegays* for a holyday. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

NO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SLE.* See NOZLE.

NO'SETHRIL.* See NOSTRIL.

NOSO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [νόσος and λόγος, Greek, *nosologie*, Fr.] Doctrine of diseases.

Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosology*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosology* of the human understanding. *Reid.*

NOSOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases.

Arbuthnot on Air.

NO'SESMART. *n. s.* [*nose* and *smart*; *nasturtium.*] The herb cresses.

NO'STRIL.† *n. s.* [næp·ðyrl, Saxon; *nose* and ðyrl, a hole: formerly written *nosethril*, as by Chaucer and Spenser; and not wholly disused late in the seventeenth century.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril*.

Shakspeare.

Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton, P. L.*

The secondary action subsisteth in concomitancy with the other; so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatick scent. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

NO'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no body ever used it before. *Stilling fleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT.† *adv.* [nate, noht, nocht, Sax.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be indeed, as men thee call,
The world's great parent, the most kind preserver
Of living wights, the soveraine lord of all,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not*-deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hests despise?

Spenser, Hymn of Love.

His countenance likes me *not*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not*.

Gen. xxiv. 21.

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Sanderson.*

He is invulnerable, I *not*. *Milton, P. L.*

Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, *not* I, till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetorick is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared.

Locke on Education.

This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope, Univ. Prayer.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*.

I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest. *Job.*

Not for price *nor* reward. *Isaiah.*

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *Kings.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin *not*. *Psalms.*

Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me! *Psalms.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*.

Job, vii. 8.

6. Not only: elliptically.

He has —
Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man, but God. 1 *Thess.* iv. 8.

Despiseth *not* man [*only*,] but God.

Whitby on 1 *Thess.* iv. 8.

NOT.* *adj.* Shorn. See NOTT.

NO'TABLE. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Latin.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable: it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The same is notified in the *notablest* places of the diocess. *Whitgift.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Davies.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel.

2 *Mac.* iii. 26.

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Clarendon.*

It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

This absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods.

Addison, Freeholder.

NO'TABLE.* *n. s.* A thing worthy to be observed.

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *notable.*]

1. Remarkableness; worthiness of observation.

Neither could the *notableness* of the place — make us to mark it.

Homilies, Serm. I. against Idolatry.

2. Appearance of business; importance; in contempt.

NO'TABLY. *adv.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably: remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with shew of importance: ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

NOTA'RIAL. *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *n. s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorised *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial *notary*; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.

Donne.

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Temple.*

NOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods, *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

NOTCH.† *n. s.* [*noche*, Teut. *nocchia*, Ital. See NOCK.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin of a pyramidal figure appositely set, and with transverse *notches*. *Grew. Mus.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nich*.

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*. *Grew, Mus.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

NOTCHWEE'D. *n. s.* [*notch* and *weed*; *atriplex olida*.] An herb called orach.

N'OTE.† [for *ne wote*.]

1. Know not.

But soth to say, I *n'ot* how men him call. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *n'ote*, whether praise or pitty more. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Could not; could not know how to.

But he that last left helpe away did take,
And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,
That she *n'ote* stirre. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base,
That *n'ote* without an hound fine footing trace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

NOTE. *n. s.* [*nota*, Lat. *notte*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token: as, Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shaksp.*

I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbot.*

Andronicus and Junia, — who are of *note* among the apostles. *Rom.* xvi. 7.

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us, that even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traytor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakspeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not used.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*; unless the sun were post,
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*: whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton, P. L.*

I now must change those *notes* to tragick. *Milton, P. L.*

You that can tune your sounding string so well,
Of ladies' beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

8. Single sound in musick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the *notes* it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st reservation to bestow them,
As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakspeare.*

In the body's prison so she lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A small letter.

A hollow cane within her hand she brought,
But in the concave had inclos'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps, my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of *notes*, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His *note* will go farther than my bond. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations. *Felton on the Classicks.*

This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Law.*

To NOTE.† *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, Fr.]

1. To mark; to distinguish. This is the primary meaning, but is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body so miraculously made, now clad with incorruption and inriched with glory, was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? *Walsall, Life of Christ*, (1615,) sign. B. 2.

2. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away. —
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If much you *note* him,
You shall offend him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Some things may in passing be fitly *noted*. *Hammond.*

I began to *note*
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addison, Ovid.*

Wandering from clime to clime, observant stray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

3. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Is.* xxx. 8.

4. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*.

Sine veste Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted of* incontinency. *Dryden.*

5. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

To NOTE.* *v. a.* [hnitan, Sax. *hniota*, Icel.] To push, or strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

NO'TEBOOK. *n. s.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

NO'TED. *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent: celebrated.

A *noted* chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NO'TEDLY.* *adv.* [from *noted*.] With observation; with notice.

Do you remember what you said of the duke? — Most *notedly*, sir. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

NO'TEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *noted*.] Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable.

To attain the so criminally courted *notedness*. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 186.

NO'TELESS.* *adj.* [*note* and *less*.] Not attracting notice.

A courtezan,
Let her walk saintlike, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own. *Decker, Hon. Whore*, P. ii.

NO'TER.† *n. s.* [from *note*.]

1. He who takes notice.

2. An annotator.

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner of section. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 308.

NOTEWO'RTHY.* *adj.* [*note* and *worthy*.] Deserving notice.

Think on thy Protheus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

Two are especially *note-worthy* in their steeples, being small but exceeding high towers, *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

NO'THING. *n. s.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottish.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*.

It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself: and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Grew.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Nonexistence.

Mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty *nothing*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall *nothing* die. *Exod.* ix. 4.

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas.
Dryden, Don Seb.

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addison on the War.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, nothing else under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows.
Clarendon.

6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward shew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church.
Spenser on Ireland.

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah.*

7. No possession or fortune.

A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts.
Ray on the Creation.

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise is great, but *nothing* to the profit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my *nothings* monster'd. *Shakspeare.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Crashaw.*

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your dropsy-belly swell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do. *Pope, Lett.*

Narcissus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace?
Young.

11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth? *Job*, xxiv. 25.

Auria, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course.
Knolles, Hist.

But Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd.
Milton, P. L.

NO'THINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihility; nonexistence.

His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,
From dull privations, and lean emptiness.
Donne, Poems, p. 36.

Being demolished as to themselves, and turned into a chaos or dark *nothingness*.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 241.

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

Other stars may have their several virtues and effects; but their marvellous remoteness, and my undiscernible *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 22.

I that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name,
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass.
Hudibras, i. ii.

NO'TICE. *n. s.* [*notice*, old French; *notitia*, Latin.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from.
Locke.

This is done with little *notice*; very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other persons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his duchess will be here.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To NO'TICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Mr. Mason has pretended, that this is a word imported into English conversation from Ireland. So far from its being such an innovation, it is, as Mr. Malone has observed, of great age in our language. To note; to need; to observe; to regard.

As some do perceive, yea and like it well, they should be so *noticed*.
T. Howard, in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. (*about* 1608.)

These pieces contain several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections; which are often so transiently, or implicitly *noticed*, as to need examination and enlargement.
Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.

It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's.
Bp. Horne, Lett. to Dr. Priestley, p. 41.

NOTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*notification*, French, from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*.
Holder on Speech.

To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, French; *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time.
Holder.

NO'TION. *n. s.* [*notion*, French; *notio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I shall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the sons of men. *Pearson.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in nature; second *notions*, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being.
Dryden, St. of Innocence.

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write.
Newton, Opticks.

There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about these words.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, *&c.*
Watts, Logick.

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton, P. L.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours.
Addison, Freeholder.

Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in Shakspeare, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So told, as earthly *notion* can receive.
Milton, P. L.

NO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *notion*.]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We must be wary, least we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

NOTIONA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not now in use.

I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.
Glanville.

True and manly religion is no cold and comfortless thing; it is not a lukewarm *notionality*, not a formal and bayardly round of duties, not a dull "temperamentum ad pondus," as they call it; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

NO'TIONALLY *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute.
Norris, Miscell.

NO'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *notion.*] One who holds an ungrounded opinion. Not in use.

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read, the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionists*.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 297.

NOTORI'ETY. *n. s.* [*notorieté*, French; from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages: and indeed of several that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to publick *notoriety*.
Addison on the Chr. Religion.

NOTO'RIOUS, *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat.; *notoire*, French.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*? *Whitgift.*

The goodness of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*.
Shakspeare.

I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*?
Davies.

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a certain *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propose his plea. *Fell.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation? *Tillotson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy.*

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value.
Swift, Miscell.

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.
Overbury, Charact.

NOTT.* *adj.* [hnot, Saxon.] Smooth; shorn. *Nott* sheep, i. e. sheep without horns: Essex. That field is *nott*, i. e. well tilled: Berkshire. Grose. Hence the adjectives, now obsolete, *nott-headed*, *nott-pated*, having the hair cut short; from the "head being like a nut," according to Mr. Tyrrwhitt and others. But the Saxon word *hnot*, is smooth, cropped, shorn.

A *notte* head hadde he, with a broune visage.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

To NOTT.† *v. a.* To shear. Dr. Johnson cites this verb on the authority of Ainsworth. It is in the dictionary of Barret in 1580.

He caused — from thenceforth his beard to be *notted*, and no more shaven.
Stowe, Ann. under the Year 1535.

NO'TWHEAT. *n. s.* [*not* and *wheat.*]

Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*. It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss*; it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent; Addison has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithstanding* that *he has lost much*. When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this*, or *that* being understood, as in the following passages of Hooker.]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

2. Although. This use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker.*

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as winter. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

NO'TUS. n. s. [Latin.] The southwind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south
Notus, and Afer black with thunderous clouds
From Serraliona. *Milton, P. L.*

NOVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*novation*, old French *novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troubles, ch. 3.

NOVA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] The introducer of something new.

NO'VEL.† *adj.* [*novel*, old French; *nouvelle*, modern; *novellus*, Latin.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.

The Presbyterians are exacters of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upstart heresy, folly and madness.
Waterland.

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NO'VEL.† *n. s.* [*nouvelle*, French.]

1. Novelty.

[They] loving *novels*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, Du Bart. (1621.)

It is the condition of common people to press into the view of such *novels*.
Comment on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 56.

2. A small tale, generally of love.

To nought more, Thenot, my mind is bent,
Than to hear *novels* of his devise;
They ben so well thewed, and so wise,
Whatever that good old man bespake.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Such as the old woman told Psyche in Apuleius, Boccace's *novels*, and the rest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 271.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems.
Dryden.

Her mangled fame in barbarous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast.
Prior.

3. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELISM.* *n. s.* [from *novel.*] Innovation.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 44.

NO'VELIST.† *n. s.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. In this sense the word was also written *noveller*.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The fathers of this synod were not schismatical, or *novelists* in the matter of the sabbath. *White.*

They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to contemn.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 303.

Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of some affected *novelist* have discredited new discoveries. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The abettors and favourers of them be ranks with the Abonites, Argemonites, and Samosaterians, condemn'd hereticks, brands them as *novelists* of late appearing. *Waterland.*

2. A writer of news. Not now in use.

My contemporaries the *novelists* have, for the better spinning out paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art in saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers. *Tatler*, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels, or tales. This is a modern usage of the word.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*, — appeared in an English dress, before the close of the reign of Elizabeth. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 487.

Our *novelists*, like Sam Foote in his farces, often touch upon real characters. *Pegge, Anonym.* vii. 21.

To No'VELIZE.* *v. a.* [from *novel.*] To innovate; to change by introducing novelties.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 25.

M. Wilkinson, not taken out of the depth of divinity, but fitly chosen to discover how affections do stand to be *novellized* by the mutability of the present times. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 44.

The Holy Scriptures should be interpreted not by *novelizing* humourists, but by the primitive fathers and councils. *Archd. Arnway, Tablet of Mod.* (1661,) p. 54.

No'VELTY.† *n. s.* [*nouvelté*, old French.]

1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker.*

2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person.

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. n. s. [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No'VENARY. *n. s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; is septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*

NOVE'NNIAL.* *adj.* [*novenus*, Lat.] Done every ninth year. *Bullokar.*

A *novennial* festival, celebrated by the Bœotians, in honour of Apollo. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, ii. ch. 20.

NOVE'RCAL. *adj.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; beseeming a stepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT.† *n. s.* [ne auht, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we should, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought* for *nothing*; but a custom has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*. Dr. Johnson. — This custom originated in the desire of distinguishing, injudiciously conducted. There is indeed no real ground for a distinction; the word *naught*, in the sense of *wicked*, being only a figurative signification of *naught, nothing*; meaning *worthless*, or *nothing worth, nothing* in point of value or goodness. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 300. — The regular deduction of this word, from its original, will warrant the writing it either *naught* or *nought*: M. Goth. *niwaiht*, from *ni*, the negative particle, and *waiht*, the smallest thing possible, our *whit*; and thus the Sax. napiht, and also nopiht; nauht, and noht. See also WHIT.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth ev'ry passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakspeare.*

We are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *Is.* xli. 24.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Milton, P. R.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial signification, which *nothing* has sometimes.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,
And noble heart, of rest impatient,
To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

3. *To set at* NOUGHT. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov.* i. 25.

No'VICE.† *n. s.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.] Dr. Johnson. — The word is very old in the French language. Huloet gives our word in the form of *nophice*, with the Lat. *neophitus*, a neophyte.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Has sold me to this *novice*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shakspeare.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *South.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis d to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dryden.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

Fran. When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men
But in the presence of the prioress. ——
Luc. Hail, virgin, if you be; as those cheek-roses
Proclaim you are no less! Can you so stead me,
As bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

NOVI'TIATE.† *n. s.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

None were admitted into this order, but after a long and laborious *noviciate*. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* i. 1.

3. Once used by Addison, improperly, for a novice.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and father Francis. *Spectator*, No. 164.

NOVI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 9.

No'VITY.† *n. s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown.*

It remaineth that we stedfastly believe, not only that the heavens and earth and all the host of them were made, and so acknowledge a creation, or an actual and immediate dependence of all things on God; but also that all things were created by the hand of God, in the same manner, and at the same time, which are delivered unto us in the books of Moses by the Spirit of God, and so acknowledge a *novity*, or no long existence of the creature. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

NOUL.† *n. s.* [hnol, Sax. a top, a head; *nol*, Germ.] The crown or top of the head; the head itself. See NODDLE, and NOLL.

Softly, quoth the steward, it lieth all in thy *noll*,
Both wit and wysdom. *Hist. of Beryn*, (1524.)

Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vii. 39.

NOULD.† Ne would; would not.

His enemie
Had kindled such coles of displeasure,
That the goodman *nould* stay his leasure,
But home him hasted with furious heate. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Feb.

NOUN. *n. s.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in

speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke.*

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

NOU'RICE.* *n. s.* [French, *nourrice.*] A nurse.

It shall be expedient, that a noble man's son, in his infancye, have with him continuallye onely such as may accustome him, by little and little, to speake pure and elegant Latin: the *nourises* and other women about him, if it be possible, to do the same. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 16. b.

Cambden! the *nourice* of antiquitie,
And lanterne unto late succeeding age.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Lat.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Is.* xliv. 14.

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft. *Thomson, Summer.*

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God, and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.
Shakspeare.

Him will I follow, and this house forgo
That *nourisht* me a maid. *Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son. *Acts*, vii. 21.

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakspeare.*

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire. *Fell.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourished* war continually with the Jews. 2 *Mac.* x. 14.

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Is.* xxiii. 4.

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

NOU'RISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A nurse. The word, however, in the following passage of Shakspeare has been doubted. Pope, and Warburton, and Ritson, would have it to be *marish*. Steevens and Malone defend the old reading. Now certainly obsolete.

Athens ——
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise.
Lydgate, Trag. of J. Bochas, B. i. c. xii.

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears,
And none but women left to wail the dead.
Shaksp. K. Hen. VI. P. I.

NOU'RISHABLE.† *adj.* [from *nourish.*] Susceptive of nourishment.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 197.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.
Grew, Cosmol.

NOU'RISHER. *n. s.* [from *nourish.*] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton, P. L.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *n. s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight.
Milton, P. L.

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutick or erratick heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOU'RITURE.† *n. s.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterwards contracted to *nurture.*] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, oftimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

Repaying thankfully the *nouriture*, which themselves received whiles they were young.
Brysket, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 75.

This trade also, connected at the root, deriving its *nouriture* from the same sources, — must have come within the sphere of the same attraction.
Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 94.

To NOU'RSLE.* *v. a.* [*nourir*, French. See also *To* NOUSLE.] To nurse up.

Whether ye list him traine in chivalry,
Or *noursle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 35.

NOU'RSLING.† *n. s.* The creature nursed, nursling.

A little *noursling* of the humid air.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

To NOU'SLE.† *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nursle.*] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings — sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest, being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelt and masse-penny religion.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. June.

Mothers, who, to *nousle* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious. *Shaksp. Pericles.*

To NOU'SLE. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *noozle*, *noose*, or *nosel*; from *nose.*] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

NOW.† *adv.* [*nauh*, *nu*, M. Gothick; *nu*, Su. Goth. and Sax.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants' trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen.* xlvi. 34.

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood.
Blackmore.

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled.
Shakspeare.

How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate.
Waller.

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss.
Pope.

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakspeare.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber.
St. John.

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done to. *White.*

Pheasants, which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants' eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing mischief which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction. *South.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison, Guardian.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.
Now if some flies, perchance, however small,
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body a forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature? *Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no new species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice and succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now. *n. s.* Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,
For but a *now* did heaven and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

No'WADAYS.† *adv.* [*now* and *adays*, i. e. *on days*. So Gower. "Now on days." Conf. Am. B. 5. See ADAYS. This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half so straight and sore. *Spenser.*

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson.*

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgement of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'WAY.* } *adv.* [*no* and *ways*. Dr.
No'WAYS. } Johnson has hastily condemned this expression, under *nowise*. See NOWISE.] Not in any manner or degree.

Wherever a considerable number of authorities can be produced in support of two different though resembling modes of expression for the same thing, there is always a divided use, and one cannot be said to speak barbarously, or to oppose the usage of the language, who conforms to either side. Of this divided use the words *nowise*, *noway*, and *noways*, afford a proper instance. Yet our learned lexicographer hath denominated all those, who either write or pronounce the word *noways*, ignorant barbarians. These ignorant barbarians (but he surely hath not adverted to this circumstance) are only Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers. This censure is the more astonishing, that, even in this form which he has thought fit to repudiate, the meaning assigned to it is strictly conformable to that which etymology, according to his own explication, would suggest. See the senses of the word *way* marked with these numbers, 15, 16, 18, and 19. *Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick.*

No'WED. *adj.* [*noué*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*. *Brown.*

No'WEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *noel*, *noüel*: which Menage derives from the Lat. *natalis*; and Borel from the Lat. *novus*, being a corruption of the Fr. *nouvel*. "From *gnoul*, signifying a child in Hebrew, comes the French word *noel*, signifying *the child's day*, (by way of distinction,) or *Christmas-day*; of which word the French criticks give but a very slender and imperfect account, as may be seen in the dictionary of Trevoux, and Monsiëur Menage." Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, 2d edit. 1739. Pref. p. 34.] A cry of joy; originally a shout of joy at Christmas. Obsolete.

And *nowel* crieth every lusty man. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

NOWES. *n. s.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which they spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

No'WHERE. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men of whom we think very reverendly, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

No'WISE.† *adv.* [*no* and *wise*; this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*. Dr. Johnson. — The censure is not just. See NOWAY. The noun *wise*, signifying manner, is quite obsolete. It remains now only in composition, in which along with an adjective, or other substantive, it forms an adverb or conjunction. Such are *lengthwise*, *coastwise*, *likewise*, &c. These always preserve the compound form; and never admit a preposition; consequently *nowise*, which is an adverb of the same order, ought analogically to be written in one word, and not to be preceded by it. Campbell, Phil. of Rhet. — Dr. Johnson's solitary example from Bentley gives this word with the preposition: but I add from Barrow, one of our finest writers, an example which confirms the judicious reasoning of Campbell.] Not in any manner or degree.

No, God was so to prosecute his designs of goodness and mercy, as thereby *nowise* to impair or obscure, but rather to advance and illustrate, the glories of his sovereign dignity, of his severe justice, of his immaculate holiness, of his unchangeable steadiness in word and purpose. *Barrow, Serm. on G. Friday*, (1677.)

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NOWL.* See NOUL.

NO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews,
Arise, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift, Miscell.*

No'XIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *noxious*. Pronounced new and uncouth, in 1656, by P. Heylin.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

No'XIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

To NOY.† *v. a.* [*noyen*, Teut.] To annoy. Not now in use. Dr. Johnson has printed this word *noie*, and its derivatives *noiance*, *noious*, &c. But our best old writers, and our old lexicography, are in favour of the orthography before us.

He *noyede* him nothing, [*hurt* him not, present version.] *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, iv. 35.

The heat whereof, and harmefull pestilence,
So sore him *noy'd*, that forc'd him to retire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To stub out the bushes that *noieth* the land. *Tusser.*

NOY.* *n. s.* Annoy. Not in use.

He shall sustain no *noy*. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon*, [1599,) sign. G. i. b.

No'YANCE.† *n. s.* Mischief; inconvenience. See ANNOYANCE.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest;
But with his clownish hands their tendar wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their murmurings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To borrow to day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tusser.*

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

No'YER.† *n. s.* [from *noy.*] One who annoys. Not in use.

The north is a *noier* to grass of all suits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tusser.*

No'YFUL.* *adj.* [*noy* and *full.*] Noisome; hurtful. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

Very execrable and *noyfull* to them that shall receive them. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. fol. 88.

No'YOUS.† *adj.* [from *noy*; Ital. *noioso.*] Hurtful; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.

We be delivered fro *noyouse* and yvele men. *Wiclife*, 2 *Thess.* iii. 2.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving *noyous* night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

No'YSANCE.* *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance. The word is now *nuisance.*

Or suffer that may be *noysance*
Againe our old accustomance. *Chaucer's Dream.* ver. 255.

No'ZLE.† *n. s.* [*nazal*, old Fr. from *naz*, the nose.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a paultry old sconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribb.*

To **Nu'BBLE.**† *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knobble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fist. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner derives *knubble*, to beat, from *knipler*, Danish.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*

Nubi'ferous. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To **Nu'bilate.** *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud. *Dict.*

Nu'bile. *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow drest,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast. *Prior.*

Nu'bilous.* *adj.* [*nubilus*, Lat.] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

Nuci'ferous. *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Nu'dation. *n. s.* [*nudation*, French, *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE.* *adj.* [*nud*, French, *nudus*, Lat.] Bare; naked. *Bullokar.*

Contract by *nude* paroles, i. e. by bare words. *Huloet, in V. Contracte.*

Nu'dity.† *n. s.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Naked parts; nakedness; poverty. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

There are no such licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities*. *Dryden.*

The man who shews his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

Nu'el. See **Newel.**

Nuga'city.† *n. s.* [*nugax*, *nugacis*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 155.

NUGA'TION. *n. s.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*. *Bacon.*

Nu'gatory. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

Nui'sance. *n. s.* [*nuisance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and scorn. *South.*

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a commonwealth. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

Nusances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kettlewell.*

To **NULL.** *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

Reason hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Null. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?
For though the law makes *null* the adulterous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many. *Lesley.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who hold them by King Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift, Miscell.*

Null. *n. s.* Something of no power or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing, which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Nullibi'ety. *n. s.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.

Nullifi'dian.* *adj.* [Lat. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith. *Bullokar.*

A solifidian Christian is a *nullifidian* Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 47.

To **Nu'llify.**† *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.

You will say, that this *nullifies* all exhortations to piety; since a man, in this case, cannot totally come up to the thing he is exhorted to. But to this I answer, that the consequence does not hold: for an exhortation is not frustrate, if a man be but able to come up to it partially, though not entirely and perfectly. *South, Serm.* vii. 95.

Nu'llity. *n. s.* [*nullité*, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the *nullity* of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemick writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exteriour sound, in so much as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a *nullity* of sound; but never an interiour sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

NUMB.† *adj.* [benumen, benumeb, Sax. This word was formerly written *num*, as Mr. H. Tooke has also observed. How, or why, or when the *b* was added to it, he says, he knows not. Certain it is, I may add, that Milton omitted the *b*, and in later times Bentley. Nay, Dr. Johnson himself, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has given *benum*, not *benumb*. The etymon which Mr. Tooke gives of this word is from the Saxon niman, capere, eripere, to nim, to take away; that is, as Skinner also explains it by the Lat. *membris captus*, deprived of the use of the limbs.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statute, cold and *numb*. *Shakspeare.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Producing chilness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me
Even in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakspeare.*

To **Numb.** *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden-pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;
And with this horrible object from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the *numbing* spell. *Milton, Comus.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

Nu'mbedness. *n. s.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **NU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French; *numero*, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

must therefore search higher for the primitive signification of *nubo*. Dr. Taylor on the Civil Law, p. 287, mentions an Hebrew radix, consisting of the same elements, which signifies *procreation*, *birth*, &c. which he thinks bids fairer for the etymon than any other that can be assigned. But, with deference to so excellent a writer, I think that even this does not satisfy. To effect this union, there must have been something prior to the *liberos procreare*. For though the stipulation of the *political* contract was *liberorum quærendorum causa*; yet it is expressly mentioned in a law which Taylor quotes before, and afterwards enlarges upon, that "nuptias *non concubitus* sed *consensus* facit:" a law founded on the very essence, and natural principles, of marriage. And this signification, if we can discover it in *nubo*, will perhaps have the fairest claim to our preference: which I think we may be able to do, by shewing that *nubo* originally signified to assent, and is really the same as *nuo*. It is well known that the Eolic, the parent, or perhaps rather the sister, dialect of the Latin, made use of the digamma F, (which, as well as the Latin V, was pronounced like our W,) between two vowels: and thus *nuo*, *nufo*, i. e. *nuvo*; as from *pluo* came *plui*, *pluvi*, in the old Latin writers, in the same manner as they said *fuvisti* for *fuisti*, *luvit* for *luit*, &c. But the digamma, from the affinity of its sound, often became B: thus *nuvo*, *nubo*, as *vado*, βαδω; *uro*, (pronounced *furo*,) *buro*, πυρ: with which may be compared our *burn*, and *fire*, and anciently written *fuyr*. Though *nuo* does not exist by itself at present in the Latin language, it remains in its compounds *annuo*, *renuo*, &c. as *buro* in *amburo*, *comburo*, and *bustum*. It has been given as a reason for *nubo* being not spoken of the man, because it was the virgin only who veiled her head. But if there is any probability in what has been before proposed, this reason will fall to the ground. We may account for it otherwise, and consistently with the signification attributed to *nubo*. Viri est *petere*; virginis est *assentiri*, *annuere*, *nubere*. This privilege, allowed to the delicacy of the sex, is expressed by Milton, P. L. B. 8.

"Her virtue, and the conscience of
"her worth,
"That would be woo'd, and not un-
"sought be won."

If we add, that *connubium* implies the ratification of the union in the *consent* of both, it will confirm the observation, that *nubo* properly and originally signifies *annuo*, *assentior*; and therefore that *connubium* is *consensus*. Bp. Burgess, Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d. ed. p. 80.]

1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in spite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat.
Dryden, Aurengz.

2. It is in Shakspeare singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have sworn shall come. *Shaksp. W. Tale.*

NURSE.† *n. s.* [nopice, Saxon; *nourice*, French; *nource*, old Eng. as in Barret's Alv. 1580. See also NOURICE.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar to find out *nurses*, which necessity only ought to commend.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So feat, so *nurse*-like. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurse*, or his dry *nurse*, or his cook.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurse* of judgement,
Invited by your noble self, hath sent,
One general tongue unto us.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

We must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person
Our comfort in the country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurses* entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse*? *Cleaveland.*

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. Dr. Johnson. — And also what is supplied by food or nursing.

Sweet *nurse*-child of the Spring's young hours.
Davies, Hymn 7. To the Rose, (1622.)

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a *nurse*-pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton, Angler.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.

I was *nursed* in swaddling cloaths with cares.
Wisd. vii. 7.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marshy shore.
Dryden.

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child? *Ex.* ii. 7.

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side.
Is. lx. 4.

Our monarchs were acknowledg'd here,
That they their churches *nursing* fathers were.
Denham.

The Nisean in their dark abode
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving God.
Addison.

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurse*, how can it ever cease?
Davies.

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and by what hands been *nursed* up into so uncontrouled a dominion? *Locke.*

NU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *nurse*.]

1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhersed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms.
Shakspeare.

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *n. s.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery*: they at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew.
Milton, P. L.

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names.
Addison, Guardian.

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I' th' swathing cloaths, the other from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nursery* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated.
Swift.

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakspeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry.
Dryden.

NU'RSLING. *n. s.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was she held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursling* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight,
His destin'd from the womb. *Milton, S. A.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare.
Dryden.

NU'RTURE.† *n. s.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did the angel twice descend,
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred? *Milton, S. A.*

2. Education; institution.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The thorny point
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew

Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the *nurture* and admonition of the Lord. *Ephes.* vi. 4.

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. *2 Esdr.* viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *noursle*. See *To* NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT. *n. s.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray on the Creation.*

To NUT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather nuts.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Mert. Coll. to Wheately bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood, Life of himself, (under 1652,) p. 78.

NUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nutatio*, Lat.] A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.

What subject of human contemplation shall compare in grandeur with that, which —— states the tides, adjusts the *nutation* of the earth, &c. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 101.

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown*.] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton, L'All.*

When this *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lass, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnute, midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Caroused in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. s.* [*nut* and *crack*.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addison, Spect.*

NU'TGALL. *n. s.* [*nut* and *gall*.] Hard excrescence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH.
NU'TJOBBER.
NU'TPECKER. } *n. s.* [*picus martius*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'THOOK.† *n. s.* [*nut* and *hook*.]

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand. *Comedy of Match me in London,* (1631.)

2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt, Dr. Johnson here says; but, in a note on Shakspeare, considers it as the designation of a catchpoll. Other commentators believe it to be the reproachful name of a person who stole goods out at windows, by means of a pole with a hook at the end of it.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

NU'TMEG.† *n. s.* [*nut* and *muguette*, Fr. And so our old word is *notemuge*. See the citation from Chaucer.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweat-meat or as a curiosity. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. *Hill.*

Notemuge, to put in ale,
Whether it be moist or stale. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

The second integument, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL. *n. s.* [*nut* and *shell*.]

1. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*

NU'T-TREE. *n. s.* [*nut* and *tree*.] A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel.

Of trees you shall have the *nut-tree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nut-trees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT.† *n. s.* [*nutriment*, old French; *nutrimentum*, Lat.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shakspeare.*

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift, Miscell.*

NUTRIME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Much *nutrimental* store,
Thorough excess of humours perfited.
The Silkeworms, (1599.)

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION. *n. s.* [from *nutritio*, *nutrio*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.]

1. The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NU'TRITIVE.† *adj.* [*nutritif*, old French.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 97.

The fruits of the earth were not now so *nutritive* as they had been. *Patrick on Gen.* ix. 3.

While the secretory, or separating glands, are too much widened and extended, they suffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to pass through. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *n. s.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] The power of nourishing. Not used.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To NU'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *noursle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it. See the verb neuter, which Dr. Johnson had intermixed with the present verb.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long *nozzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To nestle; to house, as in a nest. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

She [Wisdom] *nuzzleth* herself in his bosom, cherisheth his soul.

Stafford's Niobe, P. ii. (1611,) p. 199.

To Nu'zzle.† *v. n.* To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to a third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

Ny'ctalops.* *n. s.* [νυκτάλωψ, Gr.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles.*

Ny'ctalopy.* *n. s.* [*nyctalopie*, Fr. νυκταλωπία, Gr.] A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

Nye *of pheasants.** A brood of pheasants: So an *eye* is sometimes called. Perhaps *nye* is a corruption of *nide*. See Nide. But *eye* is right; *ey*, Teut. an egg. See Eye.

NYMPH. *n. s.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

Ny'mphish. *adj.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nymphish* war. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

Ny'mphly.* } *adj.* [from *nymph*; French,
Ny'mphlike.* } *nympheux*, "nymphly." Cotgrave.] Resembling a nymph.

A thousand *nymphlike* and enamour'd graces. *Drayton, Idea* 3.

If chance with *nymphlike* step fair virgin pass. *Milton, P. L.*

Nys. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

O.

O Has in English a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll;* or short, *got, knot, shot, prong, long.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone:* when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll;* as, *droll, scroll;* and even then sometimes short; as, *loll.*

O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands
Might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

O.† *n. s.* Used with no great elegance by Shakspeare for a circle or oval, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from the Prologue to Shakspeare's Henry the Fifth. It is also used by Bacon: and indeed was common in Shakspeare's time.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? or may we cram,
Within this wooden *O*, the very casques,
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prol.

Yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

The colours, that shew best by candle-light, are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and *oes* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so are they of most glory.
Bacon, Ess. 27. (ed. 1632,) p. 225.

Oad.* *n. s.* Woad: a plant used in dying. See Woad.

He must admit no difference between *oad* and frankincense, or the most precious balsamum and a tar-barrel. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

OAF.† *n. s.* [This word is variously written; *auf, ofe*, and *oph;* it seems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy; in German and Dutch *alf*, from which *elf:* and means properly the same with *changeling;* a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies* in the place of one more witty, which they steal away. See Auf, and Elf.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.

These, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother:
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. Used in the north of England; and corrupted sometimes into *goaf, goff*, and *gaff*.

The fear of breeding fools
And *ophs*. *Beaum. and Fl. Night Walker.*

He, who when cool is a mere *oaf*, may be quite humourous in his cups.
Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy, p. 76.

Oa'fish. *adj.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

Oa'fishness. *n. s.* [from *oafish.*] Stupidity; dulness.

OAK. *n. s.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, says Skinner, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from δίκος, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. Skinner seems to have had Junius in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which Skinner has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critick, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci potest*, from ἀλκὴ, strength; by taking the three first letters and then sinking the λ, as is not uncommon; *quercus.*]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*.
Shakspeare.

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
Shakspeare.

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the *oak:* for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak*

apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden.

An *oak*, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak*. *Locke.*

A light, earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrusted and affixed to *oak* leaves.
Woodward on Fossils.

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope.

OAK *Evergreen. n. s.* [*ilex.*] The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *n. s.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

OA'KEN. *adj.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I am the Power
Of this fair wood, and live an *oaken* bower.
Milton, Arcades.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompence of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addison.*

He snatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel and began to brandish it. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

OA'KENPIN. *n. s.* An apple.

Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OA'KLING.* *n. s.* A young oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*. *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 9. § 3.

OA'KUM. *n. s.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships, of old seer and weather beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and washes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Ralegh.*

Some drive old *oakum* through each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the calking-iron guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

OA'KY.* *adj.* [from *oak.*] Hard as oak.

I tell you of the *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

OAR. *n. s.* [ape, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Latin.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.

The *oars* were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster.
As amorous of their strokes.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

So tow'rds a ship the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Pope.

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes
To the shore. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

OA'RY. *adj.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or use of oars.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton, P. L.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison.*

O'ASIS.* *n. s.* A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert. A word adopted by modern oriental travellers, and coming into general use.

They are like an *oasis* in the desert.
Abstr. of the Proc. of the Soc. for the Prop. of the Gospel, (1826,) p. 134.

OAST.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *ustus*, of *uro*, to burn. In some places it is pronounced *oost.*] A kiln for drying hops.

Empty the binn into a hop bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried.
Mortimer.

OAT.* *n. s.* [ate, Saxon.]

1. A grain: rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, *oat*-straw. See OATS.

The hay and *oat*-book was the register.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 8.

2. A small pipe made of an oaten straw. See OATEN.

But now my *oat* proceeds. *Milton, Lycidas.*

OATCA'KE. *n. s.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.
Peacham.

OA'TEN. *adj.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats: bearing oats.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks.
Shakspeare.

OATH.† *n. s.* [*aith*, Gothick; að, Sax.; *eid*, Iceland. from the German *ehe*, *ee*, religio. Wachter. The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may shew that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,
For whose dear sake thou then didst rend thy faith
Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*
Descended into perjury to love me. *Shakspeare.*

All the *oath*-rites said,
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE. *adj.* [from *oath.* A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered.

You're not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear
Into strong shudders th' immortal gods. *Shaksp.*

OA'THBREAKING. *n. s.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

OA'TMALT. *n. s.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. s.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. s.* [*panicum.*] An herb.
Ainsworth.

OATS. *n. s.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle; the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread.
Miller.

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shakspeare.*

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer.*

His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*oat* and *thistle.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To OBA'MBULATE.* *v. n.* [*obambulo*, Lat.] To walk about. Not in use.
Cockeram.

OBAMBULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 217.

OBDORMI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obdormio*, Lat.] Sleep; rest; repose.

A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*,

Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Cockeram.*

OBDU'RACY. *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy.* *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakspeare.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shakspeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden.*

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn: always with some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm the *obdurate* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton, P. L.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

To OBDU'RATE.* *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate.

They are *obdurated* to the height of boldness. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 38.

OBDU'RATELY. *adv.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 687.

Their obstinacy, and *obdurateness* in their sins. *Pococke on Hosea*, p. 180.

OBDURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren season is always the reward of obstinate *obduration.* *Hammond.*

To OBDU'RE.* *v. a.* [*obduro*, Lat.]

1. To harden.

The buildings are for the most part of brick, not burnt with fire, but hardened by the sun, which makes them so hard, that they appear no less solid and useful than those the fire *obdures.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 112.

2. To render inflexible; to make obdurate.

All hearts are not alike: no means can work upon the wilfully *obdured.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

His infinite power, justice, wisdom, mercy, knows when and how to scourge one, to chastise a second, to warn a third, to humble a fourth, to *obdure* a fifth. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 76.

Arm the *obdured* breast
With stubborn patience. *Milton, P. L.*

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdur'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

The justice of your cause has won over your *obdured* rebel subjects. *Montrose, Lett. to K. Charles I.*

OBDU'REDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *obdure.*] Hardness; stubbornness.

Even the best of us lies open to a certain deadness and *obduredness* of heart. Seasonable exhortation shakes off this peril. *Bp. Hall, Christ. Mystical*, § 23.

OBE'DIENCE. *n. s.* [*obedience*, French, *obedientia*, Latin.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thy husband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience.* *Shakspeare.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteousness. *Rom.* vi. 16.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

In vain thou bidst me to forbear,
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton, P. L.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's Spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk in *obedience* to him. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Law.*

OBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*obediens*, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. 2 *Cor.* ii. 9.

To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath
Made promise. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed and an *obediential* submission to the commands. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Tillotson.*

OBE'ISANCE. *n. s.* [*obéisance*, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *abaisance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See drest in all suits like a lady;
Then call him madam, do him all *obeisance.* *Shakspeare.*

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings*, i. 16.

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

OBELI'SCAL.* *adj.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] In form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone, set upright. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 16.

O'BELISK. *n. s.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphics grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

To OBE'QUITATE.* *v. n.* [*obequito*, Lat.] To ride about. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

OBEQUITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about. This word occurs in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, though Dr. Johnson has given it without reference to any usage of it; and is another kind of proof against the pretended modern coinage of *equitation.* See EQUITATION. Both are pedantick words.

OBERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE.† *adj.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Armenian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 8.

OBE'SENESS.† } *n. s.* [from *obese.*] Morbid
OBE'SITY. } fatness; incumbrance of flesh.

The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots. *Bp. Gauden, Hierasp.* (1653,) p. 560.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy: on their smallness, *obesity.* *Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obéir*, Fr. *obedio*, Lat.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven
Be done in this and all things! I *obey.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I am asham'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey.* *Shakspeare.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. *Rom.* vi. 12.

The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king *obeyed*. *Drayton.*

Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton, P. L.*

Africk and India shall his power *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's Latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obéir au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*

The flit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Spenser.*

His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Rom.* vi. 16.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

OBE'YER.* *n. s.* [from *obey*.] One who obeys.

He approved himself to be a religious hearer, judicious observer, and obsequious *obeyer* of the word of his Maker.

Price, Serm. on Prince Henry's Death, (1613,) p. 16.

To OBFI'RM.* *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in resolution.

The *obfirmed* traitor knows his way to the high-priest's hall, and to the garden; the watchword is already given, Hail, master! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To OBFI'RMATE.* *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Latin.] To resolve; to harden in determination. Not in use.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 327.

To OBFU'SCATE.* *v. a.* [*obfusquer*, Fr.; *ob* and *fusco*, Lat.] To darken. See *To* OFFUSCATE. The Scotch use *obfusk*. *Sherwood.*

If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason and judgement.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 93.

The sprightly green is then *obfuscated*. *Shenstone.*

OBFU'SCATE.* *part. adj.* Darkened.

Which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is *obfuscate*, or made dark.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 198. b.

A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 487.

OBFUSCA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obfuscate*.] The act of darkening.

O'BJECT. *n. s.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send:
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already past, as past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present. *Pearson.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own soul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakspeare.*

Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground? *Milton, P. L.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS. *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.

An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newton, Opt.*

To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio, objectum*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse: often with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretel difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes. *Holyday.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors; but *against* the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison, State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*

O'BJECT.* *part. adj.* Opposed; presented in opposition.

His mercy is so *object* even unto sense. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 110.

Flowers, growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

OBJE'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *To object*.] That may be opposed. The word is now *objectionable*.

It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 145.

OBJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypotheses, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh, Lett.*

OBJE'CTIONABLE.* *adj.* Exposed or liable to objection.

OBJE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. [In grammar.] A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective* case. *Lowth.*

OBJE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

OBJE'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

OBJE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

O'BIT.† *n. s.* [*obit*, old Fr. a corruption of the Lat. *obiit*, or *obivit*.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul

of the deceased, on the day of his death. *Bullokar.*

Homar, his successor, enshrined him there; appointed an *obit* and anniversary for him there.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 154.

In this chapel of St. George were heretofore several anniversaries or *obits* held and celebrated.
Ashmole, Berk. iii. 125.

OBI'TUARY.* *n. s.* [*obituaire*, old Fr.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.

To OBJU'RGATE.† *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockeram.*

OBJURGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*objurgation*, old Fr. *objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

Our Saviour replies shortly by way of *objurgation* or exprobration, as it were upbraiding his incredulity with indignation.
Knatchbull, Ann. N. Test. Tr. p. 51.

OBJU'RGATORY.† *adj.* [*objurgatoire*, old Fr. *objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, *objurgatory*, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.
Howell, Lett. i. i. 1. (dat. 1625.)

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thoughts to the *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees.
Paley, Evid. of the Chr. Rel. ii. ch. 4.

OBLA'TE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

OBLA'TION. *n. s.* [*oblation*, French; *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sighed, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

OBLA'TIONER.* *n. s.* [from *oblation*.] One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty. *More, Myst. of Godl.* 1660. p. 423.

To OBLA'TRATE.* *v. n.* [*oblatro*, Latin.] To bark or rail against any one.
Cockeram.

To OBLE'CTATE.* *v. a.* [*oblecter*, Fr. *oblecto*, Latin.] To delight.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

OBLECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

A man that hath not experienced the content- t of innocent piety — will hardly believe there are such *oblectations* that can be hid in goodness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin; *obligation*, French.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms.
Dryden.

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies.
Granville.

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?
L'Estrange.

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people.
South.

*OBLIGA'TO.** [Italian.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

O'BLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatoire*, French, from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void.
Swift.

To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them *obliged* me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholick, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; both in regard of the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pearson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law.
Rogers.

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power.
Dryden.

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more.
Dryden.

When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all the *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people, who preserve their honour
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince.
Addison, Cato.

OBLIGE'E.† *n. s.* [from *oblige*.] The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract. See Cowel.

The bond had been taken in the *obligee's* own name, and not in the king's.
Sanderson, Cases of Cons. p. 85.

OBLI'GEMENT. *n. s.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me.
Milton, Education.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
Dryden.

OBLI'GER.† *n. s.*

1. That which imposes obligation.

It is the natural property of the same bear to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 453.

2. One who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, French; from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*
So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame.
Swift, Miscell.

OBLI'GINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force.

Those legal institutions did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions.
Hammond, Works, i. 282.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel with the difficulty of the

injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

His behaviour was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy, as to know and be known to most of them. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

OBLI'GOR.* See OBLIGEE.

OBLIQUA'TION *n. s.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton, Opt.*

OBLI'QUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Spenser.*

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heaven of an *obliquer* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallick sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgement of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which bashfulness persuaded not to enquire for. *Fell.*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison, Spect.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *n. s.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from
OBLI'QUITY. } *oblique*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker.*

Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howell.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

OBLI'VION.† *n. s.* [*oblivion*, old French; *oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*? *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS.† *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Latin; *oblivieux*, French.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The British souls
Exult to see the crouding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink the *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful.

There was never thing that repented me more that ever I did, than doth the remembraunce of my great and most *oblivious* negligence. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

O'BLOCUTOR.* *n. s.* [*oblocutor*, Latin.] A gainsayer. Not in use.

There be dyverse (*oblocutors*) which, by report of his enemyes, — saye that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed. *Bale, Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

O'BLONG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Temple, Miscell.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley.*

O'BLONGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidical. *Cheyne.*

O'BLONGNESS. *n. s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

OBLO'QUIOUS.* *adj.* [from *obloquy*.] Reproachful. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony. *Naunton, Fragm. Regal. Obs. on Q. Eliz.*

O'BLOQUY. *n. s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Canst thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn? *Milton, P. L.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

OBLUCTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obluctor*, Lat. to struggle against.] Opposition; resistance.

He hath not the command of himself, to use that artificial *obluctation*, and facing out of the matter, which he doth at other times. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 125.

OBMUTE'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.]

1. Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Brown.*

2. Observation of silence.

Compare Christianity, as it came from Christ, with the same religion, after it fell into other hands: — with the extravagant merit very soon ascribed to celibacy, solitude, voluntary poverty; with the rigours of an ascetic, and the vows of a monastic life; the hair-shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence*, the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection. *Paley, Ev. of the Chr. Rel.* ii. P. ii. ch. 2.

OBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth sin; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten Son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*

Thy fame, O Varus, if the kinder powers
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan towers,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighbouring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raise aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossest by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton, P. L.*

Beasts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm. *Davenant.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

Every man is loth to be an informer, whether out of the office, or out of the conscience of his own *obnoxiousness*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. C. 5.

Men, by incurring guilt and being exposed to vengeance, are subject to restless fears and stinging remorses of conscience; nor can they be exempted from such *obnoxiousness* otherwise than by the free grace and mercy of God.
Barrow on the Forgiveness of Sins.

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE.† *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin; *obnubiler*, Fr.] To cloud; to obscure.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and light; so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 200.

But corporal life doth so *obnubilate*
Our inward eyes, that they be nothing bright.
More, Sleep of the Soul, C. 3. st. 10.

OBNUBILA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obnubilate*.] The act of making obscure.

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant; that they have brought fear upon champions.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 175.

O'BOLE. *n. s.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping in with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 81.

OBREPTI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *obreption*.] Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

To O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCE'NE. *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscœnus*, Lat.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos, the *obscene* dread of Moab's sons.
Milton, P. L.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,
And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight.
Dryden.

It is the sun's fate like your's to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope, Lett.*

OBSCE'NELY.† *adv.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

That all words which are written in the law *obscenely*, must be changed to more civil words.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

Expos'd *obscenely* naked and asleep.
Dryden, Hind and *Panther*, P. iii.

OBSCE'NENESS.† } *n. s.* [*obscenité*, Fr. from
OBSCE'NITY. } *obscene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

We avoid loss by it, and escape *obsceneness*; and gain in the grace and property which helps significance. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness*. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To wash the *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind.
Pope.

OBSCURA'TION. *n. s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening.

2. A state of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE.† *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat. This word was formerly accented on the first syllable; as in the examples, which follow from Shakspeare, and Davies, and Beaumont and Fletcher.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov.* xx. 20.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night.
Shakspeare.

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.
Davies, Bien Venu, (1606,) C. 2.

The soldiers murmur
To see their warlike eagles mew their honours
In *obscure* towns. *Beaum. and Fl.*

He says that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Lat.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Hearne's oak, with *obscured* lights; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakspeare.*

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole.
Pope.

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, he infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this.
Wake.

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame;
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shews me what thy faded looks did hide.
Dryden.

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad.
Milton, P. L.

OBSCU'RELY.† *adv.* [from *obscure*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

The lightning's light is lost; it shines not clear,
But shoots *obscurely* through night's stormy air.
May, Lucan, B. 5.

Through the thick shades *obscurely* might you see
Minotaurs, cyclopses. *Crashaw, Sosp. d'Herode.*

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

After many years wandering *obscurely* through all the island. *Milton, Hist. of Engl.* B. 4.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire.
Dryden.

There live retir'd,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good.
Addison, Cato.

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.

The woman's seed at first *obscurely* told,
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord.
Milton, P. L.

OBSCU'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *ob-*
OBSCU'RITY. } *scurité*, Fr.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish upon the earth. *Esther*, xi. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:

I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day.
Donne.

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But like the sun, must cheer all human kind.
Dryden.

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSCU'RER.* *n. s.* [from *obscure.*] Whatever or whoever obscures.

It was pity desolation and loneliness, should be such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.
Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 24.

To O'BSECRATE.* *v. a.* [*obsecro*, Lat.] To beseech; to intreat. Not now in use. Sir T. Wyat somewhere employs it. *Cockeram.*

OBSECRA'TION. *n. s.* [*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration.*
Stillingfleet.

O'BSEQUENT.* *adj.* [*obsequens*, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. A very useful word.

Unto himself he hath reserved an infinite power to put any form upon any matter; which he always findeth pliant, and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature. *Fotherby Atheom.* (1622,) p. 181.

O'BSEQUIES.† *n. s.* [*obsequies*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium.*]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friend's help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels dost remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakspeare.*

I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husbands' *obsequies;*
How Theseus at these funerals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist.
Dryden.

His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies.* *Dryden.*

Alas! poor poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies.* *Creech.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

M. Grindall, in his late funeral sermon at the *obsequy* of Ferdinandus, saieth and confesseth, that it cannot be denied but that after S. Gregories time purgatory went with full sail.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 8. b.

In this last solemnity of *obsequy* unto his ever honoured sovereign and mistress, he was the most eminent person of the whole land, and principal mourner.
Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 116.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy.* *Crashaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton, S. A.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising son, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

At his command the up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton, P. L.*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with *obsequious* majesty approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton, P. L.*

See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature.
Boyle.

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither.
Addison, Cato.

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify, funereal; such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious.*]

1. Obediently: with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In Shakspeare it signifies, with funeral rites: with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *obsequious.*] Obedience; compliance.

No less famous for her liberty, than *obsequiousness* towards her husband.
Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.

An heart — of singular *obsequiousness* towards your father. *Wotton, Paneg. to K. Charles I.*

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a man. *South.*

O'BSEQUY.* *n. s.* [*obsequium*, Lat.]

1. Funeral ceremony. See OBSEQUIES.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance. Not in use.

Sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy.* *B. Jonson, Fox.*

To O'BSERATE.* *v. a.* [*obsero*, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *observo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent; that may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *observable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

The great and more *observable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *adv.* [from *observable.*] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

OBSE'RVANCE. *n. s.* [*observance*, Fr. *observo*, Lat.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shakspeare.*

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Observance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Use all the *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Love rigid honesty
And strict *observance* of impartial laws.
Roscommon.

If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *observances;*
As, not to see a woman.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observants* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANCY.* *n. s.* [from *observance.*] Attention.

We must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,
As fits the bridal. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

OBSERVA'NDA. *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Things to be observed.

The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, Concl.

OBSE'RVANT. *adj.* [*observans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* sectators of those masters they admired.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.
Pope.

2. Obedient; respectful; with *of*.
We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*
3. Respectfully attentive; with *of*.
She now *observant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*
4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.
How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course? *Ralegh.*

OBSE'RVANT.† *n. s.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in Shakspeare.]
1. A slavish attendant. Not in use.
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
2. A diligent observer.
Such *observants* they are thereof, [of the law.] *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* i. § 4.

OBSERVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*observatio*, from *observo*, Latin; *observation*, Fr.]
1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.
These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*
The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation*. *Rogers.*
2. Show; exhibition.
The kingdom of God cometh not with *observation*. *St. Luke*, xvii. 20.
3. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts, Logick.*
4. Obedience; ritual practice.
He freed and delivered the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply and formally moral. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker.
The *observator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say, —
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.
Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To OBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*observer*, French, *observo*, Lat.]
1. To watch; to regard attentively.
Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. To find by attention; to note.
It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were. *Wh. Duty of Man.*
If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration. *Locke.*
One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiously.
A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex.* xii. 42.
4. To practise ritually.
In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision, or the Sabbath. *White.*
5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.*
1. To be attentive.
Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts, Logick.*
2. To make a remark.
I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kettlewell.*
Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope, Lett.*

OBSE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *observe*.]
1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.
He reads much;
He is a great *observer*; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to the *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Careful *observers* may foretel the hour,
By sore prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*
2. One who looks on; the beholder.
If a slow-pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*
Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*
Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged from the glands in the upper part of the wind-pipe, while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguishing *observers*. *Blackmore.*
3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.
Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser.*
The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*
He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*
Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*. *Atterbury.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observing*.] Attentively; carefully.
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To OBSE'SS.* *v. a.* [*obsideo, obsessus*, Lat.]
1. To besiege; to compass about. Not in use.
The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glory. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 92.
2. A man is said to be *obsessed*, when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him, and seeking opportunity to enter into him. See the second sense of OBSESSION. *Bullokar.*

OBSE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*obsessio*, Lat.]
1. The act of besieging.
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertain them; and the devil best able to work upon them; but whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 52.
Grave fathers, he's possess'd; again, I say,
Possess'd: nay, if there be possession,
And *obsession*, he has both. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

OBSI'DIONAL.† *adj.* [*obsidional*, French; *obsidionalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a siege. *Sherwood.*
Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, civical, *obsidional*, had little of flowers in them. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 91.

To OBSI'GNATE.* *v. a.* [*obsigno*, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up.
As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the Sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

OBSIGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obsignate*.] Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation.
As the spirit of *obsignation* was given to them under a seal, and within a vail; so the spirit of manifestation or patefaction was like the germ of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain indices and significations of life. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. on Whitsunday.*
They are builders also of God's house, founding it on initial conversation, rearing it by continued instruction, covering and finishing it by sacramental *obsignation*. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 12.
By way of *obsignation* of that covenant, by which we are engaged to that obedience. *Whitby on the N. Test.* ii. 702.

OBSI'GNATORY.* *adj.* [from *obsignate*.] Ratifying.
Merely *obsignatory* signs. *Dr. Ward to Bp. Bedel, Parr's Letts. of Usher*, p. 441.

OBSOLE'SCENT.* *adj.* [*obsolescens*, Latin.] Growing out of use.
All the words compounded of *here*, and a *preposition*, are *obsolescent* or obsolete. *Dr. Johnson.*

OBSOLE'TE. *adj.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*
What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete*? *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
The reader is embarrased at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation. *Dr. Johnson, Prop. for printing Shakspeare.*

O'BSTACLE. *n. s.* [*obstacle*, French; *obstaculum*, Latin.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.
Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of *obstacles*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and the due of birth.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different.
Collier on Friendship.

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms? *Pope.*

O'BSTANCY.* *n. s.* [*obstantia*, Latin.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

After marriage it is of no *obstancy*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

To OBSTE'TRICATE.* *v. n.* [*obstetricor*, Latin.] To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season.
Evelyn, ii. ii. 6.

To OBSTE'TRICATE.* *v. a.* To assist as a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both brute and his Trojan's advantage.
Waterhouse on Fortescue, (1663,) p. 202.

OBSTETRICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *obstetricor*, Latin.] The office of a midwife.

There he must lie, in an uncouth posture, for his appointed month, till the native bonds being loosed, and the doors forced open, he shall be by an helpful *obstetrication* drawn forth into the larger prison of the world. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 8.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obstetrix*, Latin.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *n. s.* [*obstination*, French; *obstinatio*, Latin; from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Chusing rather to use extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies. *K. Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATE. *adj.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Yield,
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakspeare,*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh.
Dryden.

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately*, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himself their prey,
To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,
Can the rude rabble's influence despise. *Addison.*

My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Though tempted, chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness.

We had like to have forgotten the neck and shoulders of the world, which have an ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop to the yoke of the Law, or the Gospel. *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

OBSTIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obstipo*, Latin.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS. *adj.* [*obstreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes.
Howel, Voc. For.

These *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison, Spect.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national *obstriction*. *Milton, S. A.*

To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]

1. To block up; to bar.

He then beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct Heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

In their passage through the glands in the lungs, they *obstruct* and swell them with little tumours.
Blackmore.

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud interpos'd,
Or star to *obstruct* his sight. *Milton, P. L.*

OBSTRU'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *obstruct.*] One that hinders or opposes.

O blest *obstructer* of justice!
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 28.

OBSTRU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*obstructio*, Latin; *obstruction*, French; from *obstruct.*]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings. *Denham.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away.
King Charles.

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome.
Swift.

3. [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*

Obstructions are the cause of most diseases.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 10.

4. In Shakspeare it once signifies something heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*obstructif*, French; from *obstruct.*] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstructing all good life. *Hammond.*

Being immoderately taken, it [flesh] is exceeding *obstructive*. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 10.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. s.* Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT. *adj.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*obstupefacio*, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *obstupefacio*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other.
Abbot.

To OBSTU'PIFY.* *v. a.* [*ob* and *stupify.*] To render stupid.

Bodies more dull and *obstupifying*, to which they impute this loss of memory.
Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682,) p. 38.

To OBTA'IN.† *v. a.* [*obtenir*, French; *obtineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her.
Gen. xvi. 2.

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph.* i. 11.

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to *obtain* the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb.* ix. 12.

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain.
Dryden.

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not *obtain* from myself to shew Absalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke on Education.*

3. To keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire,
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven.
Milton, P. R.

To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be established: to subsist in nature or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain.
Dryden.

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is far from being preferable to this which at present *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where wasting the public treasure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is banished. *Davenant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not.
Bacon.

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain.*]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it cost, not being *obtainable* unless God's only Son would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it? *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *obtain.*] One who obtains.

OBTA'INMENT.* *n. s.* [from *obtain.*] Act of obtaining.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness. *Milton, Colasterion.*

There is no difference between the acquired and supernatural knowledge of tongues, as to the nature and the quality of the things themselves, but only in respect of their first *obtainment*, that one is by industrious acquisition; and the other by divine infusion. *South, Serm. on the Chr. Pentecost.*

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr.; *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTE'ND.† *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shroud,
To draw the dastard from the fighting croud,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

OBTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obtester*, French; *obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency. *Dryden.*

Obtesting them by all that is sacred to reflect seriously on this great trust.
Bp. Burnet, Past. Care, ch. 10.

To OBTE'ST.* *v. n.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To protest.

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, (1653,) p. 210.

OBTESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest.*]

1. Supplication; entreaty.

With which words, *obtestations*, and tears of Gissipus, Titus [was] constrayned.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 124. b.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet. *Milton on the Art. of Peace.*

2. Solemn injunction.

Let me take up that *obtestation* of the Psalmist, "O, all ye that love the Lord, hate the thing which is sin." *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 189.

We do by apostolical authority, under *obtestation* of the divine judgement, enjoin to thee, that, in Triers and Colen, thou shouldest not suffer any bishop to be chosen, before a report be made to our apostleship.
Barrow on the Pope's Suprem. Introduct.

OBTRECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obtrecto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny. *Cockeram.*

To use obloquy or *obtrectation.*
Barrow, Serm. i. 206.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Bp. Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others.
Brown.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them.
Locke.

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRU'DER. *n. s.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle.*

To OBTRU'NCATE.* *v. a.* [*obtrunco*, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. An old word, (occurring in the vocabulary of Cockeram,) revived in a modern poem of great merit, where the participial adjective describes the mutilated limbs of the beggar.

Those props, on which the knees *obtruncate* stand;
That crutch, ill wielded in the widow'd hand.
London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult and Distress (1805.)

OBTRUNCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*obtruncatio*, Lat.] The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTRU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled. *K. Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd
The more desirable. *Milton, P. L.*

To OBTU'ND.† *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

He asks my opinion of John-a-Noakes and John-a-Stiles; and I answer him, that I, for my part, think John Dory was a better man than both of them; for certainly they were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton, Colasterion.*

The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is *obtunded* or dulled by throwing in bran, sometimes loose, sometimes in bags.
Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 301.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness.
Harvey on Consumptions.

OBTURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obturation*, Fr. from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE.† *adj.* [*obtusus*, Lat.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Though the fancy of this dolt be as *obtuse* and sad as any mallet. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasures must forego.
Milton, P. L.

Ages dark, *obtuse*, and steep'd in sense.
Young, Night Th. 9.

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dullness.

OBTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.
Harvey.

OBVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued.
Spenser on Ireland.

OBVE'RSANT.* *adj.* [*obversans*, Latin.] Conversant; familiar.

Example — transformeth the will of man into the similitude of that, which is most *obversant* and familiar towards it. *Bacon, Disc. to Sir H. Savile.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts, Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

OB'VIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossest
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found: Swift has used it harshly for *easily intelligible*.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton, P. L.*

Entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milton.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviously* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviously*, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried: I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howell, Voc. For.*

OBUMBRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obombration*, Fr. from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding. *Sherwood.*

OCCA'SION. *n. s.* [*occasion*, Fr. *occasio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unweeting, and unware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenser.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milton, P. L.*

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser on Ireland.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The fair for whom they strove,
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,
And you embrace the *occasion* to depart. *Shaksp.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with the *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit. *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A consumption may be *occasioned* by running sores, or sinous fistulas, whose secret caves and winding burrows empty themselves by copious discharges. *Blackmore.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONABLE.* *adj.* [from *occasion*.] That may be occasioned.

This practice, of constantly and carefully observing our hearts, will fence us against immoderate pleasure, *occasionable* by men's hard opinions or harsh censures passed on us. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 13.

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occasionel*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaical history of the flood, and according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occasional* times for the performance of this duty. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Those letters were not writ to all;
Nor first intended but *occasional*,
Their absent sermons. *Dryden, Hind. & Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occasional*.] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton, P. L.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. s.* [from *occasion*.] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects' miseries. *King Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereinto and perish, the owner of the pit is to

make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

OCCECA'TION.† *n. s.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind.

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 57.

We fall under the same *occecation*, which our Saviour upbraids to the Jews, that seeing we see not, neither do we understand.

Lively Oracles, &c. p. 199.

Those places speak of obduration and *occecation*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderson.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the tract
Of his bright passage to the *occident*.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.

Shakspeare.

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver.

Howell.

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. n. s. [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION.† *n. s.* [from *occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

Hale, H. P. C. ch. 42.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.

Brown.

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and previous, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth.

Holder on Speech.

OCCLU'SION.† *n. s.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

The constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice.

Howell, Lett. i. iii. 30.

OCCU'LT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere: which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville.*

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newton, Opt.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. s.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTED.* *adj.* [from *occult*.] Secret. Not in use.

If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *occult*.] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement.

Warburton on Lit. Property.

O'CCUPANT.† *n. s.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

The number of the apostles was not yet full: one room is left void for a future *occupant*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupations* about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodward.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* perish. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tentmakers. *Acts*, xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER. *n. s.* [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Ralegh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise, and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the seas.

Ezek. xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, French; *occupo*, Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?

1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body *occupied*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He must assert infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley, Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Act of Hen. VIII.*

They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord.

2 *Mac.* viii. 27.

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be occupied in prophecies. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

3. To follow as business.

They that go down to the sea in ships, and *occupy* their business in deep waters.

Ps. 107. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise.

Ez. xxvii. 9.

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus*, xxxviii. 24.

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy*, till I come. *St. Luke*, xix. 13.

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. A Latinism.

Before I begin that I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *n. s.* [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrents*.]

1. Incident: accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *n. s.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedication.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

O'CCURSE.* *n. s.* [*occursus*, Lat.] Meeting.

If any thing at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurse*, or meeting, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. 7th ed. p. 208.

OCCU'RSION. *n. s.* [*occursus*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

O'CEAN.† *n. s.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin; ὠκεανὸς, Greek, from ὠκέως ῥαλειν, to flow or slide swiftly. Eustathius. Others say, that the Greeks adopted the Phenician word *og*, which denotes the circumference of the ocean, and which is derived from the Hebrew *hhog*, it surrounds.]

1. The main; the great sea.

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* wash this blood Clean from my hand? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Tit. Andronicus.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless *oceans* of eternity and immensity, as it set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space. *Locke.*

O'CEAN.† *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Milton. Nothing, however, was more usual among our old writers.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

At forty miles beyond the city, it falleth into the *ocean* sea.

Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551), ch. 2.

To burst the billows of the *ocean* sea.

Hist. of Orlando Furioso, (1599.)

And too long painted on the *ocean* streams.

Drummond, Poems, P. ii. (1616.)

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.

Milton, P. L.

Bounds were set
To darkness, such as bound the *ocean* wave.

Milton, P. L.

OCEA'NICK.† *adj.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

No one yet knows, to what distance any of the *oceanic* birds go to sea. *Cook's Voyage.*

OCE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus* Latin.] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish *occellated* one. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

OCHLO'CRATY.* *n. s.* [ὀχλοκρατια, Greek.] Government by a mob.

If any form of policy degenerate, it must be either into a tyranny, an oligarchy, or a dissolute *ochlocraty*.

Downing, Disc. of the State, Eccl. (1633,) p. 22.

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny. *Ibid.* p. 15.

O'CHRE.† *n. s.* [*ochre, ocre*, Fr. ὠχρα, Gr. perhaps from ὠχρὸς, pale.]

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward on Fossils.*

O'CHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other loose matter. *Woodward.*

O'CHIMY. *n. s.* [formed by corruption from from *alchymy*.] A mixed base metal.

O'CTAGON. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL.† } *adj.* [from *octagon*.]
OCTO'GONAL. } Having eight angles and sides.

Here was anciently a large church, built in honour of that glorious triumph: but all that now remains of it is only an *octogonal* cupola, about eight yards in diameter. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 104.

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large, and well ornamented; and was probably constructed at the time of the present church, with some of whose windows the Gothick mouldings on the faces of its *octogonal* panes uniformly correspond. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 4.

OCTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

O'CTANT. } *adj.* In astrology, is, when a
O'CTILE. } planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

O'CTATEUCH.* *n. s.* [*octateuque*, Fr.; ὀκτὼ, eight, and τεῦχος, a work, Gr.] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* (1677,) p. 37.

O'CTAVE.† *n. s.* [*octave*, Fr.; *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, to observe the *octave* or eighth day after their principal feasts with great solemnity. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 5. § 5.

2. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

Celestine granted from the feast, — and in the *octaves*, every day, thirty thousand yeares of pardon! *Fulke against Allen*, (1580,) p. 356.

3. [In musick.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

Although the same notes on the different *octaves* are in reality unisonous, yet there is a variety of tones in treble, contratenor, tenor, and bass voices, which, when combined in a numerous chorus, produces an effect of a noble if not a sublime kind, that must be felt rather than described. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 10.

O'CTAVE.* *adj.* Denoting eight.

Boccace — particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. *Dryden, Pref. to the Fables.*

OCTA'VO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope, Acc. of Curl.*

OCTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER. n. s. [*October*, Lat.; *octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign Scorpio, in his left a basket of servises. *Peacham.*

OCTOE'DRICAL. *adj.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

OCTOGENA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from *octogeni*, Lat.] One who is eighty years of age.

OCTO'GENARY.† *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

He went to visit, being then *octogenary*, and very decrepit with the gout. *Aubrey, Anec.* ii. 315.

O'CTONARY. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

OCTONO'CULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some senocular. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [ὄκτὼ and πεταλὸν, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'CTOSTYLE. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTOSY'LLABLE.* *adj.* [*octo*, Lat. and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions: — Though I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehend to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes ten syllables; but the *eighth* is always the last accented syllable. *Tyrwhitt, Ess. on the Lang. and Vers. of Chaucer*, § 8.

O'CTUPLE. *adj.* [*octupulus*, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakspeare.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY.† *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye.

Great desire I had to inform myself *ocularly* of the state and practice of the Roman church; the knowledge whereof might be of no small use to me in my holy station. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

The same is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Brown.*

O'CULATE. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes, knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *n. s.* [from *oculus*. Lat.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business. *L'Estrange.*

O'CULUS beli. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle, resembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

ODD.† *adj.* [*udda*, Swedish. Dr. Johnson and others. Junius thinks it to be derived from *added*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that it is the participle *owed*, *ow'd*. "Thus," he says, "when we are counting by couples, or by pairs, we say, one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair. It has the same meaning when we say, an *odd* man, or an *odd* action: it still relates to *pairing;* and we mean — without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple." Div. of Purley, ii. 38. This specious etymon will hardly be received. A later writer carries it to the Greek ἴδιος, "which signifies every thing that can relate to the *unity*, if I may so express myself, of a *being*. Ἴδιος, say the ordinary lexicographers, peculiaris, *sui generis*, *suus*, privatus." Whiter, Etym. Mag. p. 478. Our word is thus to be traced to the first syllable (*id*) of the Greek word; but the same etymologist also notices the Arab, *ahd*, the term for *one*.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakspeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and *odd;* ascribing the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet, Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day, and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes, and *odd* seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the *oddest* frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflexion of a specular superficies, seems so *odd* a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newton, Opticks.*

So proud I am no slave,
So impudent I own myself no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and *odd;*
What other men dislike is sure to please,
Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,
In an *odd* angle of the isle. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antick disposition on.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With such *odd* maxims to thy flocks retreat,
Nor furnish mirth for ministers of state. *Young.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison, Spectator.*

O'DDITY.* *n. s.* [from *odd*.] Singularity; particularity: applied both to persons and things.

I should not ridicule a squinting eye, a stammering voice; a provincial dialect, the peculiarities of a profession, or indeed any *oddity*, or deformity, that was not strictly immoral. *Amusements of Clergymen*, p. 138.

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd*.] This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d;* but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

O'DDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence, of that number. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 307.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. s.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*. *Milton, P. L.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my power
Without copartner? *Milton, P. L.*

Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself; and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st.
Hudibras.

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.
Shakspeare, Othello.

What is the night?
Almost at *odds* with the morning, which is which.
Shakspeare.

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at *odds*, being but three;
Until the goose came out of door,
And staid the *odds* by adding four.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

Gods of whatsoe'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they must always be at *odds*. *Swift, Miscell.*

ODE† *n. s.* [*ode*, Fr. ᾠδή, Gr. from ἀείδω, to sing. Ronsard is said to have introduced the word into the French language. A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterised by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forests that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton, Ode.*

What work among you scholar gods!
Phœbus must write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE.† *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

Apes, howlettes, meremaydes, and other *odible* monsters. *Bale on the Rev. P.* iii. (1550,) A a. 4.

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odiosus*, Lat.]
1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most *odious*. *Sprat.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object.
South.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room,
Granville.

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most *odious*, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter *odious* truth that God would come
To judge them with his saints. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A word expressive of disgust: used by women.

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,
And larks and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight. *Young.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love, still *odiously* pretended,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its *odiousness*, and of its danger. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated.
K. Charles.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avow'd her love to you. *Dryden.*

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their master. *Davenant.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORAMENT.* *n. s.* [*odoramentum*, Lat.] A perfume; any strong scent.

To these you may add *odoraments*, perfumes, and suffumigations. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 387.

O'DORATE.† *adj.* [*odoratus*, Lat. *odorato*, Ital.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the objects *odorate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some oriental kind of ligustrum — producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 9.

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*oderifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this roome presses that enclosed Robes *odoriferous*. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton, P. L.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvias of steams, without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS.† *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat. *odoreux*, old French. Milton has once placed the accent on the second syllable of this word; which, Mr. Nares says, is a licence found only in this passage, and, if the etymology were considered, would be accounted right. But this accentuation is not peculiar to Milton.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

The bright consummate flower
Spirits *odórous* breathes. *Milton, P. L.* v. 482.

The hills, and dales, that plants *odórous* bare.
Transl. of Marino, by T. R. (1675,) p. 60.

We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

O'DOUR. *n. s.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past.
Bacon.

Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Where silver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades,
Black kennels absent *odours* she regrets,
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damsels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs.
Spenser.

By her intercession with the king she would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her.
Clarendon.

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *E*.

ŒCONO'MICKS. *n. s.* pl. [οἰκονομικὸς; *œconomique*, Fr. from *œconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *œconomy*.] Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *œconomicks*. *L'Estrange.*

ŒCUME'NICAL. *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμενη.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *œcumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchiates, excepting only that of Constantinople.
Stilling fleet.

We must not make a computation of the Catholick church from that part of it which was within the compass of the Roman empire, though called *œcumenical*. *Leslie.*

ŒDE'MA.† *n. s.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell. The word is *œdeme*, in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor, 1656, and must have been in use long before, as it occurs among the words

requiring explanation in Sylvester's Du Bartas, 1621.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*

ŒDEMA'TICK. } *adj.* from *œdema.*] Per-
ŒDE'MATOUS. } taining to an œdema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *œdematick* tumour. *Harvey.*

The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, wasted her, *œdematus* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wiseman.*

ŒI'LIAD. *n. s.* [from *œil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *œilliads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears.
Addison.

ŒSO'PHAGUS. *n. s.* [from ὀισὸς, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *œsophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *œsophagus* and *aspera arteria*, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *œsophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presseth into it.
Wiseman, Surgery.

OF.† *prep.* [*af*, Goth. *of*, Icel. of, Saxon. This word is sometimes redundantly placed after the participle active; and should be avoided. Some have objected to the ternary exhibition, in one sentence, of this word: "She [Great Britain] sits in the midst *of* a mighty affluence *of* all the necessaries and conveniencies *of* life." Addison, State of the War. The image in this sentence, bishop Hurd has observed, is fine; but the expression somewhat exceptionable on the account of *three ofs* coming together. Others see no inelegance in this accumulation; and cite Genesis, iii. 2. "We may eat *of* the fruit *of* the trees *of* the garden."]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts.
Dryden.

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken *of* all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*

The rousing *of* the mind with some degrees *of* vigour, does set it free from those idle companions.
Locke.

The value *of* land is raised only by a greater plenty *of* money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation *of* interest. *Smalridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned *of* all are those to whom the name is given Philippinæ.
Abbot, Desc. of the World.

We profess to be animated with the best hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not *of* strength, or *of* strength proceeding *of* fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that I sav'd from drowning.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æsopus. *Sandys, Trav.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *B. Jonson.*

This cannot be understood *of* the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood.
Burnet.

All have this sense *of* war. *Smalridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare.
Dryden.

Look once again, and for thy husband lost,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy husband's ghost.
Dryden.

6. Among.

He is the only person *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee son.
Dryden.

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this errour. *Swift.*

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakspeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great states by her support do stand,
Yet she herself supported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the English consul. *Sandys.*

Lest a more honourable man than those be bidden *of* him. *Nelson, Fest.*

8. According to.

The senate
And people of Rome, *of* their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainst the state. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you.
Tillotson, Dedication.

Tancred, whose delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone.
Dryden.

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Stephens.*

The Venice glasses would crack *of* themselves.
Boyle.

Of himself is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their source, depend.
Dryden.

The thirsty cattle, *of* themselves, abstain'd
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd.
Dryden.

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themselves, or *of* themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it so well *of* himself.
Swift.

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whose odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death.
Dryden.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent.
Locke.

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Sussex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furnish me. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known.
Dryden.

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had pannels of sapphires set in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sovereign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;

And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.
As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.
Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.
If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter*, iv. 11.

18. Noting preference, or postponence.
Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.
— I do not like the Tower *of* any place.
Shakspeare.

19. Noting change of one state to another.
O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton, P. L.*

20. Noting causality.
Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.
How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.
To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times; *of* old, in old time.
Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*
In days *of* old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden.

OFF. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be *off* to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakspeare.*
See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden.*
A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.
West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*
About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.
'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakspeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.
Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. On the opposite side of a question.
The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

8. From; not toward.
Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look *on*, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.*

9. *Off* hand; not studied.
Several starts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To be off.* In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. *To come off.* To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. *To get off.* To make escape.

13. *To go off.* To desert; to abandon.

14. *To go off.* Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. *Well* or *ill off.* Having good or bad success.

16. *Off*, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.
Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight!
Smith, Phædra.

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on.
I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.
Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison on Italy.*

O'FFAL. *n. s.* [*off fall*, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Lat.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.
He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.
I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With suck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.
To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*
If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldering limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*
They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.
What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCE. *n. s.* [*offense*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.
Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A transgression.
If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.
I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.
Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. 2 *Cor.* vi. 3.
He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Mac.* iv.
The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*
By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.
Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.
Courtesy that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidney.*
I have equal skill in all the weapons of *offence*. *Richardson.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving displeasure.
It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

OFFE'NCELESS.† *adj.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent.
You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shaksp. Othello.*
I shall endeavour it may be *offenceless* to other men's ears. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.]

1. To make angry; to displease.
If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion;
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Ecclus.* xxv. 2.
The emperour himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indiscreet and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Law.*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as the *offended*, but th' offenders please.
Dryden.

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisd.* xiv. 13.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James*, ii. 10.

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

3. To commit transgression; with *against*.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Is.* xxix. 21.

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot which it imprints and leaves in the *offender*. *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies.
Denham.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest th' offence? *Pope.*

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought so unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue the *offender*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

OFFE'NDRESS. *n. s.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

OFFE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*offensible*, French.] Hurtful. Not in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

OFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*offensif*, French; from *offensus*, Latin.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him. *Hooker.*

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government. *Spenser.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very *offensive* to me. *Brown, Trav.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military *offensive* engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*

Their avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive*; perpetually objecting to the Catholick scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties, which clog their own. *Waterland.*

OFFE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours.
Boyle on Colours.

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

Therewith they in war *offensively* might wound.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemick divine, in his controversy with the deists, to act rather *offensively* than to defend; to push home the grounds of his belief, and the impracticability of theirs, rather than to spend time in solving the objections of every opponent.
Goldsmith, Ess. 17.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew, Mus.*

To O'FFER.† *v. a.* [offrian, Saxon; *offero*, Latin; *offrir*, French.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship: often with *up*, emphatical.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen.
2 *Chron.* xv. 11.

An holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire.
Dryden.

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward,

Nor shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more? *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. 2 *Mac.* iv. 40.

5. To propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies.
Dryden.

2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him.
Sidney.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more.
Daniel, Civ. Wars.

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to see my wife without my leave.
Dryden.

3. With *at*; to make an attempt.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Graunt.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of those letters; which being the easiest, he will stumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine.
Atterbury.

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions.
Swift.

O'FFER. *n. s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love. —
— Mowbray, you overween to take it so:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear.
Shakspeare.

What wouldst beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking?
Shakspeare.

3. Proposal made.

The *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
Daniel.

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving. *Addison, Spect.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgement of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the *offer*. *Waterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers*:
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South, Serm.*

One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgement.

Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your clearness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay a while with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me. *Sidney.*

O'FFERABLE.* *adj.* [from *offer*.] That may be offered.

Allowing all, that hath Cesar's image only on it, *offerable* to Cesar.

W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 124.

O'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.

Bold *offerers*
Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Chapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God respecteth. *Hooker.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion. *South, Serm.*

O'FFERING.† *n. s.* [offrunz, Saxon.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. *Is.* liii. 10.

The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admir'd the destin'd *offering* to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's power will pray,
Or *offerings* on my slighted altars lay?
Dryden, Virg.

I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison, Cato.*

Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

O'FFERTORY.† *n. s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering.

Wel coude he rede a lesson or a storie,
But alderbest he sang an *offertorie*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Then shall the priest return to the Lord's table, and begin the *offertory*.
Comm. Pr. Rubrick, Comm. Office.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

The administration of the sacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory*. *Fell.*

O'FFERTURE.† *n. s.* [from *offer*.] Offer: proposal of kindness. A word not now in use.

Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies.
King Charles.

The people's good should be first considered; not bargained for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures*. *Milt. Eiconoclast.* ch. 11.

O'FFICE. *n. s.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]

1. A publick charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The insolence of *office*. *Shakspeare.*

Is it the magistrate's *office*, to hear causes or suits at law, and to decide them? *Kettleworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong
Deny their *office*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accoustrement, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

I would I could do a good *office* between you.
Shakspeare.

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Estrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy.
Dryden, Virg.

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whosoever hath children or servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Bp. Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices*? at least desist
To build at all. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [*Officina*, Latin.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones?
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Empson and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address; his general correspondencies by letters. *Fell.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, although
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

O'FFICER. *n. s.* [*officier*, French.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The next morning there came to us the same *officer* that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the several *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer* he locks himself up from all approaches. *South, Serm.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A superior power takes away by violence from them that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I summon'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a sea *officer*, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are possest with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

O'FFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws. *Addison, Freeholder.*

OFFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*official*, French; from *office*.]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That, in th' *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

OFFI'CIAL. *n. s.*
Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFI'CIALLY.* *adv.* [from *official.*]
1. By authority.
Some bitterness is *officially* squeezed into every man's cup for his soul's health. *Sterne, Serm. on Penances.*
2. Agreeably to the duties of an office; by virtue of an office.

OFFI'CIALTY. *n. s.* [*officialité*, French; from *official.*] The charge or post of an official.
The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give in consequence of office.
All her number'd stars that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton, P. L.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.*
1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.
No minister *officiating* in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sanderson.*
Who of the bishops or priests that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stilling fleet.*
To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons *officiating* this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*
2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL.† *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.
I had always, in my *officinal* state, been kept in awe by lace and embroideries. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 123.

OFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, French; *officiosus*, Latin.]
1. Kind; doing good offices.
Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee earth's habitant. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Importunately forward.
You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakspeare.*
At Taunton they killed in fury an *officious* and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *officious.*]
1. Importunately forward.
This was the rare morsel so *officiously* snatched up. *Milton, Areopagitica.*
The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,
And those they scorn'd, *officiously* they own. *Dryden.*
Flatt'ring crouds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryden.*
2. Dutifully; with proper service.
Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously.* *Barrow*, vol. iii. § 1.
3. Kindly; with unasked kindness.
Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *officious.*]
1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.
I shew my *officiousness* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*
2. Service.
In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

O'FFING.† *n. s.* [from *off.*] The act of steering to a distance from the land. Dr. Johnson. — *Offing* implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. Dr. Hawkesworth.
We had by noon a pretty good *offing.* *Carteret's Voyage.*

O'FFSET. *n. s.* [*off* and *set.*] Sprout; shoot of a plant.
They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*
Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSCOU'RING. *n. s.* [*off* and *scour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.
Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lam.* iii. 45.
Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the *off-scouring* of all things. *Kettlewell.*

O'FFSCUM.* *adj* [*off* and *scum.*] Refuse; vile.
A most vile game, devised by the *offscum* rascals of men. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 207.

O'FFSPRING.† *n. s.* [*off* and *spring.*] Sax. ofspring. Spenser has placed the accent on the last syllable, F. Q. iii. ix. 44.]
1. Propagation; generation.
All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.
When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*
To the gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*
His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addison, Spect.*
3. Production of any kind.
Though both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no power;
Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blast,
Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

To OFFU'SCATE.† *v. a.* [*offusco*, Latin; *offusquer*, French.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.
Disdaining and despising all vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses. *Wodroephe, Fr. Gramm.* (1623,) p. 364.

OFFUSCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *offuscate.*] The act of darkening.
Is this the honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes in himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flashes; these thunders, sudden noises; these eclypses, sudden *offuscations* and darknings of his senses, &c.? *Donne, Devot.* p. 6.

OFT.† *adv.* [oft, Saxon; *ufta*, Goth. *oft*, Icel. from *of*, *oft*, too much. Serenius. In the superlative, *oftest.*] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.
In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths *oft.* *2 Cor.* ii. 23.
It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* mistaken for the whole. *Hammond.*
Glory and popular praise,
Rocks, whereon greatest men have *oftest* wreck'd. *Milton, P. R.*
Favours to none, to all she smiles extends,
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

O'FTEN.† *adv.* [from oft, Saxon; in the comparative, *oftener*, *oftner*; superlative, *oftenest*, *oftnest.*] Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.
The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
In journeying *often.* *2 Cor.* ii. 26.
He sent for him the *oftener.* *Acts*, xxiv. 26.
A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often* had bewitcht the sea-gods with her eye. *Drayton.*
Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison, Freeholder.*

O'FTEN.* *adj.* Frequent.
Our merciful God first visited this people in great and *often* mercy. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.*
Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. *1 Tim.* v. 23.
See, by *often* trials, what turn they take. *Locke on Educat.* § 66.

O'FTENNESS.* *n. s.* [from *often.*] Frequency.
Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except in the seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well. *Hooker.*

OFTENTI'MES. *adv.* [*often* and *times.* From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities.* See OFTEN.] Frequently; many times; often.
Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter needless, to be so *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*
The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* so remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*
It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

OFTTI'MES. *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.
Oftimes nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Oftimes before I hither did resort,
Charm'd with the conversation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

OGDOA'STICH.* *n. s.* [ὀγδοος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem of eight lines.

His request to Diana in an hexastich, and her answer in an *ogdoastich*, hexameters and pentameters,—are in the British story.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 1.

It will not be much out of the bias to insert, in this *ogdoastique*, a few verses of the Latin which was spoken in that age.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 143.

OGE'E.† } *n. s.* [*ogive, augive*, Fr. Cot-
OGI'VE. } grave.] A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. Cima reversa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

OGGANI'TION.* *n. s.* [*oggannio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling.

Nor will I abstain, notwithstanding your *oggannition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 288.

O'GHAM.* *n. s.* A particular kind of steganography, or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish.

King Charles I. corresponded with the earl of Glamorgan, when in Ireland, in the *ogham* cipher.

Astle, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, ch. 6.

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak.

Dryden.

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himself in his looking glass. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A side glance.

I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the playhouse *ogle* by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new flying *ogle* fit for the ring. *Addison, Spect.* No. 46.

O'GLER. *n s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLING.* *n s.* [from the verb.] Practice of viewing with side glances.

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings*, and clandestine marriages. *Addison.*

If we inspect into the usual process of modern courtship, we shall find it to consist in a devout turn of the eyes, called *ogling*. *Swift, Fragment.*

The speech from the throne, in the opening of the session in 1795, threw out *oglings* and glances of tenderness. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

O'GLIO. *n. s.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an *oglio* or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are *oglios* of guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders.

L'Estrange.

O'GRE.* } *n. s.* [*ogre*, French.] An ima-
O'GRESS. } ginary monster of the East.

The prince heard enough to convince him of his danger, and then perceived that the lady, who called herself the daughter of an Indian king, was an *ogress*; wife to one of those savage demons, called *ogre*; who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour passengers.

Transl. of Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

O'GRESSES.† *n. s.* [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ainsworth.*

Argent two bends sable betwixt two *ogresses*.

Ashmole, Berk. ii. 417.

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Oh me! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Walton, Angler.*

My eyes confess it,
My every action speaks my heart aloud;
But, *oh*, the madness of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

OIL.† *n. s.* [æl, Saxon; *aleu*, Goth. from *ala*, ignem sustentare. Ihre, and Serenius. *Oel*, Teut. *oleum*, Lat. ἔλαιον, Gr.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Bring pure *oil*, olive beaten for the light.

Ex. xxvii. 20.

2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtile substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity of colours. There are two sorts of *oil*; one, which will swim upon water, as *oil* of anniseed and lavender, which the chemists call essential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will sink in water, as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves.

Harris.

After this expressed *oil*, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common *oil* or spirit. *Boyle.*

A curious artist long inur'd to toils
Of gentler sort, with combs, and fragrant *oils*,
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,
So touch'd his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd.

Young.

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled*. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract straws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in those needles consisting free upon their centre there can be no adhesion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Swift *oils* many a spring which Harley moves.

Swift.

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. s.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OI'LER.* *n. s.* [from *oil*.] One who trades in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say *oilman*.

OI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasyness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness*, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of *oiliness*. *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose *oiliness* is evident, he nameth nidor.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscidity from the caseous parts, an *oiliness* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous.

Floyer.

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antiacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their *oiliness*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

OI'LMAN. *n. s.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. s.* [*oil* and *shop*.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OI'LY. *adj.* [from *oil*.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than *oily*. *Bacon.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fewel. *Digby.*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *n. s.* A tree. It grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To OINT.† *v. a.* [*oincter, ointer*, old Fr. from *unctus*, Lat.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Huloet.*

Ointing [them] with honey in the sun.

Blount, Voyage to the Levant, (1650,) p. 94.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs.

Dryden.

Ismarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

OI'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave.

Spenser.

O'KER. *n. s.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with *oker* did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the most heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not so, because it is clearer.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

OLD.† *adj.* [ealð. alð, ýlð, Saxon; from ýlban, ılban, senescere. See ELD.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age since you yourself aspire,
Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*
He wooes high and low, young and *old*. *Shaksp.*
Wanton as girls, as *old* wives fabulous. *Cowley.*
'Tis greatly wise to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old*. *Young.*

2. Decayed by time.
Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. *Deut.* viii. 4.

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.
When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Camden, Rem.*

4. Not new.
Ye shall eat of the *old* store. *Levit.* xxvi. 10.
The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Ancient; not modern.
The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

6. Of any specified duration.
How *old* art thou? Not so young, sir, to love a woman for singing; nor so *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not,
In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*,
As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakspeare.*
He did enfold
Within an oxe hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All the airie blasts, that were of stormie kinds. *Chapman.*
Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

7. Subsisting before something else.
Equal society with them to hold,
Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the *old*. *Cowley.*
The Latian king, unless he shall submit,
Own his *old* promise, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*
He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be so convenient as the *old*. *Swift.*

8. Long practised.
Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.* xxiii. 43.

9. A word to signify, in burlesque language, more than enough. Dr. Johnson. — It is a common expression, in the middle and northern parts of England, for *great*, without burlesque intention.
I shall have *old* laughing. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda*, (1599.)
Here will be *old* utis; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*
Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shakspeare.*

10. *Of old.* Long ago; from ancient times.
These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now superfluous. *Hooker.*
Whether such virtue spent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton, P. L.*
A land there is, Hesperia nam'd *of old*,
The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*
In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.
Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time,
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. [*old* and *fashion*.] Formed according to obsolete custom.
Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*
He is one of those *oldfashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison.*

O'LDISH.* *adj.* [from *old*.] Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

O'LDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.
This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
We should serve in newness of spirit, not in *oldness* of the letter. *Rom.* vii. 6.

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.
The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness.
In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLEA'NDER. *n. s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

OLEA'STER. n. s. [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. *Miller.*

O'LEOSE. } *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily.
O'LEOUS. }
Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation.*
In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'LDSAID.* *adj.* [*old* and *said*.] Long since said; reported of old.
To kirk the nar, from God more far,
Has been an *old-said* saw. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* July.

O'LDWIFE.* *n. s.* [*old* and *wife*.] A contemptuous name for an old prating woman.
Refuse profane and *old-wives'* fables. 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.
Countrymen lighten their toiling, *oldwives* their spinning, mariners their labours, soldiers their dangers, by their several musical harmonies. *Fotherby, Atheom*, p. 334.
She did gallop at an *oldwife's* rate. *Fanshaw, Poems*, (1676,) p. 297.

OLERA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [*oleraceus*, Latin.] Like to potherbs.
It [mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants apt to grow unto a lignous substance, and from an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 28.

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To smell. A burlesque word.
There is a machiavilian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the sense of smelling.
Effluvias, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Latin.] Stink-
O'LIDOUS. } ing; fetid.
In a civit cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown.*
The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I choose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it. *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHICAL,* *adj.* [from *oligarchy*.] Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.
I cannot by royal favour, or by popular delusion, or by *oligarchical* cabal, elevate myself above a certain very limited point. *Burke, Speech in Parl.* (1782.)

O'LIGARCHY. *n. s.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.
The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, whom they should obey. *Sidney.*
We have no aristocracies but in contemplation; all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list. *Burton.*
After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift.*

O'LIO. *n. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO.
Ben Jonson, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden. on Dram. Poetry.*
I am in a very chaos, to think I should so forget myself: but I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

O'LITORY. *n. s.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.
Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

OLIVA'STER.† *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.
The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The Bannyans are *olivaster*, or of a tawny complexion. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 45.

O'LIVE.† *n. s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat. from the Greek ἐλαία, having the digamma inserted, i. e. ἐλαίϜα. Morin. The tree was brought into Europe from Greece.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.
The leaves are for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the centre of the flower cup,

becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough-stone. *Miller.*

To thee the heavens, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blest in peace and war.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

In the purlieus of this forest, stands
A sheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees.
Shakspeare.

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest: in like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Ex.* xxiii. 11.

Their *olive*-bearing town. *Dryden, Æn.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broome.*

O'LIVED.* *adj.* [from *olive.*] Decorated with olive trees.

Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles,
And still the Graces build my Grecian piles:
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,
And dare with wonted pride to rush into the skies.
Warton, Triumph of Isis.

O'LLA.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] An oglio.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier, in writing oglio for *olla*, the Spanish word. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 15.

OLY'MPIAD.* *n. s.* [*olympias*, Latin.] A Grecian epoch; the space of four years.

The Olympick games were celebrated every fifth year; and the interval was called an *olympiad*, consisting of four Julian years.
Gregory, Posthum. p. 151.

The same was 316 years before the first *olympiad*, the reckoning of the annals of the Greeks. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 209.

O'MBRE. *n. s.* [*hombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre*. *Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three.
Young.

OME'GA. *n. s.* [ὠμέγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.* i. 8.

O'MELET.† *n. s.* [*omelette*, or *amelette*, Fr. M. de la Mothe le Vayer plausibly derives it from *œuf*, an egg, and *melez*, mingled. But see Critopuli Emend. et Animadv. in Meursii Glossarium Græco-Barb. p. 9, "ΑΜΥΑΛΟΝ. Du. Fresne *placentam* esse ait ex ἀμύλου, seu ex *farina candidissima*."] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in *omlets*, made up with cream. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 16.

O'MEN. *n. s.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion.
Fell.

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repose, and this the time and place.
Dryden.

Choose out other smiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* shed
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognosticks.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove,
Propitious to the search. *Pope, Odyss.*

OME'NTUM. n. s. [Latin.]

The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts.
Quincy.

O'MER. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

OMILE'TICAL.* *adj.* [ὁμιλητικὸς, Gr. See HOMILETICAL.] Mild; humane; friendly.

Those *omiletical* virtues, silence, peaceableness, honesty, meekness, doing our own business.
Farindon, Serm. (1647,) p. 454.

To O'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ominor*, Latin.] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To O'MINATE.* *v. a.* To foretoken.

I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation, and dearer mother the Church of England. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 23.

OMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ominor*, Latin.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown.*

Ominations by words, names, places, times, in so many several chapters full of elaborate vanity.
Spenser on Prodigies, p. 102.

O'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ster's dukedom is *ominous.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue.
Hayward.

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
[He] last betakes him to this *ominous* wood.
Milton, Comus.

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be oppos'd at first, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

O'MINOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

Philo Judæus collecteth, that this his sublime and celestial disposition was *ominously* foretold him, in his very name. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 319.

To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung
In my chaste womb! Old Simeon this reveal'd,
And in my soul the deadly wound beheld.
Sandy's Christ's Passion, p. 65.

We see then how credible an author Manetho is, and what truth there is like to be in the account of ancient times given by the Egyptian historians, when the chief of them so lamentably and *ominously* stumbles in his very entrance into it.
Stilling fleet, Orig. Sac. i. 2.

O'MINOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

When the day, set for his audience, came, there happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and such deluges of rain, as disgraced the show, and heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times*, (an. 1687.)

OMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*omissus*, Lat.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts and scruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omission* was fit to be connived at. *Kettlewell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.
Shakspeare.

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission.
Addison, Freeholder.

OMI'SSIVE.* *adj.* [*omissus*, Lat.] Leaving out; overpassing.

This silence is no argument of their existence, because we find him *omissive* in other particulars of the like nature.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible, B. 7. ch. 4.

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may savour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black.
And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!
I marvel why I answer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance.
Shakspeare.

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifariàm*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system.
Bentley.

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wouldst brew;
Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] Allbearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Latin.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then the *Omnifick* Word, your discord end.
Milton, P. L.

O'MNIFORM.† *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape.

What else need, and what else can be, the immediate object of our understanding, but the divine ideas, the *omniform* essence of God?
Norris, Reflect. on Locke, p. 31.
The living fire, the living *omniform* seminary of the word, and other expressions of the like nature, — in the ancient and Platonic philosophy.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 281.

OMNIFO'RMITY.* *n. s.* [from *omniform.*] Quality of possessing every shape.
Her self-essential *omniformity.*
More, Song of the Soul, B. iii.
Truth in the power, or faculty, is nothing else but a conformity of its conceptions or ideas unto the natures and relations of things; which in God we may call an actual, steady, immovable, eternal *omniformity*, as Plotinus calls the Divine Intellect, ἴν πάντα. *Bp. Rust, Disc. on Truth*, § 18.

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Latin.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPA'RITY. *n. s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality.
Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

OMNIPERCI'PIENCE.* } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *per-*
OMNIPERCI'PIENCY. } *cipio*, Lat.] Perception of every thing.
This omnipresence, or *omnipercipience* terrestrial, is one main ground of that religious worship due to God, which we call invocation.
More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.
All the modes or ways of the communication of this *omnipercipiency* to saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.
More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.

OMNIPERCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*omnis* and *percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving every thing.
An *omnipercipient* omnipresence, which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world, — is a certain excellency in God.
More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 2.

OMNI'POTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*omnipotence*, old
OMNI'POTENCY. } French; *omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power.
Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham.*
As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*
The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotency.* *Tillotson.*
How are thy servants blest, O Lord,
How sure is their defence,
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help *omnipotence!* *Addison.*
Will *omnipotence* neglect to save,
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT.† *adj.* [*omnipotent*, old Fr.; *omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.
You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose!
Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.
The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent.* *Grew.*

OMNI'POTENT.* *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.
So spake the *Omnipotent*, and with his words
All seem'd well pleas'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Fool! not to think how vain
Against the *Omnipotent* to rise in arms.
Milton, P. L.

OMNI'POTENTLY.* *adv.* [from *omnipotent.*] Powerfully without limit.
And, to close all, *omnipotently* kind.
Young, Night Th. 9.

OMNIPRE'SENCE.† } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *præ-*
OMNIPRE'SENCY. } *sentia*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.
He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence.* *Milton, P. L.*
Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Lands, sea, and air. *Milton, P. L.*
The soul is involved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe? *Hale.*
Lose not the advantage of solitude, and the society of thy self; nor be only content, but delight, to be alone and single with *omnipresency.*
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 9.
Omnipresency no invisible Power, which we know, has, but only God.
More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 7.

OMNIPRE'SENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.
Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNIPRESE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *omnipresent.*] Implying unbounded presence.
His *omnipresential* filling all things, being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him. *South, Serm.* vii. 22.

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*,
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.
In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience.* *King Charles.*
Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the *omniscience* and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown.*
An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*
Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a god,
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,
Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd?
Dryden.

OMNI'SCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.
By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is *omniscient.*
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.
What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton, P. L.*
Whatsoever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient.* *South.*
It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniscient.* *Wilkins.*
Omniscient master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing. Not in use.
I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.
Hakewill on Providence.

O'MNIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the publick funds. *Mason.*
You are my *omnium.*
Coleman, Polly Honeycomb.

O'MNIUM-GATHERUM.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.
At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures; then the corantoes; — at length to Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance; and then all the company dances, lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid; no distinction. So, in our court in Queen Elizabeth's time, gravity and state were kept up. In king James's time things were pretty well. But in king Charles's time there has been nothing but Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance, *omnium-gatherum*, &c. *Selden, Table Talk.*

OMNI'VOROUS.† *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*
He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know, that it is *omnivorous.* *Burke.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. s.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The shoulder blade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. s.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

O'MY.* *adj.* [*em*, Su. Goth.; *im*, Icel. vapour, which Verelius derives (as Dr. Jamieson observes, noticing the affinity of our word to the Scottish *oam*, steam,) from the M. Goth. *ahma*, spiritus; to which we may add the Gr. ἄημα.] Mellow: spoken in the north, of land.
Ray, and Grose.

ON.† *prep.* [*ana*, Gothick; *an*, Germ.; *aen*, Teut.]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.
He is not lolling *on* a lewd love-bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
What news? —
— Richmond is *on* the seas. —
— There let him sink, and be the seas *on* him.
Shakspeare.
Distracted terror knew not what was best:
On what determination to abide. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*
How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three-and-twentieth year.
Milton, Sonnet.
As some to witness truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay.
Dryden.
They stooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden.*
On me, *on* me, let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.
The unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.
Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er.
Dryden.

4. Noting a state of progression.
Ho, Mæris! whither *on* thy way so fast?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.
Choose next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*
The spacious firmament *on* high. *Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the watery main,
Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smalridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling
Cupids. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Locke.*

We abstain, *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smalridge, Serm.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour, not before denominations of longer time.

In the second month *on* the seven-and-twentieth day. *Gen.* viii. 14.

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop. *Shakspeare.*

Cou'd tears recall him into wretched life,
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life: the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakspeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in desarts all alone
He call'd. *Dryden, Georg.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*.

— The earth shook to see the heavens *on fire*
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes *on* a light fire. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope, Pref. to Iliad.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach *on't*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke on Education.*

19. Noting the matter of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the sudden? *Shakspeare.*

20. *On*, the same with *upon*. See UPON.

21. Formerly common for *in*: as, *on* live, i. e. *in* life. Chaucer. See the ninth sense of *A*, and also the adjective ALIVE.

ON. *adv.*

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forborn another, and after that another, and so *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit itself. *South, Serm.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so *on*. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*

So saying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton, P. L.*

My hasting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the slow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd *on* the reddening stream? *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep *on*,
Till this stormy night begone,
And the eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments still possest:
As in a feverish dream you still drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun; they work *on* in the hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His cloaths were neither *on* nor *off*; they were disordered. See OFF.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Voltager had *on*,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or strip your sword stark-naked; for meddle you must. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

On then, my muse! and fools and knaves expose,
And, since thou can'st not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

ONCE.† *adv.* [the genitive case of *one*; anif, anef, Sax. of an. "*At enast*, una vice. Sueth. ant. Kon. Styr." Serenius.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cause is the expence of sap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth *once* and again to spy
Green trees or ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Once every morn he march'd, and *once* at night. *Cowley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diversion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,
Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The same time.

At *once* with him they rose:
Their rising all at *once* was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton, P. L.*

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast,
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryd.*

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden, Cim. and Iphig.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense distance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuscinus, those ill deeds that sully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once* upon the first impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

8. At a future time. Obsolete.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.*

9. *Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once.*

ONE. *adj.* [an, æn, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἓν, Gr.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly,
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the Poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged also *one* God, the most high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Ralegh.*

Love him by parts in all your numerous race,
And from those parts form *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he.
Dryden.

2. Indefinitely: any; some one.

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakspeare.*

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. It is added to *any*.

When any *one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. *St. Matt.* xiii. 19.

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*

4. Different; diverse: opposed to *another*.

What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers, commanding *one another's* fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrappers *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* action to *another*, but because we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smalridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard against *one another*, or with a file produce a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

At *one* time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to stifle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*

5. One of two opposed to *the other*.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any such thing as this. *Deut.* iv. 32.

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchasite, first growing hard, *the other*, as being yet of a more yielding consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they must also become *one* church by believing *one* truth. *Pearson.*

7. Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultur'd ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd, and gold.
Harte.

8. Some future.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
Only the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being ununderstood.]

1. A single person.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shaksp.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the present possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker.*

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best.
Dryden.

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muse's humble seat.
Granville.

2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The first hour.

Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Wind.*

4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again:
But that's all *one*. *Shakspeare.*

To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one* as to say any thing is, and is not in the understanding. *Locke.*

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts, Logick.*

6. A person by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shaksp.*

7. A distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper. *Hammond.*

One or other sees a little box, which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Persons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain.
Shakspeare.

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinando and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [*On, l'on*, French. It is used sometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*; as, they live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when. Ascham. For which it would now be said, *one* knows not how, *one* knows not when; or it is not known how.] Any person; any man indefinitely.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney.*

One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power; not of one who had been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak
Of *one* that lov'd not wisely but too well;
Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws.
Dryden.

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the *great ones* of the world: or when it relates to something going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*.
Shakspeare.

Does the son receive a natural life? The subject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form. *Holiday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions, are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison, Spect.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested with an authority limited by law. *Addison, Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*

13. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, they love *one another*; that is, one of them loves another: the storm beats the trees against *one another*; that is, one against another.

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

O'NEBERRY. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Wolf's-bane.

ONEEYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye.*] Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint
The *one-ey'd* hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*
The mighty family
Of *one-ey'd* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [*oneirocritique*, French; ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.; it should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick.*] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. s.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Greek.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRI'TICKS.* *n. s.* pl. Interpretations of dreams.

A pretence as groundless and silly as the dreaming *oneirocriticks* of Artemidorus and Astrampsychus, or the modern chiromancy and divinations of gipsies. *Bentley, Serm.* 4.

ONEIROMA'NCY.* *n. s.* [ὄνειρος and μαντεία, Greek.] Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last licked into an art, physical *oneiromancy*; in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person.
Spenser on Prod. (1665,) p. 297.

O'NEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *one.*] State of being one; union. Not in use.

Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
That sets such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 7.

O'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *one.*] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *onerate.*] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS.† *adj.* [*onereux*, French; *onerosus*, Latin.] Burthensome; oppressive.

Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and *onerous* business.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 171.

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION.† *n. s.* [*oignon*, French; *unian*, Su. Goth. *unio*, Latin. Perhaps all from the Celtic: *wynwyn* is the Welsh word.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.
I an ass, am *onion*-eyed.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No savoury dish without an *onion*:
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your *onions* must be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY.† *adj.* [from *one, onely*, or *onelike*; ænlic, Saxon.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of shadeful Savernake. *Drayton.*
The logick now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.

Whose *only* joy was to relieve the needs
Of wretched souls. *Spenser, F. Q.*
His *only* heart-sore, and his *only* foe.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. Alone.

With the *only* twinkle of her eye
She could or save or spill. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The *only* sound
Of leaves and fuming rills. *Milton, P. L.*

O'NLY.† *adv.* [supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *alonely.* See ALONELY.]

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures.
Burnet.

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgement, but from the natural course of things.
Tillotson.

All who deserve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known.
Dryden.

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser evils; but when we live the best.
Wake.

2. So and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only* evil continually. *Gen.* vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion.
Camden.

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew, willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

O'NSET.† *n. s.* [*on* and *set.*]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest *onset.* *Sidney.*
All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh *onset* he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming queint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset.* *Milton, P. L.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the *onset*, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first *onsets* of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe
The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft.* Dr. Johnson. — The northern meaning is not disputed; but the word in the tragedy of Titus Andronicus, which Dr. Johnson cites as an example of that meaning, signifies simply a *beginning*; "an *inchoation* or ONSET," as Hakewill in his Apology for Providence illustrates it, p. 86. ed. 1630.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;
And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my emperess.
Tit. Andronicus.

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used.

This for a while was hotly *onsetted* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again.
Carew.

O'NSLAUGHT.† *n. s.* [*on* and *slay.* Sax. onſlaȝan. See ANSLAIGHT, and SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset. Not in use.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' assault;
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or *onslaught*, to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

The several duels, *onslaughts*, storms, and military appearances. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 19.

O'NSTEAD.* *n. s.* [on and ſteb, *locus*, Sax.] A single farm-house. North. Grose. Buildings on a farm; a *stead* near the house for cattle or stacks. See Brockett's N. C. Words.

ONTO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *ontology.*] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysicks, or more properly *ontology.*
Watts, Logick.

O'NWARD. *adv.* [onþeapð, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakesp.*
Satan was now at hand, and from his seat
The monster moving *onward* came as fast,
With horrid strides. *Milton, P. L.*
Him through the spicy forest *onward* come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bower. *Milton, P. L.*
Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose.
Pope.

2. In a state of advanced progression.
You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther.
A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on.
Milton, S. A.

O'NWARD.* *adj.* [from the adverb.]
1. Advanced; encreased; improved.
Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

2. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.
Sincerity,
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave
Thy *onward* path! *Home, Trag. of Douglas.*
In agonies of grief they curse the hour,
When first they left Religion's *onward* way.
Glynn, Day of Judgement.

O'NWARDS.* *adv.* In progression.
Onwards, that such separation may not be made of man and wife for heresy or misbelief, we need no other conviction than that peremptory and clear determination of our Saviour, which we have formerly insisted on
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 4. C. 2.

O'NYCHA. *n. s.* It is found in two different senses in Scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell. The onyx is fished for in the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatic.
Calmet.
Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum.
Ex. xxx. 34.

O'NYX. *n. s.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients.
Hill, Mat. Med.
Nor are her rare endowments to be sold,
For glittering sand by Ophir shown,
The blue-ey'd sapphir, or rich *onyx* stone. *Sandys.*
The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white, there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx.
Woodward on Fossils.

OOZE.† *n. s.* [either from *eaux*, waters, Fr. or pæp, wetness, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers to the Su. Goth. *os*, the mouth of a river, "*kaell-os*, locus uliginosus;" and to the German *asche*, flowing water; which Wachter pronounces a Celtick word. See ASCHE in Wachter.]
1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.
My son i'the *ooze* is bedded. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby.
Carew.
Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he sought his sedgy bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in Prior.
From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*.
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows.
Prior.

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat. [See Wachter in ASCHE.]
Before the bark of the oak is used, it is ground to powder, and the infusion of it in water is by the tanners termed *ooze*.
Woodland Companion, p. 4.

To OOZE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.
When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'rish humour swell'd and *oozed* agen.
Dryden.
The lily drinks
The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass.
Thomson.

O'OZY.† *adj.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; slimy.
His rustick crew with mighty poles
Would drive his prey out from their *oozy* holes,
And so pursue them down the rolling flood.
King, The Fisherman.
The *oozy* places and holes, which, it must be supposed, the sea left behind it.
Leslie, Short Meth. with the Deists.
From his *oozy* bed
Old father Thames advanc'd his reverend head.
Pope.

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.
The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Latin.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.
Can any thing escape eyes in whose opticks there is no *opacity?* *Brown.*
Had there not been any night, shadow, or *opacity*, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. *Glanville.*
How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of *opacity*, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*
The least parts of almost all bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the *opacity* of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.
When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphonous, and more subtile far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. *Digby.*
Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferiour orbs, inclos'd
From chaos, and the inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton, P. L.*

OPA'COUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *opacous*.] The state of being opaque.
Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 8.

O'PAL.† *n. s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] A gem of great beauty, of a milky hue, and remarkable for the changes of colour belonging to other gems, which it exhibits, as it is variously turned about.
Thy mind is a very *opal*. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*
The empyreal heaven, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;
With *opal* towers, and battlements adorn'd
Of living sapphire. *Milton, P. L.*
We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the *opal* of the ancients.
Woodward on Fossils.

OPA'QUE.† *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat. Written also *opake*.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy.
The night's nimble net,
That doth encompass every *opake* ball.
More, Life of the Soul, iii. 2.
They
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milton, P. L.*
These disappearing fixt stars were actually extinguished and turned into more *opaque* and gross planet-like bodies. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

OPA'QUE.* *n. s.* Opacity.
Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul,
This double night. *Young, Night Th.* 1.
Vivid green,
Warm brown, and black *opake*, the foreground bears
Conspicuous. *Mason.*

OPA'QUENESS.* *n. s.* [from *opaque*.] State of being opaque.
The earth's *opakeness*, enemy to light.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, i. ii. 31.

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op*, Ice-
To O'PEN. } landick, ὀπὴ, Gr. a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]
1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.
The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
Before you fight, *ope* this letter.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
They consent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*
If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good.
Ex. xxi. 23.
Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt: howbeit they would not *open* unto him. 1 *Mac.* v. 48.
Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.
Prov. xxxi. 8.
Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and first behold
The effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee. *Milton, P. L.*
The draw-bridges at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore; for the mast-head, or break-water of the ship bearing against the bridge in the middle, *opens* it. *Brown.*
Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy source. *Dryden.*
When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*
My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murderer's presence bleed anew.
Dryden.
When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To show; to discover.
The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

3. To divide; to break.
The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second.
Addison on Italy.

4. To explain; to disclose.
Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead. *Acts*, xvii. 3.

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Gramont, governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendship.*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To OPE. } *v. n.*
To O'PEN. }

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden, Æn.*

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden.*

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay, Rural Sports.*

OPE.† } *adj.* [*ope* is scarcely used but by
O'PEN. } old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh.* vi. 5.

With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*

Through the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milton, P. L.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dryden.*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*

The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

He irefully enrag'd would needs to *open* arms. *Drayton.*

The under-work, transparent, shews too plain
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it. *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undesigning heart
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. *Addison, Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden, Boccace.*

Then shall thy Craggs
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies: let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. Dr. Johnson. — The solitary example, which Dr. Johnson here brings from Bacon, shews that *not frosty*, or *mild*, is the meaning of the word; and such is the general acceptation of an *open* winter.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? We have not had two frosty days; but it pays it off in rain. *Swift, Lett.*

8. Uncovered.

With *open* head, and foot all bare,
Hir haire to-sprad, she gan to fare. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

And when at last in pity you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,
And teach you your first flight in *open* air. *Dryd.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer.* xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

O'PENER.† *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milton, P. L.*

It is a letter sealed, and sent; which to the bearer is but paper, but to the receiver and *opener* is full of power. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 34.

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEY'ED. *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Openeyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

OPENHA'NDED.† *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

How *open-handed* Providence had been to him, in heaping upon him all external blessings. *South, Serm.* vii. 217.

Good Heaven, who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHE'ADED.* *adj.* [*open* and *head*.] Bareheaded. Chaucer, C. T. ver. 6227. ed. Tyrwhitt. See the eighth sense of OPEN.

OPENHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted*. *Dryden.*

Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbuthnot.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

Mirth, gravity, *open-heartedness*, reservedness. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 211.

He was a man of innocence and *open-heartedness*. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

O'PENING. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *South, Serm.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your first beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY.† *adv.* [openlice, Saxon.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions, always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why should you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear so *openly*? *Shaksp.*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more should live obscure,
But *openly* begin, as best becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from heaven. *Milton, P. R.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred show:
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED.† *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass.
L'Estrange.

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *openmouthed* dog. *Tatler*, No. 62.

O'PENNESS.† *n. s.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections, are expressed in lively colours.
Felton on the Classicks.

These letters, all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope, Lett.*

3. *Openness* of weather, i. e. mildness. See the seventh sense of OPEN.
Sherwood.

O'PETIDE.* *n. s.* [*ope* and *tide.*] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ashwednesday.

So lavish *ope-tide* causeth fasting Lents.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

He grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities: there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

O'PERA. n. s. [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.
Dryden, Pref. to Albion.

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. *Law.*

O'PERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

O'PERANT. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots!
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Shakspeare.

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but *on* a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate on* the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates on* the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION. *n. s.* [*operatio*, Latin; *operation*, French.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance and not at touch.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon.*

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste.
Milton, P. L.

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts.
Locke.

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*.
Heylyn.

That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton, P. L.*

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. *Pearson.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth, and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who, not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Ralegh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit.
Bp. Taylor.

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norris.*

O'PERATOR. *n. s.* [*operateur*, French; from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. *Addison, Spect.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

O'PEROSE.† *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

The square letters are less *operose*, more expedite and facile, than the Samaritan.
Stilling fleet, Orig. Sac. i. 6.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it.
Burnet, Theory.

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

Neatness, usefulness, and elegant simplicity, seemed to have taken place of *operose* grandeur and a profusion of stupid ornaments.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

O'PEROSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *operose.*] State of being operose.

They are far more easy, and reach the main design in a less compass of words; and have not that *operoseness* of synchronisms necessarily hanging on them as the other have for the clearing of the sense. *More on the Seven Churches*, (1669,) Pref.

OPERO'SITY.* *n. s.* [from *operose.*] Operation; action.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 65.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES. *n. s.* A stone, resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square.
Woodward.

OPHIU'CHUS.* *n. s.* [ὀφιεχος, Greek, *anguitenens*, serpent-bearer.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
In the arctick sky. *Milton, P. L.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr.; from ὀφθαλμος, Greek.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY.† *n. s.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr.; from ὀφθαλμος, Greek, the eye. Not content with this word, which is of considerable age in our language, many persons now affectedly use *ophthalmia.*] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

By reason of some particular distemper of the eyes, as exulceration, fistula, *ophthalmy.*
Ferrand on Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 128.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

O'PIATE.† *n. s.* [from *opium.*] A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and music change with ev'ry line;
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,
Which with one unison of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repose. *Harte.*

O'PIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton, P. L.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

O'PIFICE. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Latin.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Dict.*

OPI'FICER. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

Considering the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opificer*. *Bentley, Serm.* 2.

OPI'NABLE.† *adj.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

Opinable matters, and disputable.
Confutation of N. Shaxton, &c. (1546,) sign. C. iii. b.

OPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPI'NATIVE.* *adj.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Stiff in a preconceived notion. We now say *opinionative*.

Speak truth: be not *opinative*: maintain no factions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 365.

OPINA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*opinor*, Latin.] One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion.

Fond *opinators* invest their beloved congregation with all the glorious privileges and titles, making angels of their own men. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 135.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To **OPI'NE.** *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsakes
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

OPI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *opine*.] One who holds an opinion.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 157.

OPI'NING.* *n. s.* [from *opine*.] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 131.

OPINIA'STRE.* } *adj.* [*opiniastre*, French.]
OPINIA'STROUS. } Fond of one's own opinion. Not in use. The substantives *opiniastre* and *opiniastrie* have likewise not been received. See what Dr. Johnson says under *opiniatrety*.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as that they cannot patiently endure opposition. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 14.

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England, whereof you have intruded to be an *opiniastrous* subadvocate, and are bound to defend them, conceive it not enjoined in Scripture, when or for what cause they shall be put to death, as in adultery, theft, and the like. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To **OPI'NIATE.*** *v. a.* [*opiniatrer*, French.] To maintain obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other.
Barrow, Serm.

OPI'NIATIVE.† *adj.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

If either the obstinacy of the pope's ambition, or the wilfulness or scrupulosity of any *opiniative* ministers should oppose against and impeach the unity of charity; then, the unity of authority to be interposed to assist it.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605,) sign. T. 2.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIATIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *opinionative*.] Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.

The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 14.

OPINIA'TOR. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Ralegh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a sour and surly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should. *South.*

OPINIA'TRE.† *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own *opiniatre* wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

What in common life would denote a man rash, fool-hardy, hair-brained, *opiniatre*, crazed, is recommended in this scheme as the true method in speculation. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 15.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRE.* *n. s.* One fond of his own notions; one stiff in his own opinions.

To be termed a foppish simpleton, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff *opiniatre*, are opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.

OPINIA'TRETY. } *n. s.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]
OPI'NIATRY. } Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Lest popular *opiniatre* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniatry*.
Locke on Education.

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing.
Woodward, Lett.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPI'NION.† *n. s.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *B. Jonson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of incertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dictates and sentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Blest be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgement; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgement of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend.
South.

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke.*

A story out of Boccalini sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgement.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no opinion of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the opinion with herself. *Law.*

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

You have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares
Fight, and maintain your honour against odds.
Shirley, Gamester.

To **OPI'NION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Brown.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*.
Glanville, Scepsis.

OPI'NIONED.* *adj.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

He may cast him upon a bold self-*opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper.
South, Serm. i. 298.

OPI'NIONATE.* } *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Ob-
OPI'NIONATED. } stinate; inflexible in opinion.

Are you so simple as not to discern between the choler of some few *opinionate* men, and the consequence of their opinions?
Bp. Bedell, Lett. to Mr. Waddesworth, (about 1620,) p. 325.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

OPI'NIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *opinionate.*] Obstinately; conceitedly; in one's own opinion.

Self-conceited people never agree well together: they are wilful in their brawls, and reason cannot reconcile them: where either are only *opinionately* wise, hell is there; unless the other be a patient merely. *Feltham, Res.* i. 85.

OPI'NIONATIST.* *n. s.* [from *opinionate.*] One who is obstinate or conceited.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.

Fenton, Serm. before the Univ. of Oxf. (1720,) p. 11.

OPI'NIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hinderance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill-instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgement.

Burnet, The. of the Earth.

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative.*] Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *opinionative.*] Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST.† *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville to Albius.*

This was never called into question, till the conceited *opinionist* Jovinian, among his other paradoxes, ventured to broach the contrary doctrine.

Bp. Bull, Works, i. 299.

OPI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPI'PAROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *opiparous.*] Sumptuously; abundantly.

The compilers of them were not men meanly bred, or loosely seen in arts, but *opiparously* accomplished. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 93.

OPITULA'TION. *n. s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM.† *n. s.* [ὄπιον, from ὀπὸς, Gr. juice. Our old word was *opie*. "Narcotikes, and *opie* of Thebes fine." Chaucer.] A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure.
Milton, S. A.

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'PLE-TREE. *n. s.* [*opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree; the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. n. s. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPODE'LDOC.* *n. s.* [In medicine.] The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.

OPO'PONAX. n. s. [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

OPO'SSUM.* *n. s.* An American animal.

Here is likewise that singular animal, called the *opossum*, which seems to be the wood-rat, mentioned by Charlevoix, in his history of Canada. *Guthrie.*

O'PPIDAN.† *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1528.

O'PPIDAN.* *adj.* Relating to a town.

Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a pretor, and some choice citizens, who sit on the capitol. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 38.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for the restoring Roussillion and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE.† *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Latin; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. *Cockeram, and Sherwood.*

OPPILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

Nothing is worse than to feed on many dishes, or to protract the time of meats longer than ordinary: from thence proceed our infirmities: — thence, saith Fernelius, come crudities, wind, *oppilations*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 71.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE.† *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OPPLE'TED. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crouded.

To OPPO'NE.* *v. a.* [*oppono*, Lat.] To oppose. Not in use.

What can you not do
Against lords spiritual or temporal,
That shall *oppone* you? *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

OPPO'NENCY.* *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.] The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet: an exercise for a degree. See the second meaning of OPPONENT.

OPPO'NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd.
Prior.

OPPO'NENT. *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiff's or *opponent*'s part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator! *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*opportun*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field.
Milton, P. L.

To OPPORTU'NE.* *v. a.* To suit. Not in use.

The pronoun *opportunes* us: some copies have *vobis*, but the most and best have *nobis*.
Dr. Clarke, Serm. (1687,) p. 483.

OPPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *opportune.*] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to say somewhat.
Wotton, Architecture.

The experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *n. s.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.—
Accursed *opportunity!*
That work'st our thoughts into desires, desires
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Though their advice be good, their counsel wise,
Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the clouds descend, and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to get over part of the mountain. *Brown, Trav.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome.*

OPPO'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *oppose.*] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 81.

To **OPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*opposer*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: and my desire
All continent impediments would o'erbear,
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

I through the seas pursu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heavens, *oppos'd* the stormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shaksp.*

To **OPPO'SE.** *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *oppose.*] Irresistible; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills. *Shakspeare.*

OPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *oppose.*] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess Fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords: bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine, and *opposite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

O'PPOSITE. *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *opposite.*]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May, Virg.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *opposite.*] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*opposition*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton, S. A.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bare him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the opposition of his enemies. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsical goodness, but by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholick is often added in *opposition* to hereticks and schismaticks. *Pearson.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew opposite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in opposition to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency; contradiction.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

7. The collective body of members of both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book. *Burke.*

O'PPOSITIVE.* *adj.* [from *opposite.*] Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This: Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To **OPPRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer.* l. 33.

Alas! a mortal most *opprest* of those
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,
The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomson.*

OPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*oppression*, Fr. from *oppress.*]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou seest the *oppressions* of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth. *Eccles.* v. 8.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cleop.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drousiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppress.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to support that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppressive* woe,
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

OPPRE'SSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *oppressive.*] In an oppressive or severe manner.

Her taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed, more vexatiously collected.
Burke on the State of the Nation, (1769.)

OPPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*oppresseur,* Fr. from *oppress.*] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor*'s rage,
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor,* becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium,* Lat.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker.*

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel.

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton, P. L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously?*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

OPPRO'BRIUM. *n. s.* [Latin. We had formerly the harsh English word *opprobrie,* which is in Sherwood's dictionary. *Opprobrium* has long been in use, though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it; and continues to be. Dr. Johnson himself too has used the word *opprobry.*] Disgrace; infamy.

He there saith, among other *opprobries* put upon Luther, that he could not have committed a sin of higher nature.
Hayne's Life of Luther, (1644,) p. 62.

Whoever presumes to give check to our insolence, is sure to be made the mark of our malice, and to be persecuted with all the reproach and *opprobrium* that the most inveterate rancour can invent.
Scott, Serm. before the Lord Mayor, (1683,) *Works,* ed. fol. ii. 37.

Patch was in old language a term of *opprobry.*
Dr. Johnson, Note on Shaksp. M. N. Dream.

O'PPROBRY.* See the preceding word.

To OPPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*oppugner,* old Fr. *oppugno,* Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

Not so subtle to invent false matters to *oppugne* the truth.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. B. i. b.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

This is to *oppugn* nature, and to make a strong body weak. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 227.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy. Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

OPPU'GNANT.* *adj.* [*oppugnans,* Latin.] Opposing; resisting; repugnant.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.
Darcie's Annals of Q. Eliz. p. 36.

OPPUGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *oppugnation.*] Resistance. *Huloet.*

Which being done by way of tithes in those countries wherein they obtain, there is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.

OPPU'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] One who opposes or attacks.

I know these sports have many *oppugners.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 272.

He was a strong *oppugner* of the Pelagian heresy. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

In words the fathers, but in their deeds the *oppugners,* of the truth.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY.† *n. s.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men.
Hales, Rem. p. 218.

OPSONA'TION. *n. s.* [*opsonatio,* Latin.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE.† *adj.* [*optabilis,* Latin.] Desirable; to be wished. *Cockeram.*

To O'PTATE.* *v. a.* [*opto,* Lat. *opter,* Fr.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OPTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*optatio,* Latin.] The expression of a wish. Obsolete.

To this belong — *optation,* obtestation, interrogation.
Peacham, Gard. of Eloquence, (1577,) sign. P. iii.

O'PTATIVE.† *adj.* [*optativus,* Lat.]

1. Expressive of desire.

This *optative* infinity in the soul of man.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 196.

2. Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *adj.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the science of opticks.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists, and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN.† *n. s.* [from *optick.*]

1. One skilled in opticks.

How it is that, by means of our sight, we learn to judge of such distances, *opticians* have endeavoured to explain in several different ways.
A. Smith on the External Senses.

2. One who makes or sells optick glasses.

Opticians have daily experience of the truth of these observations. *Adams on Vision.*

O'PTICK. *adj.* [ὀπτικος, Gr.; *optique,* Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton, Opt.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of the eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
And quickly cold indifference will ensue,
When you love's joys through honour's *optick* view.
Prior.

Why has not man a microscopick eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope.

O'PTICKS. *n. s.* pl. [ὀπτικη.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks.*
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Those who desire satisfaction must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton.
Cheyne.

O'PTIMACY.† *n. s.* [*optimates,* Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

The government of every city in time becomes corrupt: principality changeth into tyranny; the *optimacy* is made the government of the people; and the popular estate turns to licentious disorder.
Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 26.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few, all prime, coequal in their power; and sometimes a democracy, or popular state, a whole Egypt full of locusts in one breast. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 529.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy,* and democracy. *Howell.*

O'PTIMISM.* *n. s.* [from *optimus,* Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Voltaire has, in many parts of his works, besides his Candide and his Philosophical Dictionary, exerted the utmost efforts of his wit and argument to depreciate and destroy the doctrine of *optimism,* and the idea that "The eternal art educes good from ill." *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

OPTI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *optimus,* Lat.] The state of being best.

O'PTION.† *n. s.* [*optio,* Lat.]

1. Choice; election; power of choosing.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon.*

He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own *options*. *Hammond.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smalridge.*

2. Wish. *Cockeram.*

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option*, O that men were wise!

The Layman's Def. of Christ. (about 1730,) p. 23.

3. A choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishoprick.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath a right, upon the promotion of every bishop in his grace's province, [and so has the archbishop of York, except with regard to the see of Durham,] to choose any one ecclesiastical preferment, prebend, or benefice, in the gift of such bishop, which is called the archbishop's *option*; which is even at the disposal of the executors of the archbishop, if the bishop that is promoted doth not die before the *option* becometh vacant. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 357.

O'PTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *option*.] Leaving somewhat to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. s.* [*opulence*, Fr.; *opu-*
O'PULENCY. } *lentia*, Lat.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakspeare, Tim.*

After eight years spent in outward *opulency*, and inward murmur that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His side-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr.; *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think, that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship? *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with splendour.

OR.† *conjunc.* [oðep, Sax.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish *or* no; whether to be destroyed *or* to stand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muse's homage should receive,
If I could write, *or* Hollis could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, *or* application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts, Logick.*

2. It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall *or* fly.

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land *or* water. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly, stands for *either*.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal, or else to tell,
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Sometimes for *whether*, or *whether it be*.

Whatever draws me,
Or sympathy, or some connatural force. *Milton, P. L.*

5. *Or* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, *or* else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

6. [Op, or æpe, Sax.] Before. *Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used. Then *or ever*, *or e'er*, combined; a form not yet disused; though Dr. Johnson has pronounced it obsolete. The spirited lines from a modern poem, now cited, exhibit the application of it.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Bp. Fisher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or e'er* they sicken. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick *or ever* thou be sick. *Ecclus.* xviii. 19.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Awake, for shame! *or e'er* thy nobler sense
Sink in the oblivious pool of indolence!
Must wit be found alone on falsehood's side,
Unknown to truth, to virtue unallied?
Arise, nor scorn thy country's just alarms;
Wield in her cause thy long-neglected arms.
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin.

OR. n. s. [French.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch
With'listed colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *n. s.* [*atriplex*.] There are thirteen species; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller.*

O'RACLE. *n. s.* [*oracle*, Fr.; *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And set me up in hope? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To O'RACLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received, Dr. Johnson observes; citing only the passage from Milton. But Milton did not introduce this word into the language.

Hence so many corruptions of divine text, because men endeavour to make it speak their own sense; use it as their pleader, not counsellor: if it will speak for us, none so ready to fee it, as it were, with the resignation of our reasons or will; but if it *oracle* contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an amphiboly, a double meaning where there is none; and make it speak our meaning, or conclude it defective.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 254.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton, P. R.*

ORA'CULAR.† } *adj.* [from *oracle*.]
ORA'CULOUS. }

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Corycian nymphs and hill-gods he adores,
And Themis then, *oraculous*, implores. *Sandys, Ovid.*

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible. *Milton, P. R.*

Here Charles contrives the ordering of his states,
Here he resolves his neighbouring princes' fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

The *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgements of the weakness of human understanding looks like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long. *Bacon, Ess. 6.*

He spoke *oraculous* and sly,
He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

ORA'CULARLY.† } *adv.* [from *oraculous*.]
ORA'CULOUSLY. }

1. In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*

2. Authoritatively; positively.

An awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law. *Burke, Speech on the Powers of Juries in Libels.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *oracular*.] The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON.† *n. s.* [*oraison*, Fr.; *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison*, and accented on the first syllable by our oldest and best poets. Dyer has placed the accent on the second syllable of *oraison*; and so has Cotton on that of *orison*, for the sake of his rhyme. See ORISON. Temple uses the French form of the word before us.

They were commonly called the judgements of God, and performed with solemn *oraisons*, and other ceremonies.

Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. (1695,) p. 248.

Here, at dead of night,
The pilgrim oft, mid his *oraison*, hears
Aghast the voice of time, disparting towers,
Tumbling all precipitate down dash'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

O'RAL. *adj.* [*oral*, Fr.; *os, oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*

O'RALLY.† *adv.* [from *oral.*]

1. By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages.
Hale, Common Law.

2. In the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. i. E. 5.

That which is externally delivered in the sacrament, and *orally* received by the communicant.
Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 32.

O'RANGE.† *n. s.* [*orange*, Fr. The *aureum malum*, or golden apple of the ancients: low Lat. *auranteum*, an orange.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight.
Miller.

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when squeez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The punick granate op'd its rose-like flowers;
The *orange* breath'd its aromatick powers. *Harte.*

O'RANGERY. *n. s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangery*, or artificial green house.
Spectator.

O'RANGEMUSK. *n. s.* A species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE. *n. s.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a fosset seller. *Shakspeare.*

O'RANGETAWNY.† *n. s.* [*orange* and *tawny.*] A colour so called.

Holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an orange, but of colour between *orangetawny* and scarlet. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of *orangetawny.* *Heylyn.*

O'RANGETAWNY.* *adj.* Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red.

Usurers should have *orangetawny* bonnets, because they do judaize. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

I will discharge it in your straw-coloured beard, your *orangetawny* beard.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Great is my patience to forbear thee thus, —
Uncivil, *orangetawny*-coated clerk!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

ORA'TION. *n. s.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration.* *Watts.*

To ORA'TION.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a speech; to harangue. Not in use.

They gave answers with great sufficiency touching all difficulties concerning their own law, and had marvellous promptitude both for *orationing* and giving judgement.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 80.

O'RATOR. *n. s.* [*orateur*, French; *orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton, P. L.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to strict demonstration. *Wilkins.*

The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd.
Dryden.

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL.† *adj.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

He that hath written the tales of Nereus, cardinal Baronius's *oratorical* patron.
Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 339.

Running out with much *oratorical* liberty upon the weakness of those men's arguments.
Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell, p. 50.

Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

ORATO'RIAL.* } *adj.* [*oratorius*, Latin.]
ORATO'RIOUS. } Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

What errour is so rotten and putrid, which some *oratorious* varnish hath not sought to colour over with shews of truth and piety?
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 29.

The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred or two thousand people, to be maintained in this hospital, without troubling their heads about the fund. *Swift, on Maintaining the Poor.*

He [Dr. Bathurst] endeavoured, at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and *oratorial* manner of delivering the public sermons at St. Mary's.
Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 88.

ORATO'RIALLY.* } *adv.* [from the adj.]
ORATO'RIOUSLY. } In a rhetorical manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously.*
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 115.

*ORATO'RIO.** *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to musick.

Sorry I am to accuse the greatest English composer Purcel, and the best adopted one Handel, of being the cause of this innovation, [the mixture of the violin with the organ;] the former by adding violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services; the latter by erecting an organ on the play-house stage, with a view undoubtedly to difference as much by its dignified form as by its solemn tones, that semi-dramatic species of composition the *oratorio* from a genuine opera. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 73.

O'RATORY.† *n. s.* [*oratoria ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams' comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shaksp.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory.* *Milton, P. L.*

By this kind of *oratory*, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his *oratory.* *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.] At first it signified a closet; then, a private place, allotted for prayer alone; and also, a place for publick worship.

They should first remove all company from them; and in a secret *oratorie*, or privy chamber, themselves assemble all the powers of their wits to remember these seven articles.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 85.

They began to erect to themselves *oratories*, not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

Christians had *oratories*, or houses of Christian worship. *Mede on Churches*, p. 56.

Within these *oratories* might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and imagery.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

O'RATRESS.* } *n. s.* [*oratrix*, Latin, from
O'RATRIX. } *orator*. Cockeram gives the English *oratrix*.] A female orator.

I see love's *oratress* pleads tediously to thee.
Warner, Albion's England, (1602,) ch. 9.

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

ORB. *n. s.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interiour or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heaven
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.
Shakspeare.

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family: whereas a subject's motion is in a larger *orb*.
Holyday.

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love.
Dryden.

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-rais'd,
By our own quickening power, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of all-abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light?
Shakspeare.

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To ORB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To round; to form into a circle.

Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

Our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagrancies of glory and delight, and with a kind of eccentrical equation be (as it were) an invariable planet of joy and felicity.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*

ORBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*orbatio*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children; any privation; poverty. *Cockeram.*

O'RBED.† *adj.* [from *orb*.] Round; circular; orbicular. See *To* ORB.

All those sayings will I overswear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That severs day from night.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Let each
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield.
Milton, P. L.

O'RBICK.* *adj.* [*orbicus*, Lat.] Circular; spherical.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.
Bacon, Pan or Nature.

ORBI'CULAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world.
Milton, P. L.

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were pressed.
Addison, Guardian.

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

ORBICULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere.
More, Song of the Soul, Int. Gen. p. 424.

O'RBIT. *n. s.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Dissolv'd the snows, and chas'd the polar cold.
Blackmore.

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

O'RBITUDE.† } *n. s.* [*orbitudo*, and *orbitas*,
O'RBITY. } Latin. The former of these words occurs in Cockeram's vocabulary; the latter is noticed by Dr. Johnson, with the name of Bacon following an imperfect definition, but without any example.] Loss or want of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any privation.

Old age and *orbity* were those two things that emboldened him. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

She's in *orbity*;
At once receiver, and the legacy.
Donne, Poems, p. 333.

Considering the frequent mortality in friends and relations, in such a term of time, he may pass away divers years in sorrow and black habits, and leave none to mourn for himself; *orbity* may be his inheritance. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 22.

O'RBY. *adj.* [from *orb*.] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atrides *orbie* targe; but runne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When, now arraid
The world was with the spring; and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC.† *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄργυα.] A sea-fish; a species of whale.

Orks, that for their lord the ocean wooe.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

Proteus' herds, and Neptune's *orks*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mews clang.
Milton, P. L.

O'RCHAL. *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHANET. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHARD.† *n. s.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says Skinner; ορτγεαρδ, Sax. Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Hortyard*, or *ortyard*, seems to be the true word; *aurtigards*, Goth. *jurtagard*, Icel. It signified formerly a garden in general; *urt*, Goth. an herb, and *gard*, a hedge; *hortus*, Lat. Milton writes the word, *orchat*; probably from the Greek ὄρχατος. See HORTYARD.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fish-pools. *B. Jonson.*

His parsonage-house from an incommodious ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and *orchards*.
Fell.

Her private *orchards*, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHARDING.* *n. s.* Cultivation of orchards.

All land is not fit for *orcharding*.
Evelyn, Pom. ch. 5.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*.
Ib. Kal. Hort. Oct.

O'RCHARDIST.* *n. s.* One who cultivates orchards.

However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil. *Trans. Adelphi Soc.* xiii. 24.

O'RCHESTRE.† } *n. s.* [French; ὀρχήστρα,
ORCHE'STRA. } from ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance; the Grecian orchestra being the places in which dances were publickly performed; and *orchestra* (which form of the word is not noticed by Dr. Johnson) was at first used by us in this sense. Sir John Davies published, in 1599, a poem on the antiquity and excellency of dancing, entitled *Orchestra*.] A place for public exhibition; the place where the musicians are set at a publick show; the band of musicians.

Praise but *orchestra*, and the skipping art.
Marston, Sat. iii. 11.

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven;
To human hearts her golden harps are strung;
High heaven's *orchestra* chaunts Amen to man.
Young, Night Th. 4.

He very precipitately made his retreat out of one of the doors under the *orchestre*.
Student, i. 143.

The different degrees of precision, with which the musick of the *orchestre* can accommodate itself to each of these diversities, must depend upon the

taste, the sensibility, the fancy, and imagination of the composer. *A. Smith on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

When the *orchestre* interrupts, as it frequently does, either the recitative or the air, it is in order either to enforce the effect of what had gone before, or to put the mind in the mood which fits it for hearing what is to come after.

A. Smith on the Imit. Arts, P. ii.

O'RCHIS.* *n. s.* A plant, of which several sorts grow wild in England. The flowers of some are thought to resemble flies.

I here saw a great many of the small red and yellow tulip, — and many beautiful kinds of the *orchis*, some representing bees and flies so naturally as to deceive at first sight.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 29.

ORD.† *n. s.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Icelandick tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waste provision. Dr. Johnson. — *Ord* is certainly our old word for *beginning*; and Chaucer uses *ord* and *end*. See Lye also in the Saxon Oꝑ, oꝑꝺ. But *orts* have no connection whatever with *ord*. See ORTS.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain? *Shakspeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast. 1 *Kings*, xii. 32.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed. *Acts*, xiii. 48.

He commanded us to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the Judge of quick and dead. *Acts*, x. 42.

To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*

The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden.*

My reason bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I will *ordain* a place for Israel. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 9.

God, from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpet's sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton, P. L.*

Some laws *ordain*, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.

All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed.

Esther, xiii. 6.

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.

Stillingfleet.

ORDA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *ordain.*] That may be appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 377.

ORDA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *ordain.*]

1. He who ordains, or decrees.

The performance of wholesome laws must needs bring great commendation to the author and *ordainer* of them. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 5.

2. He who invests with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

The *ordainer* pronounceth by name, when he signeth him, Such a man is consecrated from being presbyter to be a bishop, &c.

Bp. Bedell, Life and Lett. p. 473.

O'RDEAL.† *n. s.* [oꝺ̇al, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. Serenius deduces the word from the Goth. *ordela*, dirimere litem, *urdela*, dijudicare; from *ur*, ex, and *dela*, dividere, judicare. See also Kilian, Teut. Dict. in V. OORDEEL.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *n. s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings.

Locke.

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unless they keep their own estates, they are such fathers as the sons maintain, which is against the *order* of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *order* to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, presently some nobleman published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When Christians became a distinct body, courts were set up by the *order* of the apostles themselves, to minister judicial process. *Kettleworth.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand pounds in words at length. *Tatler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act,
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact.

Daniel.

As there is no church, where there is no *order*, no ministry; so where the same *order* and ministry is, there is the same church. *Pearson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Elves,
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r.

Shakspeare.

Princes many times make themselves desires, and set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*.

Bacon.

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 4.

The Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the saints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice.

Milton, P. L.

Like use you make of the equivocal word dignity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order* to associate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his sanctity of life. *Addison, Spect.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable people; but he has prayed away this spirit.

Law.

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with temperance. *Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and both these states must be joined together.

Atterbury.

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Provide me soldiers,
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shaksp.*

The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Sostratus required it.

2 *Mac.* iv. 27.

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuscan and Composite. The whole is composed of two parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the several *orders*.

In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters. By diameters is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two; the column with base and capital, seven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Dorick *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionick *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the Composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the Tuscan *order*, is four diameters. In the Dorick *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionick *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the Composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God. *Ps.* l. 23.

As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 16.

Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisd.* xi. 20.

Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life? answered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchin clerk, that hight digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

They spake against God; they said, Can God furnish [in the margin, *order*] a table in the wilderness? *Psalm* lxxviii. 19.

3. To methodize; to dispose fitly.

So well instructed are my tears,
That they would fitly fall in *order'd* characters.
Milton, Ode on the Passion.

4. To direct; to command.

Build an altar unto the Lord thy God upon the top of this rock, in the *ordered* place.
Judges, vi. 26.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary.
Suckling.

O'RDERING.* *n. s.* [from *order*.] Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 19.

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shaksp.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams
Lets in their young; and wonderous *orderly*,
With manly haste, dispatcht his houswifery.
Chapman.

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with established method.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adverb.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original. *Hooker.*

Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To swear him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the fashion of the time. *Shakspeare.*

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How should those active particles, justled by the occursion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of site? *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act *orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South, Serm.*

ORDINABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *ordinable*.] Capability of being appointed.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shewn you, utterly impossible,) yet an *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it. *Bp. Bull, Works*, i. 367.

O'RDINABLE.† *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] That may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hammond.*

If we look upon ourselves as men, we are free agents, and therefore capable of doing good or evil, and consequently *ordinable* unto reward or punishment. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, French; *ordinalis*, Latin.] Noting order; as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found: add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the epact begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL.† *n. s.* [*ordinal*, old French; *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

As provost principall
To teach them their *ordinall*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 230.

The strict enquiries and admonitions of the church, of which her *ordinals* most particularly give an account.
Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 299.

O'RDINANCE. *n. s.* [*ordonnance*, French.]

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them.
Spenser on Ireland.

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true succeeders of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shaksp.*

2. Observance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent.
Bp. Taylor.

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was first introduced, it was mistaken for *canon*, and so not improperly translated *ordinance*. It is commonly used in a collective sense for more cannons than one.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

O'RDINANT.* *adj.* [*ordinans*, Latin.] Ordaining; decreeing. Not in use.

Why, even in that was heaven *ordinant*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund from rain.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it.
Atterbury.

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mislike between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him. *Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgement, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cupbearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*.
Wotton.

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty. *Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

5. A place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errours for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel.

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

O'RDINATE.* *n. s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Each preceding quantity in such series is as the area of a curvilinear figure, whereof the abscis is *z*, and the *ordinate* is the following quantity.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 46.

O'RDINATELY.* *adv.* In a regular or methodical manner.

If I would apply
To write *ordinately*,
I wot not where to fynde
Terms to serve my mynde. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 237.

Necessary studies succeeding *ordinately* the lesson of poets. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 80.

ORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Latin; from *ordinate*.]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDINATIVE.* *adj.* [*ordinatif*, Fr.] Directing; giving order.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

O'RDNANCE. *n. s.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies?
Shakspeare.

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Ralegh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

ORDO'NNANCE.† *n. s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

In a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, — are of difficult performance. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

O'RDURE.† *n. s.* [*ordure*, French; from *sordes*, Lat. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — From the ancient French *ord*, nasty; which Borel derives from the Lat. *sordidus*, but Serenius from the Icel. *aur*, *or*, filth.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate.
Shakspeare.

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentulis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage.
Dryden.

Renew'd by *ordure*'s sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

ORE.† *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state.

Round about him lay on every side
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ships. *Ralegh, Apol.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallick *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton, P. L.*

Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*?
Roscommon.

Quicksilver *ore* of this mine is the richest of all *ores* I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quicksilver, and in two parts of *ore*, one part of quicksilver, and sometimes in three parts of *ore*, two parts of quicksilver. *Brown.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand.
Dryden.

Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Metal.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A coin. Obsolete.

These *ores* (which was a Saxon coin) are declared to be in value of our money 16d. a-piece; but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued 20d. a-piece. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 159.

O'READ.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. ὄρος, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains.

Thus saying, from her husband's hand her hand
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,

Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove. *Milton, P. L.*

O'REWEED. } *n. s.* A weed either growing
O'REWOOD. } upon the rocks under high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

O'RFGILD.† *n. s.* [orf-ȝyld, Sax. *rei furto ablatæ pretium.* Lye.] The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*

O'RFRAYS.* *n. s.* [*orfrais*, old French; *aurifrisium, aurifrigium*, low Lat. from *aurum fractum.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. Obsolete.

Of fine *orfrais* had she eke
A chapilet. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 562.

Item, a faire cope of clothe of golde, with an *orphrese* of clothe of sylver, and a running *orphrese* embrodered.

Life of Sir T. Pope, by Warton, p. 349.

O'RGAL. *n. s.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN.† *n. s.* [*organe*, Fr. ὄργανον.]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech, the lungs of respiration.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakspeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it also motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of the *organs* of speech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and choose without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still,
As through the body's *organs* are convey'd.
Davies.

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr. "instrument de musique *fort ancien.*" Roquefort. "Navarr saith, that the use of *organs* was not received in Thomas Aquinas's time; who was born in the year 1221. But Bale and Mantuan attribute the bringing in of *organs* to the pope Vitalian. Then it must be about the year 660. But to make short, the *organ* is not of the western, but the eastern invention. Aymon saith, that the first *organ* they had in France was made *more Græcorum*, — after the year 813. — But Marianus Scotus, Martin Polonus, Platina, the Annals of France, Aventine, and the Pontifical itself, all agree, that *the first organ* that ever was seen in the west, was sent over into France to king Pepin from the Greek emperor Constantinus Copronymus, about the year 766. *Res adhuc Germanis et Gallis incognita*, saith Aventine, *instrumentum musicæ maximum; organum appellant; cicutis ex albo plumbo compactum est, simul et follibus inflatur, et manuum pedumque digitis pulsatur.* Annal. Boiorum, lib. 3. fol. 300. And so we have the antiquity of organs in the west. But in the east they cannot be less ancient than the Nicene council itself, as appeareth by the emperor Julian's epigram upon the instrument. Εἰς 'ΟΡΓΑΝΟΝ. 'Αλλοθην δρόφ, &c. Gregory's Posthuma, or Learned Tracts, 1650, p. 49.]

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes, and slow,
The deep, majestick, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

To O'RGAN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form organically. Not in use.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception.

Mannyngham, Disc. (1681,) p. 89.

ORGA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with serpent tongue
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.
Milton, P. L.

The *organical* structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move, and are vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want of discipline. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. s.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *organism* of bodies! *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

O'RGANIST. *n. s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* serves that office in a public choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itself, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

That being then one plant, which has such an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization.* *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. from *organ.*] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the same man consists in a participation of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in succession vitally united to the same *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT. *n. s.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organ stands.

Five young ladies, who are of no small fame for their great severity of manners, — would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Tatler*, No. 61.

O'RGANPIPE. *n. s.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

O'RGANY.† *n. s.* [opȝane, Saxon; *origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Organie healeth scabs.

Gerarde's Herball, (1597,) p. 542.

O'RGASM. *n. s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. ὄργασμος.] Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgement and inosculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

*ORGEA'T.** *n. s.* [French.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

O'RGEIS. *n. s.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organling*. Both seem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGIES.† *n. s.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat. ὄργια, Gr. from ὀργὴ, rage.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. I find this word used in the singular.

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

These are nights
Solemn to the shining rites
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *B. Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led.
Dryden.

O'RGILLOUS.† *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—The modern editors of Shakspeare print this word *orgulous*, and Mr. Steevens has shewn that it is a very ancient word for *proud* or *disdainful*. The Saxons used oȝellice in the same manner.] Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prol.

O'RICHALCH.† *n. s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat. from the Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and χαλκὸς, brass. Our word is sometimes improperly written *aurichalc*, as if it were connected with *aurum*, gold.] Brass.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And the hailing darts of heaven beating hard.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

A massy idol of *auricalc* is placed upon a chariot with eight wheels richly gilded.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 345.

O'RIEL.* } *n. s.* [*oriol*, old Fr. "porche, allée, galerie," Lacombe; *oriolum*, low Latin. Du Cange says, that he knows not the origin of this word.] A little waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine. Such is the description by Coles, Dict. 1685. And the sense of *oriolum* is much the same in Du Cange. It was a sort of recess. In our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parvulorum, *oryel* is translated into the Latin *cancellus, interdicula*. This may serve to explain "the *oriel* window," which is sometimes found in modern publications.

O'RIOL. }

Oryal, oriolum: — we may justly presume that *Oriel* or *Oryal* college, in Oxford, took name from such room, or portico, or cloister.
Cowel, in V. Oryel.

O'RIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *orient.*] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

In that they [angels] are sinless, their created power is in its pristine vigour and *oriency*, immaculate. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 221.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 4. § 12.

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Lat.]

1. Rising as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fix'd stars. *Milton, P. L.*

When fair morn *orient* in heaven appear'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Oftentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakspeare.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing.
Abbot on the World.

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineness of the strainer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Morning light
More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white.
Milton, P. L.

In thick shelter of black shades imbower'd,
[He] offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton, Comus.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.
Dryden.

O'RIENT.† *n. s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

Such schemes as these were usual to the nations of the *orient*.
Mede, Paraphr. of St. Peter, (1642,) p. 22.

The greatest and best built city throughout the *orient*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 159.

The star of love, or the sun, makes all the *orient* laugh. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 251.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

ORIE'NTAL. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM.† *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

Dragons are a sure mark of *orientalism*.
Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. I. sign. c.

Scholars unacquainted with Hebrew will receive pleasure and instruction from a literal version of *orientalisms* immediately presented to their eye, without the trouble of referring to a servile Latin translation.
Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bib. p. 283.

ORIE'NTALIST.* *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

According to the received notion of the *orientalists*. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 51.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables? *Peters on Job*, p. 123.

ORIENTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *n. s.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton, P. L.*

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice*. *Addison, Guardian.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

O'RIFLAMB.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *oriflamme*; probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

Yet holy Lewis with his Frenchmen strook
Into the Pagans such deep fright, that they,
At his illustrious *oriflambes* look,
Unto his victories gave willing way.
Beaumont, Psyche, (1651,) p. 277.

O'RIGAN. *n. s.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I chanc'd to see her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme.
Spenser, F. Q.

O'RIGIN. } *n. s.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]
ORI'GINAL. }

1. Beginning; first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature, which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*.
Atterbury.

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.
Locke.

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first.

The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look.
Prior.

ORIGINA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *original.*] Quality or state of being original.

Here also hangs the celebrated Madonna del Pesce of Raphael, one of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its *originality*.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 43.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality*. *Gough.*

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our fasts, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smalridge, Serm.*

2. At first.

The metallick and mineral matter found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Roscommon.

ORI'GINALNESS. *n. s.* [from *original.*] The quality or state of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *adj.* [*originaire*, French, from *origin.*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandys on Job.*

To ORI'GINATE.† *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into existence.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 9.

To ORI'GINATE.† *v. n.* To take existence.

I consider the address — as *originating* in the principles of the sermon.
Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

ORIGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*originatio*, Lat. from *originate.*]

1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination*. *Pearson.*

ORI'ON. n. s.* [Latin.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

When with fierce winds *Orion* arm'd
Hath vex'd the Red-sea coast. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RISON.† *n. s.* [*orison*, old French; *oraison*, modern; *oratio*, Lat. See ORAISON. When written *oraison*, the accent is proper on the second syllable; not so, when written *orison*. Cotton, for the sake of the rhyme, in a burlesque couplet among the following examples, has indeed forced the accent upon the second syllable of *orison*. The word is usually found in the plural number. Dyer uses *oraison* in the singular.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch.
Shakspeare.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At the oriental gates, and duly mock
The early lark's shrill *orisons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid.
Milton, P. L.

So went he on with his *orisons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones.
Cotton.

The midnight clock attests my fervent prayers,
The rising sun my *orisons* declares. *Harte.*

ORK.† *n. s.* A sea-fish. See ORC.

O'RLOP. *n. s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's, called the Pensie, was assailed by the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Pensie so applied her shot, that the Lyon's *oreloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. s.* [*ornamentum*, Latin; *ornement*, French.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with *ornament*.
Shakspeare.

2. Something that embellishes.

Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horse. *Chapman.*

The Tuscan chief to me has sent
Their crown, and every regal *ornament*. *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an *ornament* or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wisest amongst mankind. *Law.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure.
Addison on Italy.

To O'RNAMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson notices *ornamented* (without any example) as an adjective, which he thinks a word of late introduction, and not very elegant. Warburton, a little before the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson was published, appears to have employed it; and Shenstone had used it long before.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.

Why droops my Damon, whilst he roves
Through *ornamented* fields and groves?
Shenstone, Prog. of Taste, P. 4.

Those august towers of St. James's, which, though neither seemly nor sublime, yet *ornament* the place where the balances are preserved, which weigh out liberty and property to the nations all abroad. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 60.

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large and well *ornamented*.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 4.

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ancles.
Brown.

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the heathens have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Latin. This is an old word in our language; of which Milton seems to have been fond. It is in Huloet's Dictionary.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

Not in rude and old language, but in polyshed and *ornate* terms.
Pref. to the Boke of Eneydos, Caxton, (1490.)

Men — *ornate* with virtue and wisdom.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 12. b.

A graceful and *ornate* rhetorick, taught out of the rule of Plato. *Milton on Education.*

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing? *Milton, S. A.*

To O'RNATE.* *v. a.* [*orno*, Latin.] To adorn; to garnish. *Huloet.*

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher; which I have written, principally to the intent to *ornate* our language with using wordes in their proper signification. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 200.

O'RNATELY.* *adv.* [from *ornate.*] Finely; with decoration; with embellishment.

With proper captations of benevolence
Ornately pollyshed after your facultie.
Skelton, Poems, p. 35.

To utter the mind aptly, distinctly, and *ornately*, is a gift given to very few.
Sherrye, Figures of Gramm. and Rhet. (1555,) fol. ii. b.

O'RNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; state of being embellished.

O'RNATURE.† *n. s.* [*ornature*, old French; from *ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration.

His noble purpose was this: to save precious monumentes of auncient writers, which is a most worthy worke; and so to bring them from darknesse to a lyvely light, to the notable fame and *ornature* of this land.
Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift, (1549.)

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and ἔσκοπα.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [*ornithologiste*, French; from *ornithology.*] One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds.

Soon after Mr. Adamson's Voyage to Senegal, Mr. Collinson first in the philosophical translations, and after him, the most eminent *ornithologists* in Europe, seem to have considered this traveller's having caught four European swallows, on the 6th of October, not far from the African coast, as a decisive proof that the common swallows, when they disappear in Europe, make for Africa during the winter, and return again to us in the spring.
Barrington, Ess. 4.

ORNITHO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. s.* [ὀρφανὸς; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless *orphan* whom thou leav'st behind.
Dryden.

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or *orphans*. *Nelson.*

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE.† } *n. s.* [*orphelinage*, Fr.;
O'RPHANISM. } from *orphan*.] State of an orphan. *Sherwood.*

O'RPHANED.* *part. adj.* [from *orphan*.] Bereft of parents or friends.

So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he doats,
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth.
Young, Night Th. 5.

For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton, Serm.* 20.

O'RPIMENT.† *n. s.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.; *orpiment*, *orpin*, French.]

Orpiment is a compound of sulphur and arsenick. It is lamellar in one direction, and of a yellow colour. See Journal of Science, No. 20, p. 287.

For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy; it will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. s.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. s.* [*orpin*, French; *telephon*, Latin.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampseros*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets, and *orpine* growing still:
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*

O'RRERY. *n. s.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIS. *n. s.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS.† *n. s.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace. Dr. Johnson. — If such a word as *orris*, in this sense, exists, (which I doubt,) it can only be a corruption of *orfrais*. See ORFRAIS.

ORT.* *n. s.* [See ORTS.] A fragment.

It is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

O'RTHODOX. } *adj.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω;
ORTHODO'XAL. } *orthodox*, French.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not now used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England; which is as sound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy apostles' days. *White.*

Eternal bliss is not immediately superstructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first superstructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in some parts of them. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODOXLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXNESS.* *n. s.* [from *orthodox*.] State of being orthodox.

I proceed now to the second thing implied in being faithful: and that is purity, and *orthodoxness* of doctrine. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 17.

O'RTHODOXY. *n. s.* [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, French; from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion; since Providence intended there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. *n. s.* pl. [from ὄρθος and δρόμος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY. *n. s.* [ὄρθος and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, French.] Sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOEPY.* *n. s.* [ὄρθος, right, and ἔπος, a word, Greek.] The art of pronouncing words properly.

Of orthography, or *orthoepy*, treating of the letters and their pronunciation.
Greenwood, Ess. on Eng. Gram. (2d ed. 1722,) p. 235.

As it has been frequently represented to me, that the unusual, though proper, expression of Elements of *Orthoepy*, the original title of this work, has prevented many from comprehending its real intention, I have consented to the printing of a new title-page.
Nares, Gen. Rules for the Pron. of the Eng. Lang. (1792,) Adv.

O'RTHOGON. *n. s.* [ὄρθος and γωνία.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid for sharp steeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL.† *adj.* [*orthogonel*, French; from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

Finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's side. *Selden, Pref. in Drayton's Polyolbion.*

ORTHO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [ὄρθος and γράφω.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes. *Shaksp.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly spelled.
2. Relating to the spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer, Husb.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ὄρθος and γράφω; *orthographie*, French.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [ὄρθος, right, and λόγος, a word.] Right description of things.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology*, and orthography: in both which parts of it, God hath had a special hand; as even by the heathen themselves is acknowledged: in the first of them, *orthology*; in teaching men the right imposition of names: in the second of them, orthography; in teaching them the rare invention of letters.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 346.

ORTHO'PNOEA. *n. s.* [ὀρθοπνοια; *orthopnée*, French.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

O'RTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, French; *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN. n. s. [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

ORTS.† *n. s.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by Skinner from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *ort*. Dr. Johnson. — *Orts* is, throughout all England, one of the most common words in our language; which has adopted nothing from the Irish, though we use two or three of their words, as Irish. *Orts* is merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb opettan, turpare, vilefacere, deturpare. *Oret*, *ort*, means (any thing, something,) *made vile*

or *worthless*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 328.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shakspeare.

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*. *B. Jonson.*

Thou son of crums and *orts*.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

The polluted *orts* and refuse of Arcadias and romances. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 1.

Like lavish ancestors, his earlier years
Have disinherited his future hours,
Which starve on *orts*, and glean their former field.
Young, Night Th. 3.

O'RVAL. *n. s.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN. *n. s.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. s.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

To O'SCILLATE.* *v. n.* [*oscillo*, Lat.] To move backward and forward.

The axis of oscillation is a right line, parallel to the apparent horizontal one, and passing through the centre; about which the pendulum *oscillates*. *Chambers, in V. Oscillation.*

OSCILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Whose mind is agitated by painful *oscillations* of the nervous system, and whose nerves are mutually affected by the irregular passions of his mind. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 104.

OSCI'LLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

O'SCITANCY. *n. s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wreckless *oscitancy?* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addis. Spect.*

O'SCITANT.† *adj.* [*oscitans*, Lat.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers, or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and supine. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 3.

Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

O'SCITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *oscitant*.] Carelessly.

Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected. *More, Conj. Cabb.* Dedic.

OSCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject at large, till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, No. 63.

O'SIER. *n. s.* [*osier*, Fr. *vitex*.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place.
Shakspeare.

Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious-juiced flowers.
Shakspeare.

Care comes crown'd with *oxier*, segs and weeds.
Drayton.

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut.
May, Virgil.

Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend.
Dryden.

Along the marshes spread,
We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

O'SMUND. *n. s.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'SNABURGS.* *n. s.* pl. White and brown coarse linens imported from Osnaburg in Germany. A cloth resembling them is manufactured in Angus in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

O'SPRAY.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *ossifraga*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *os*, the mouth of a river, and *prey*.] A large, blackish hawk, with a long neck and blue legs. Its prey is fish, and it is sometimes seen hovering over the Tweed. Lambe, Notes to the Battle of Floddon. Sir T. Hanmer calls it the sea-eagle; of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases; a marvel which our old poetry has repeatedly noticed. But Mr. Harris has observed, from Pennant, that the ospray is a different bird from the sea-eagle, though its prey is the same.

I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the ossifrage, and the *ospray*. *Lev.* xi. 13.

To Oss.* *v. n.* To offer; to try; to essay; to set about any thing. It is thus used in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and perhaps throughout the north. The origin of it I cannot find.

O'SSELET. n. s. [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSEOUS.* *adj.* [*osseus*, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone.

To pursue the *osseous* and solid part of goodness, which gives stability and rectitude to all the rest. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 4.

A medullary, and consequently *osseous*, substance. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 157.

O'SSICLE. *n. s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

OSSI'FICK. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossifick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

O'SSIFRAGE.† *n. s.* [*ossifraga*, Latin; *ossifrague*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossifraga*, or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in churchyards, and eat what it finds in bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. Calmet. See, however, OSPRAY.

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the *ossifrage*, and the ospray. *Lev.* xi. 13.

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

O'SSUARY.† *n. s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

Notable lamps, with vessels of oils and aromatical liquors, attended noble *ossuaries*. *Sir T. Brown on Urn-Burial*, (1686.)

OST.† } *n. s.* A kiln, where hops or malt
OUST. } are dried. See OAST.

OSTE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.]

1. That is proper or intended to be shewn.

I take this opportunity of expressing my surprise, that this *ostensible* comment of the dumb shew should not regularly appear in the tragedies of Shakspeare. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 361.

2. Colourable; plausible.

He had, as dictator, an *ostensible* right to the custody and command of this; and under pretext of this ostensible, he by force of arms seized it. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 114.

OSTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *n. s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to Shakspeare.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To stirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact so cleane
Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearfull an *ostent*
Should be the issue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went;
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunia's sulphurous fountain lie.
Dryden.

To OSTE'NTATE.* *v. a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] To make an ambitious display of; to display boastingly.

It cannot avoid the brand of arrogancy, as well as hypocrisy, to challenge and *ostentate* that beauty or handsomeness of complexion as ours, which indeed is none of ours by any genuine right or property. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 96.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 169.

So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading, as to assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes, and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I have set down. *Fleetwood, Chron. Pretiosum*, Pref.

OSTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*ostentation*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volscians? —
— March on, my fellows;
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain *ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Addison, Spect.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*

With all her lustre, now, her lover warms;
Then out of *ostentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *ostentation* of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom.
Reynolds.

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princes with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ostento*, Lat.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*

They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*.
Broome on the Odyssey.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show. *Sherwood.*

OSTE'NTOUS.* *adj.* [from *ostento*, Lat. See OSTENT.] Fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Sometimes we ought to be thankful for an enemy. He gives us occasion to shew the world our parts and piety, which else, perhaps, in our dark graves would sleep and moulder with us quite unknown; or could not otherwise well be seen without the vanity of a light and an *ostentous* mind.
Feltham, Res. ii. 53.

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far better in their esteem, than such as are adorned with more pomp, and *ostentous* circumstances.
Evelyn, Pomon. Pref.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *n. s.* [ὀστεον and κολλάω; *osteocolle*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEO'COPE. *n. s.* [ὀστεον and κόπω; *osteocope*, French.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict.*

OSTEO'LOGER.* *n. s.* [from *osteology*.] A describer of the bones.

Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from the bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 176.

OSTEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *osteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler.*

O'STIARY.† *n. s.* [*ostium*, Lat.]

1. The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea. *Brown.*

2. Formerly an ecclesiastical officer. [*ostiarius*, Lat. from *ostium*.]

The office of the *ostiarie* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie. *Weever.*

O'STLER. *n. s.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*

O'STLERY. *n. s.* [*hostelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STMEN.* *n. s.* pl. [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country *east* of Ireland. *Ostmanni*, low Latin. V. Du Cange.] Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ostmen* in that island, and stiled king of Dublin. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

O'STRACISM. *n. s.* [ὀστρακισμὸς; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon, Ess.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use.
Cleaveland.

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

O'STRACITES. *n. s.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.
Hill, Mat. Med.

To O'STRACIZE.* *v. a.* [from *ostracism*.] To banish; to expel.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
And. Marvel, Lachrym. Mus. (1650.)

O'STRICH. *n. s.* [*autruche*, French; *struthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakspeare.*

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*?
Job, xxxix. 13.

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK.† } *n. s.* [ὦτα and ἀκέω;
OTACOU'STICON. } *otacoustique*, French.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

Not vouchsafing to see or hear any thing but by perspectives and *otacousticks*.
Hammond, Works, iv. 993.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Using some *otacousticon*, and placing the mouth of it towards the sound. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 146.

O'THER.† *pron.* [*anthr*, Goth. οðep, Sax. *othar*, Alem. *autre*, French; ετερος, ατερος, Greek.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination: as, of last week three days were fair, the *others* rainy.

Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hooker.*

—— Will it not be received
That they have done't? —
— Who dares receive it *other*? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knolles.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke.*

No leases shall ever be made *other* than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else: in this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
Desire his jewels and this *other*'s house. *Shaksp.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other*'s harvest. *Leslie.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done — let *others* judge how well.
Daniel.

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowliness of mind let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive.
Dryden.

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education.*

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the first;
A third is like the former. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. The third part.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday?
No, nor the t'*other* day. *B. Jonson.*

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for *way*.] In another manner.

If sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

O'THERGUISE.† *adj.* [*other* and *guise*. This is often pronounced and sometimes written *otherguess*.] Of another kind. It is a common expression in several parts of England; and in Cheshire forms part of the following proverb: "I have *otherguess* fish to fry than snigs [eels] without butter:" i. e. my time is better employed, I have something better to do than what you propose.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found.
Milton.

O'THERWHILE.† } *adv.* [*other* and *while*.]
O'THERWHILES. } At other times.

Some adversities shall follow; and *otherwhiles*, now one discommodity, now another shall appear. *Homilies, Serm. on Matrimony.*

Sometimes he shaves, — *otherwhiles* he cauterizes, he scarifies, lets blood.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

Sometimes he was taken forth — to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 93.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wise*.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility, that the things may be *otherwise*. *Wilkins.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison, Cato.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *n. s.* [οτερ, Saxon; *lutra*, Latin.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter*'s hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper: so that he may not be unfitly called *putoreus aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter*'s skin stuffed with hay. *Addison, Spect.*

Would you preserve a numerous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chase;
The amphibious monster ranges all the shores,
Darts through the waves, and every haunt explores. *Gay.*

O'VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addison on Italy.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *n. s.*

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts, Logick.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *n. s.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

O'VATE.* *adj.* [*ovatus*, Lat.] Of an oval figure; marked ovally.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, *ovate* and imbricate.
Russell, Acc. of Indian Serpents, p. 7.

OVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dict.*

His *ovation* being the prime of his strength; his noise and report of his victories being the only means to persuade the reader that he hath obtained them. *Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

Ovation was allow'd
For conquest purchas'd without blood.
Hudibras, ii. ii.

Rest not in an *ovation*, but a triumph over thy passions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 2.

O'UBAT. } *n. s.* [*eruca pilosa*.] A sort
O'UBUST. } of caterpillar; an insect. *Dict.*

OUCH.† *n. s.* [*nusca*, *nuca*, low Latin, fibula; whence perhaps *nowch*, or *nouch*, and so *ouch*. Tyrwhitt.] An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet; the collet in which precious stones are set. Dr. Johnson has cited an example from Bacon, in which the word is *oes*, not *ouches*. See O.

A Persian mitre on her head
She wore, with crowns and *owches* garnished.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ii. 13.

Thou shalt make them to be set in *ouches* of gold. *Exod.* xxviii. 11.

OUCH *of a boar*. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

O'VEN.† *n. s.* [*aufn*, Goth. *ofn*, Icel. open, Sax. "*Aphah* (Heb.) signifieth to bake, and to seethe, and to dress meat: *oven* seemeth to be derived of this word." Leigh, Crit. Sacra, 1650, p. 15.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never
And from his wide devouring *oven* sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakspeare.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and there-

fore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon oppe, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; open, Sax.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, *o'er* other some can be!
Through Athens I am thought as fair as she.
Shakspeare.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest.
Dryden.

High, *over* all, was your great conduct shown,
You sought our safety, but forgot your own.
Dryden.

The commentary which attends this poem will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Opposed to *under*.

The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place. Opposed to *below*.

He was more than *over* shoes in love. *Shakspeare.*

The street should see as she walked *over* head.
Shakspeare.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped *over* the brook.

Come *o'er* the brook, Bessy, to me,
She dares not come *over* to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avennes, poison birds which fly *over* them.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms.
Dryden.

5. Through, diffusively.

All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ, and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed.
Hammond.

6. Upon.

Wise governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and designs.
Bacon.

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud.
Milton, P. R.

7. Before. This is only used in *over* night.

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night whatso thereto did need.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

8. It is in all senses written by contraction *o'er*.

O'VER. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give. *St. Luke*, vi. 38.

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law.
Hooker.

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries.
Hayward.

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*;
Taught us more arts than honest men require.
Philips.

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,
Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you?
Shakspeare.

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South, Serm.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakspeare.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*.
Dryden.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight.
Dryden.

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain;
But in this tower, for our defence, remain. *Dryden.*

When children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And every night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. OVER *and above*. Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numb.* iii. 49.

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. OVER *against*. Opposite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over against* the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together. *Addison, Spect.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. *To give over*. To cease from.

These when they praise, the world believes no more,
Than when they promise to *give* scribbling *o'er*.
Pope.

14. *To give over*. To attempt to help no longer: as, his physicians have *given* him *over*; his friends, who advised him, have *given* him *over*.

15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth,
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his power: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *overcredulous* haste. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *overboldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

These *overbusy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *overfermentation* in the part produceth a phlegmon. *Wiseman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unseasonable application of *overcold* medicaments. *Wiseman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *overcare*:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence.
Dryden.

Wretched man *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd desires with more than nature needs.
Dryden.

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'erfill'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to *overflourish* their own case, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein, to check our *overconfidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's

experience, be made sensible of our shortsightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *overdiligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *overfondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *overdose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *overfatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby nauseate and grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea effaces another. An *overgreedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watts.*

O'VER.* *adj.* Upper. So *overleather* is upper leather. See OVERLEATHER.

Her *over* lippe wiped she so clene,
That in her cuppe was no ferthing sene
Of grease, when she dronken had her draught.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,
Even with this knife, my nose and *over* lip.
Mir. for Mag. p. 237.

To O'VER.* *v. a.* To get over; to get through: an elliptical expression in the north: as, I am afraid he'll not *over* it, i. e. will not recover from his illness. *Pegge.*

To OVERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture *o'erabound.*
Philips.

The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope, Lett.*

To OVERA'CT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough.

Princes courts may *overact* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Stilling fleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *overacting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He *overacted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

To OVERA'CT.* *v. n.* To act more than is requisite.

You *overact*, when you should underdo:
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator; they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laughed. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To OVERA'GITATE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *agitate.*] To discuss or controvert too much.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *overagitated*, I shall shut up in these propositions. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 7.

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'erarching* shades and pendant woods.
Pope.

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *overawe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *overaw'd*
His malice. *Milton, P. L.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *overawed* my daughter to comply. *Addison, Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *overawe* when she appears. *Granville.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *overbalancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *overbalance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *overbalance* them? *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *n. s.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *overbalance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLE.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trust. Dr. Johnson. — The explanation and etymology may be referred to the verb *battel*, and to the adjective *battel*; which see, in the present dictionary.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *overbattle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear.*] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *overbear* the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire
All continent impediments would *overbear*,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The ocean over-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakspeare.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To *overbear*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Glo'ster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *overborne* by thee. *Shakspeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *overborn* the Christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *overborn*,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *overborn* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the last the first impel;
Till *overborn* with weight the Cyprians fell.
Dryden.

The judgement, if swayed by the *overbearing* of passion, and stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *overbearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horrour or loathsomeness of an object may *overbear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison, Spect.*

To OVERBE'ND.* *v. a.* [*over* and *bend.*] To stretch too intensely.

Consumptions, upon intemperances and licentiousness; madness, upon misplacing or *overbending* our natural faculties; proceed from ourselves. *Donne, Devot.* p. 290.

To OVERBI'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *overblown*. *Spenser.*

All those tempests being *overblown*, there long after arose a new storm which overrun all Spain. *Spenser.*

This ague fit of fear is *overblown*,
An easy task it is to win our own.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *overblown*. *Dryden, Virg.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*,
Through the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

O'VERBOARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *overboard*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *overboard*. *South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *overboard* he threw;
This done, he seized the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *overboard*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad seaboats, they had a superiour force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *overboard*. *Arbuthnot.*

To OVERBRO'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *brow.*] To hang over.

Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep.
Collins, Ode 4.

OVERBUI'LT.* *part. adj.* [*over* and *build.*] Built over.

On either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *overbulk* us all. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

To OVERBU'RTHEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *overburthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y.† *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He *overbought* it upon the false pretence of an appendant commodity.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. i. C. 5.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who slights not foreign aids, nor *overbuys;*
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies.
Dryden.

To OVERCA'NOPY.* *v. a.* [*over* and *canopy.*] To cover as with a canopy.

A bank —
Quite *overcanopied* with luscious woodbine.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'ercanopies the glade. *Gray.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* part. *overcast.* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *overcast.* *Spenser.*

Hie, Robin, *overcast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.
Shakspeare.

Our days of age are sad and *overcast,* in which we find that of all our vain passions, and affections past, the sorrow only abideth.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *overcast* her ever shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *overcast,* the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast.*

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *overcast,*
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.
Spenser.

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *overcharge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *overcharges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants.
Pope.

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines.
Shakspeare.

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *o'erchargʼd;* she will recover.
Shakspeare.

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *overcharged* with it. *South.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *overcharged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *overcharging* it. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons *overcharg'd* with double cracks.
Shakspeare.

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'erchargʼd,* breaks, misses, or recoils.
Denham.

To OVERCLI'MB.* *v. a.* [*over* and *climb.*] To climb over.

The fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walls,
Stuft with arm'd men.
Ld. Surrey, Tr. of Virg. Æn. 4.

The childhood of the cheerful morn
Is almost grown a youth, and *overclimbs*
Yonder gilt eastern hills. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

To OVERCLO'UD.† *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The labour of wicked men is to turn blessing itself into a curse, to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation. *Abp. Laud, Serm.* p. 84.

The silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

To OVERCLO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *o'ercloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shaksp.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame;* part. pass. *overcome;* anciently *overcomen,* as in Spenser. [*overcomen,* Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They, *overcomen,* were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry.
Spenser.

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been.
Spenser.

Of whom a man is *overcome,* of the same is he brought in bondage. *2 Pet.* ii. 19.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome,*
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome.* *Law.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

The unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged.
Rom. iii. 4.

OVERCO'MER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

Great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the *overcomers.*
Powell, Hist. of Wales, (1584,) p. 237.

OVERCO'MINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *overcoming.*] With superiority; in the manner of a conquerour.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dictate to him such things as are not fit.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 73.

To OVERCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

To OVERCO'VER. *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls.
Shakspeare.

To OVERCRO'W.† *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph. Spenser has also written *overcraw,* for the sake of the rhyme.

So spake this bold breure with great disdain:
Little him answer'd the oak again,
But yielded, with shame and grief adawed,
That of a weed he was *overcrawed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghil, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all outlaws. *Spenser.*

Shall I, the embassadress of gods and men, —
Be *overcrow'd,* and breathe without revenge?
Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

To OVERDA'TE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *date.*] To reckon or date beyond the proper period.

Had he redeemed his *overdated* minority from a pupilage under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament.
Milton, Eiconoclast. ch. 11.

OVERDI'GHT.* *part. adj.* [*over* and *dight.*] Covered over.

Day discover'd heaven's face
To sinfull men with darkness *overdight.*
Spenser, F. Q.

To OVERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakspeare.*

When the meat is *overdone,* lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To OVERDO'.* *v. n.* To do too much.

Nature — much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes: — you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *Grew.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *overdress,* nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'NK.* *v. n.* [*over* and *drink*: this was a Saxon compound, open-brincan.] To drink too much; to become drunk.

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

To OVERDRY'.* *v. a.* [*over* and *dry.*] To dry too much.

Meats condite, powdered, and *overdried.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 70.

OVERE'AGER.* *adj.* [*over* and *eager.*] Too vehement in desire.

I have seen sad examples of extravagance in the more modest and private, but *overeager* pursuits of these recreations, [games of chance.]
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

OVERE'AGERLY.* *adv.* [from *overeager.*] With too much haste or vehemence.

Pursuing them *overeagerly* into York.
Milton, Hist. of Engl. B. 5.

To OVEREY'E.† *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To superintend.

My love hath lasted from mine infancy,
And still increased, as I grew myself:
When did Perseda pastime in the streets,
But her Erastus *overey'd* her sports?
When didst thou, with thy sampler, in the sun,
Sit sewing with thy feres, but I was by,
Marking thy lily hand's dexterity?
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *overeying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *overempty* their husbands' purses. *Carew.*

O'VERFAL. *n. s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

To OVERFLO'AT.† *v. a.* [*over* and *float.*] To cover as with water.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats,*
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryd.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow.* *Dryden.*

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *overflowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *overflowed,* and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate; to abound.

A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such as an *overflowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W.† *v. a.* The participle *overflown* is, among the examples, used, we see, by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flown* is not the participle of *flow,* but of *fly.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *overflow* all thy hopes? *Bp. Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *overflows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast. *Spenser.*

Clanius *overflow'd* th' unhappy coast. *Dryden.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries so *overflown,* still situate between the tropicks? *Bentley.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *overflowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water that overspread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

Thus oft by mariners are shewn,
Earl Godwin's castles *overflown.* *Swift.*

O'VERFLOW. *n. s.* Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears? —
In great measure. —
— A kind *overflow* of kindness. *Shakspeare.*

Where there are great *overflows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through. *Locke.*

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The expression may be ascribed to an *overflow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses. *Broome.*

OVERFLO'WING. *n. s.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *overflowings* of their fancy that way.
Denham, Dedic.

When the *overflowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *overflowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight.

A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night.
Dryden.

OVERFO'RWARDNESS. *n. s.* [*over* and *forwardness.*] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted,* part. *overfraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *overfreighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not speak,
Whispers the *o'erfraught* heart, and bids it break.
Shakspeare.

Sorrow has so *o'erfraught*
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew
How I abhor my first rash crime. *Denham.*

OVERFRU'ITFUL.* *adj.* [*over* and *fruitful.*] Too rich; too luxuriant.

Rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy. *Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.*

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To OVERGI'LD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *gild.*] To gild over; to varnish.

Gold doth men's thoughts to high attempts prepare,
And *overgilds* the danger of the warre.
Mir. for Mag. p. 640.

That head doth see
Wrong fairly to *o'ergild.*
More, Life of the Soul, li. 27.

To OVERGI'RD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *gird.*] To bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put forth and spring; and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil, without thank to your bondage. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. i.

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *overgoing* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great nature hath laid down at last,
That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,
And *overwent* the times of ages past,
Here to lie in upon our soft content. *Daniel.*

2. To cover. Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

OVERGO'NE.* *part. adj.* Injured; ruined. See the second sense of GONE.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

OVERGRA'SSED.* *adj.* [*over* and *grass.*] Having too much grass; overgrown with grass.

They bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast,*
That if thy galage once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorg'd?* *Shaksp.*

OVERGRE'AT. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *overgreat* shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things. *Locke.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor and walls were all of gold,
But *overgrown* with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Spenser.*

The woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'ergrown,*
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton, Lycidas.*

2. To rise above.

If the binds be very strong, and much *overgrown* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way thorough the thick and *overgrown* woods, and so came to Solyman. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A huge *overgrown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Estrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whose fortune is not *overgrown.* *Swift.*

OVERGRO'WTH. *n. s.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *overgrowth* of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason. *Shakspeare.*

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *overgrowth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *overgrowth* as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To spread over.

The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain; and now the frosty night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhaile.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To examine over again: as, he *overhaled* my account.

To OVERHA'NDLE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *handle.*] To mention too often.

You will fall again
Into your idle *overhandled* theme. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shaksp.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,
Where flows the murmuring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *overhangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To OVERHA'NG. *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *overhardened* steel. *Boyle.*

OVERHA'STILY.* *adv.* [from *overhasty.*] In too great a hurry.

Excepting myself and two or three more, that mean not *overhastily* to marry.
Hales, Lett. to Sir D. Carleton, (1618,) p. 11.

OVERHA'STINESS.* *n. s.* [from *overhasty.*] Precipitation; too much haste.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage.
Reresby, Mem. p. 129.

OVERHA'STY.* *adj.* [*over* and *hasty.*] Too quick; in too great haste.

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.
Hammond, Works, iv. 505.

To OVERHA'UL.* *v. a.* [*over* and *haul.*]

1. [A sea term.] To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle.

2. To examine over again. See *To* OVERHALE.

I have this day received your plain letter. — In it you have *overhauled* the whole affair, which is already before the public with all its circumstances.
Lowth, Lett. iv. *to Warburton,* (1765.)

OVERHE'AD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above in the ceiling.

Overhead the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course. *Milton, P. L.*

The four stars *overhead* represent the four children. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,
And I will *overhear* their conference. *Shakspeare.*

They had a full sight of the infanta at a mask dancing, having *overheard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they pressed. *Wotton.*

That such an enemy we have who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *overheard.*
Milton, P. L.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge *overheard* them. *L'Estrange.*

The nurse,
Though not the words, the murmurs *overheard.*
Dryden.

The witness, *overhearing* the word pillory repeated, slunk away privately. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AT. *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,
And *overheated* by the morning chase. *Addison.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *overheated* with pain or fever. *Wiseman.*

To OVERHE'LE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *hele.*] To cover over. See *To* HELE, and *To* OVERHALE.

Thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow,
Thy hair, thy beard, thy wings, *o'erhel'd* with snow.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair leman, flying through a brook,
He *overhent,* nought moved with her piteous look.
Spenser, F. Q.

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *overjoyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *overjoyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-sick virgin, *overjoy'd* to find
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind. *Addison.*

OVERJO'Y. *n. s.* Transport; ecstasy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,
And *overjoy* of heart doth minister.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *overlabour'd,* home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburthen.

Thus to throng and *overlade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may descry
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *overlarge,* and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily.
Collier.

To OVERLA'SH.* *v. n.* [*over* and *lash.*] To exaggerate. Dr. Johnson calls *overlashingly* a mean word, not aware that Barrow had used *overlash.*

We are not accountable for every hyperbolical flash or flourish occurring in the fathers; it being well known that they, in their encomiastic speeches, as orators are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes *overlash.*
Barrow, on the Pope's Supr. iv. § 2.

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *adv.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly,* that the Arabian tongue is in use in two-third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *overlayeth* the commons too much.
Tusser.

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *overlaid* and opprest, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker.*

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself, and lay the load upon others. *Ralegh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *overlaid* by the other. *B. Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *overlaid* by the corruption of manners.
King Charles.

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *overlaid.* *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

The new-born babes by nurses *overlaid.* *Dryd.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *overlaid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds.
South, Serm.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer *overlaid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *overlaid,* but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison, Spec.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *overlaid* by commerce with books.
Swift.

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

5. To cover superficially.

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *overlaid* with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us empower'd
To fortify thus far, and *overlay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, P. L.

OVERLA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *overlay.*] A superficial covering.

The *overlaying* of their chapiters [was] of silver, and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver. *Exod.* xxxviii. 17.

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'erleap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In vain did Nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ships and men profane
The eternal fences *overleap*,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

OVERLE'ATHER. *n. s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather*.
Shakspeare.

To OVERLE'AVEN.* *v. a.* [*over* and *leaven.*]

1. To swell out too much.

What then so swells each limb?
Only his clothes have *overleaven'd* him.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 97.

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.

Some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*
The form of plausive manners. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

OVERLI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *light.*] Too strong light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *overlive* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *overlive* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakspeare.*

They *overlived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *overlive?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, P. L.*

OVERLI'VER. *n. s.* [from *overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *overliver* of them.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *overloaded*, and all they learn is meer jargon. *Felton.*

Men *overloaded* with a large estate
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
The rich may be polite, but, oh! 'tis sad,
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad.
Young.

OVERLO'NG. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *overlong*.
Boyle.

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'erlook'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Surpris'd at once with reverence and delight.
Dryden.

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Would I had *o'erlook'd* the letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To superintend; to over-see.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *overlook* them. *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *overlooking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *overlook* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *overlooked* the meaner, and denominated them solely from the more honourable. *South.*

To *overlook* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile. *Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *overlooked*. *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *overlooks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror.
Addison.

The happiest of mankind, *overlooking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *overlook* truth in the judgements they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter.
Atterbury.

OVERLO'OKER.† *n. s.* [*over* and *look.*] The original word signifies an *overlooker*, or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Watts.*

The Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, *overlookers*, and watchmen over the flock of Christ.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm. (1576,) E. 6.

God then is present, and his angel seeth thee: O wicked and dampned man, if thou contemne such *overlookers!*
Woolton, Chr. Manual, (1576,) I. i. b.

O'VERLOOP. *n. s.* The same with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

To OVERLO'VE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *love.*] To prize or value too much.

I cannot so *overlove* this issue of my own brain, as to hold it worthy of your majesty's judicious eyes. *Bp. Hall,* Dedic.

O'VERLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *overly.*] Carelessness; superficialness.

We lament the *overliness* of preaching; many ministers embasing themselves and their message by trite and impertinent discourses, without method.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 221.

O'VERLY.* *adj.* [oueplice, Saxon, negligently. This is also a Scottish adjective; and Dr. Jamieson, noticing it, observes that *overly* must have been formerly used in English, as Somner mentions it in rendering the Saxon word. I will satisfy him, that it was a very common word; though Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed it.] Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 3.

Not fearing the frowns of that *overly* host, she thrusts herself into Simon's house to find Jesus.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

A kind of *overly* desire.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 317.

Not to content themselves with a slight and *overly* examination. *Sanderson, Serm.* Pref. p. 61.

OVERMA'STED. *adj.* [*over* and *mast.*] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,
But his *o'ermasted* galley check'd his haste.
Dryden.

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster it as you may. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
With many a merciless *o'ermast'ring* wave.
Crashaw.

They are *overmastered* with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all the rapines and violences.
Milton on Education.

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.

I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *overmatching* waves.
Shakspeare.

Sir William Lucy, with me,
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid.
Shakspeare.

Assist, lest I, who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *overmatch'd*.
Milton, P. R.

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only *overmatch*, but supplant it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *overmatch'd*, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue.
Dryden.

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should *overmatch* the most, and match the best.
Dryden.

OVERMA'TCH. *n. s.* [*over* and *match.*] One of superior powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *overmatch* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *overmatch*, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own.
Milton, P. R.

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great Britain, who would not be an *overmatch* for an Irish priest. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To OVERME'ASURE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *measure.*] To measure or estimate too largely.

An argument, fit for great and mighty princes to have in their hand, to the end, that neither by *overmeasuring* their forces they leese themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and pusillanimous counsels. *Bacon, Ess.* 29.

OVERME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*over* and *measure.*] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,
Or little pleasure *overmixt* with woe. *Creech.*

O'VERMOST. *adj.* [*over* and *most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMI'CKLE.* *adj.* [*over* and *mickle*; Saxon, oepmicel.] Overmuch: a common word in the north of England.

OVERMO'DEST.* *adj.* [*over* and *modest.*] Too bashful; too reserved.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales, Rem.* p. 143.

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their *overmuch* gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *overmuch* use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *overmuch* abridge the church of her power in these things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I also erred, in *overmuch* admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton, P. L.*

Deject not then so *overmuch* thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton, S. A.*

OVERMU'CH. *n. s.* More than enough.

By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton, P. L.*

With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good men may ascribe *overmuch* to themselves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS. *n. s.* [from *overmuch.*] Exuberance; superabundance. A word not used, nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style, as others can depress it; superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies. It may be above faith, but never above a mean. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To OVERMU'LTITUDE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *multitude.*] To exceed in number.

Nature — would be surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled in her waste fertility;
The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd with plumes,
The herds would *overmultitude* their lords. *Milton, Comus.*

OVERNI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *night.* This seems to be used by Shakspeare as a noun, but by Addison more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night before bed-time.

If I had given you this at *overnight*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakspeare.*

Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *overnight.* *Addison.*

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a series.

Overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To OVERNO'ISE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *noise.*] To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares;
No mirth or musick *overnoise* your fears. *Cowley.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the pate of a politician which this ass *overoffices.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too busy; too importunate.

This is an *overofficious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it. *Collier on Reason.*

To OVERPA'INT.* *v. a.* [*over* and *paint.*] To colour or describe too strongly.

Him whom no verse *overpaints.* *A. Hill.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *pass.*]

1. To cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass*,
When on a sudden Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When these they *overpass*, and those they shun? *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *overpast* without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the satire thou entitlest first,
And laid aside the rest, and *overpast*,
And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,
That his first satire had not been his last. *Harington.*

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly *overpass'd.* *Milton, P. R.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, *overpassing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men. *Ralegh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to comprise.

If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some, so that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgements of righteousness. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from *overpast.*] Gone; past.

What canst thou swear by now? —
— By time to come. —
That thou hast wronged in the time *o'erpast.* *Shakspeare.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *overpay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakspeare.*

You have yourself your kindness *overpaid*,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heavenly smile *o'erpay* his pains? *Prior.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. It is now out of use.

The ocean *overpeering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Your argosies with portly sail,
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'sy to them, do them reverence. *Shaksp.*

Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to *o'erpeer.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose top branch *overpeer'd* Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakspeare.*

They are invincible by reason of the *overpeering* mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to landward. *Sandys, Journey.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *o'erperch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERPI'CTURE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *picture.*] To exceed the representation or picture.

She did lie
In her pavilion, (cloth of gold, of tissue,)
O'erpicturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

O'VERPLUS. *n. s.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that *overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* Pref.

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

To OVERPLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them *overply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To OVERPO'ISE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *poise.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoised* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The scale
O'erpois'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*

OVERPO'ISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgement was an *overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryd.*

To OVERPO'LISH.* *v. a.* [*over* and *polish.*] To finish too nicely.

A judicious ear would be offended with a style *overpolished.* *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* i. 85.

OVERPO'NDEROUS.* *adj.* [*over* and *ponderous.*] Too weighty; too depressing.

Neither can I think that, so reputed and so valued as you are, you would, to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose upon me an unfit and *overponderous* argument. *Milton on Education.*

To OVERPO'ST.* *v. a.* [*over* and *post.*] To get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.* P. II.

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *overpower'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor *overpowered*. *South.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar; he broke with him, *overpowered* him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him. *Dryden, Ded. to Æn.*

The historians make these mountains the standards of the rise of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been standing, when it did so rise and *overpower* the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Inspiration is, when such an *overpowering* impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts, Logick.*

To OVERPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*over* and *press.*]

1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him, when he was *overpressed* by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *overpress'd* whole legions weak with sin.
Roscommon.

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *overpressed* with many burthensome taxes. *Swift.*

2. To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *overprize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

OVERPRO'MPTNESS.* *n. s.* [*over* and *promptness.*] Hastiness; precipitation.

[There is] an *overpromptness* in many young men, who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every slight occasion to raise a quarrel, and admit of no other means of composing and ending it but by sword and single combat. *Hales, Serm. on Duels, Rem.* p. 71.

OVERQUI'ETNESS.* *n. s.* [*over* and *quietness.*] A state of too much quiet.

To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *overquietness*, and no laboriousness in labour. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 33.

OVERRA'NK. *adj.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *overrank* binds. *Mortimer, Husb.*

To OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain shows and scenes you *overrate*,
'Tis to be fear'd, ———
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new.
Dryden.

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *overrate* the conveniencies of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires. *Rogers.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, *overreach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Ralegh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods *overreached* the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious man is said to have a long *reach*.

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *overreach*, or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject? *Hooker.*

I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross *overreaching*. *Shakspeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or *overreach'd*,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite.
Milton, P. L.

A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, *overreach'd* where least he thought,
To salve his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who foils him still.
Milton, P. R.

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to *overreach* one another. *L'Estrange.*

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *overreaching* one another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or *overreach* in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression. *Kettleworth.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are *overreached*, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action. *Addison, Spect.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never *overreach* me. *Hist. of John Bull.*

To OVERRE'ACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERRE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon *overread* it at your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRE'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To smear with red.

Prick thy face and *overred* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To OVERRI'DE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *ride.*]

1. To ride over.

The carter *overriden* by his cart,
Under the whele he lay ful low adowne.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. To ride too much: as, the horse was *overridden*.

To OVERRI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakspeare.

To OVERRO'AST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roast.*] To roast too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such *overroasted* flesh.
Shakspeare.

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *overrule* me, I strave against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason *overrule* all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *overruled*, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be *overruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease? *Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall *overrule* his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely *overrules* him; and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged by an *overruling* impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *overruling* planet, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *overrule*, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as in law to *overrule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *overruled* to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*

OVERRU'LER.* *n. s.* [*over* and *ruler.*] Director; governour.

Then did proof, the *overruler* of opinions, make manifest that all these are but serving sciences. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world, possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,
Like envious floods *o'erran* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world.
Shakspeare.

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *overrun*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton, P. R.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with resistless force *o'errun* the field.
Dryden.

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *overrun* most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be *overrun* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, *overrun* his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Musidorus could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may outrun
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by *overrunning*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 23.

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth *overrunneth* the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an *overrunning* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nah.* i. 8.

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily *overrun* the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'errun with wrinkles and deform'd with tears.
Addison.

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are *overrun* with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be *overrun* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul *o'erruns* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *overrun*. *Spenser.*

OVERRU'NNER.* *n. s.* [*over* and *runner*.] One who roves over in a hostile manner.

Vandal *o'errunners*, Goths in literature,
Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 83.

O'VERSEA.* *adj.* [*over* and *sea*.] Foreign; from beyond seas.

Some far journied gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in forrein apparel, so they will powder their talke with *oversea* language. *Wilson, Arte of Rhet.* (1553,) B. 3.

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *see*.]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *oversee*. *Spenser.*

She without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way to encounter, or surprise. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *oversee*.] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received errour is never utterly overthrown, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been *overseen*. *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSE'ER. *n. s.* [from *oversee*.]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* unto Cononiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 13.

To entertain a guest, with what a care,
Would he his household ornaments prepare;
Harass his servants, and as *o'erseer* stand,
To keep them working with a threatening wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and *overseers* of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *set*.]

1. To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'erset*. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *oversetting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *overset* the whole power of France. *Addison on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *overset* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*. *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *shade*.] To cover with any thing that causes darkness.

Dark cloudy death *o'ershades* his beams of life,
And he nor sees, nor hears us. *Shakspeare.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or overshade the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'ershade* the tree,
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing-floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store.
Dryden.

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'ershaded in that favourite walk;
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted.
Prior.

To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow*.]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *overshadow* the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Overshadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must *overshadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.
Milton, P. L.

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My *overshadowing* spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest
O'ershadow her. *Milton, P. R.*

OVERSHA'DOWER.* *n. s.* [from *overshadow*.] One who throws a shade over any thing.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown.
Bacon, Lett. to the King, 2 *Jan.* 1618, *Cab.* p. 9.

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *shoot*.] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier on Reason.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-rais'd on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not *overshot themselves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much *overshoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *overshot yourself* in reckoning. *Whitgifte.*

O'VERSIGHT. *n. s.* [from *over* and *sight*.]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the *oversight* of the house. 2 *Kings*, xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. 1 *Pet.* v. 2.

2. Mistake; errour.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *oversights*, and sincerely condemneth them? *Hooker*, Pref.

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adversaries' *oversight*. *Kettlewell.*

Not so his son, he mark'd this *oversight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right.
Pope.

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *size*.]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *oversize* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. [*Over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus *o'ersiz'd* with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip*.]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them she *o'erskip* the rest,
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name.
Donne.

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'erskips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake;
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me! *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i'the mind;
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship.
Shakspeare.

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep.*] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *overslipped* the time.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

He that hath *overslipt* such opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *overslip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To OVERSLO'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *slow.*] To render slow; to check; to curb.

Means — able to trash or *overslow* this furious driver. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 563.

To OVERSNO'W.† *v. a.* [*over* and *snow.*] To cover with snow.

For never-resting time leads summer on
To hideous winter, and confounds him there;
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty *o'ersnow'd*, and bareness every where.
Shakspeare, Sonn. 5.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnow'd* my head. *Dryden, Æn.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *over* and *sell.*] Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over* and *soon.*] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

To OVERSO'RROW.* *v. a.* [*over* and *sorrow.*] To afflict with too much sorrow.

The much wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Pref.

To OVERSPE'AK.* *v. a.* [*over* and *speak.*] To say too much; to express in too many words: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Describing a small fly, — he extremely overworded and *overspake himself* in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean lion.
Hales, Rem. p. 229.

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *spend.*] Wearied; harassed; forespent. The verb *overspend* is not used.

Thestylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harvest-hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats.
Dryden.

To OVERSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *spread.*] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or some other which did *overspread* all Christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth *overspread*. *Gen.* ix. 19.

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region; but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west.
Burnet.

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions.

Hers they shall be since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?
Dryden.

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. n.* [*over* and *stare.*] To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head.
Ascham.

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *stock.*] To fill too full; to croud.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overstocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Wilkins.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we should have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstaple should be ever *overstocked*. *Swift.*

To OVERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *store.*] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. n.* [*over* and *strain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSTRE'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *strew.*] To spread over.

The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

With all which several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the surface of it so every where *overstrewed*.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 254.

To OVERSTRI'KE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *strike.*] To strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *overstrooke*,
He, ere he could his weapon backe repair,
His side all bare and naked overtooke.
Spenser, F. Q.

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *sway.*] To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *oversway* their judgements who are fewer.
Hooker.

Great command *o'ersways* our order. *Shaksp.*

Some great and powerful nations *oversway* the rest. *Heylin.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *swell.*] To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shaksp.*

When his banks the prinée of rivers, Po,
Doth *overswell*, he breaks with hideous fall.
Fairfax.

O'VERT. *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods.
Shakspeare.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self.
Bacon.

My repulse at Hull was the first *overt* essay to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers.*

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins.
Hooker.

If I had given you this at overnight,
She might have been *o'ertaken*; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakspeare.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children.
Shakspeare.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the spoil. *Exod.* xv. 9.

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will outstrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon *o'ertake* thee in the chase.
Dryden.

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God! *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprize.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal.* vi. 1.

If it fall out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from one sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To OVERTA'SK.† *v. a.* [*over* and *task.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art,
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet.
Milton, Comus.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked*.
Harvey on Consumptions.

To OVERTA'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

OVERTE'DIOUS.* *adj.* [*over* and *tedious.*] Too slow; too tedious.

There is a little suspicion, a little imputation, laid upon *overtedious* and dilatory counsels.
Donne, Devotions, (1624,) p. 520.

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wise and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a herd
Drove them before him. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes. *Hooker.*

To Sujah next your conquering army drew,
Him they surpris'd, and easily *o'erthrew*. *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practice to *overthrow* him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Glo'ster,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing*. *Eccl.* xiii. 18.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedness. *Prov.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wise,
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew*. *Milton, P. L.*

OVERTHRO'W. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being turned upside down.
2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories the *overthrow* and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of Christian believers. *Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both these conspir'd poor reason's *overthrow*;
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;
For I have seen our enemies' *overthrow*. *Shaksp.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow*. *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is given, and straight the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakspeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *n. s.* [from *overthrow*.] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT.† *adj.* [*over* and *thwart*.]

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverse; adverse; contradictious; cross.

Withoute benygnyte, traitouris, *overthwarte*. *Wicliffe, 2 Tim.* iii.

Alas, what ayle you to be so *overthwart*? *Skelton, Poems*, p. 18.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that *overthwart* humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RT.* *n. s.* A cross or adverse circumstance. Obsolete.

A heart, well stay'd, in *overthwartes* deep
Hopeth amends. *Ld. Surrey, Songs and Sonnets.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *prep.* Across; as, he laid a plank *overthwart* the brook. This is the original use.

To OVERTHWA'RT.* *v. a.* To oppose.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart*.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 127.

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart*.]

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again *overthwart*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *overthwart*.]

1. Posture across.
2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

My younger sister indeed might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it. *Ld. Herbert, Life*, p. 53.

To OVERTI'RE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *tire*.] To subdue with fatigue.

He his guide requested
As *overtir'd* to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars. *Milton, S. A.*

To OVERTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *title*.] To give too high a title to.

Overtitling his own quarrels to be God's cause. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 250.

O'VERTLY.† *adv.* [from *overt*.] Openly.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Dean Young, Serm.* ii. 389.

OVERTO'OK. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *overtake*.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top*.]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
T' *o'ertop* old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and display'd the effects
Of disposition gentle, and of wisdom
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

As far as the soul *o'ertops* the body, so far its pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be *overtopped* by so great a conjunction. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Would you not wish his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To OVERTO'WER.* *v. n.* [*over* and *tower*.] To soar too high.

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 88.

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip*.] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To OVERTRO'W.* *v. n.* [ofepþpupan, Sax.] To be over confident; to think too highly. See *To* TROW.

I am no thing *overtrowynge* to myself. *Wicliffe, 1 Cor.* iv.

To OVERTRU'ST.* *v. a.* [*over* and *trust*.] To place too much reliance on.

Some there are that do so *overtrust* their leaders' eyes, that they care not to see with their own. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 9.

O'VERTURE.† *n. s.* [*overture*, French.]

1. An opening; an aperture; an open place. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

The wastefull hills unto his threat
Is a plaine *overture*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* July.

In the center of the earth there is nothing but perfect darkness; nearer the upper region of that great body, where any *overture* is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 36.

The foundations, the walls, the apertions or *overtures*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Under its base there is an *overture*,
Which summer weeds do render so obscure,
The careless traveller may pass, and ne'er
Discover. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.*

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish
You had only in your silent judgement try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All these fair *overtures*, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breast
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverse. *Milton, P. L.*

Withstand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and serious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seised by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish *overtures* would arise. *Swift.*

4. A musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera.

The *overture* disposes the mind to that mood, which fits it for the opening of the piece. *A. Smith on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

Before the opening of the *overture*, it [the organ] gives that pitch-note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 81.

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn*.]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength — which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes *overturn*, and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and as unintelligible, as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and *overturns* every stone that he had laid. *Leslie.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall *overturn* what we help to build, there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*

2. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RN.* *n. s.* State of being turned upside down; an overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*

OVERTU'RNABLE.* *adj.* [from *overturn.*] That may be overturned.

Sir W. Petty gave an account of a commodious land carriage he had lately contrived, — far more secure than any coach; not being *overturnable* by any height, on which the wheels can possibly move. *Hist. Royal Soc.* iv. 323.

OVERTU'RNER. *n. s.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by thus *overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an argument of human weakness. *Holyday.*

To OVERVEI'L.† *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Thou mak'st the night to *overveil* the day;
Then savage beasts creep from the silent wood:
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food.
Sir H. Wotton, Ps. 104. *Rem.* p. 386.

To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd,*
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed.
Dryden.

OVERWA'TCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *overwatched* eyes. *Sidney, Arc.* b. 2.

OVERWEA'K. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

To OVERWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary.*] To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching? *Dryden.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *overweather'd* ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind!
Shakspeare.

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hanmer.*

Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur
Run back and bite because he was withheld.
Shakspeare.

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I might be some allay, or I *o'erween* to think so. *Shakspeare.*

Lash hence these *overweening* rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shakspeare.

My eyes too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Shakspeare.

Take heed of *overweening,* and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the best and highest things that are,
But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

They that *overween,*
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Satan might have learnt
Less *overweening,* since he fail'd in Job,
Whose constant perseverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent.
Milton, P. R.

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own works as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many cases, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is astonished at the obstinacy, of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY.† *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

Till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 26.

To OVERWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and subtile discourses of wit procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed.* *Hooker.*

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation *overweigh,*
That you shall stifle in your own report.
Shakspeare.

OVERWEI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To OVERWHE'LM.† *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A sea of some foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm?* *B. Jonson.*

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart.
Shakspeare.

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ! *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now, even now they fall;
Death hastes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all.
Pope.

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.
Shakspeare.

An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. To put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first. *Dr. Papin, Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 288.

OVERWHE'LM.* *n. s.* The act of overwhelming. Not received.

An *overwhelm*
Of wonderful on man's astonish'd sight.
Young, Night Th. 9.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To OVERWI'NG.* *v. a.* [*over* and *wing.*] To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged,* stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

OVERWI'SE. *adj.* [*over* and *wise.*] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise.* *Eccl.* vii. 16.

OVERWI'SENESS.* *n. s.* [from *overwise.*] Pretended wisdom; "science falsely so called."

Tell wit how much it wrangles
In tickle points of nicenesse;
Tell wisedome, she entangles
Herselfe in *overwisenesse:*
And if they do reply,
Straight give them both the lye.
Sir W. Ralegh, Song in Percy's Rel. B. 3. S. 4.

To OVERWO'RD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *word.*] To say too much. See *To* OVERSPEAK.

To OVERWO'RK.* *v. a.* [*over* and *work.*] To tire.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind. *South, Serm.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn,* with cares opprest,
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERWRE'STLE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *wrestle.*] To subdue by wrestling.

Life recover'd had the raine,
And *overwrestled* his strong enimy.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 24.

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]

1. Laboured too much.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought,* as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope.

3. It has in Shakspeare a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *overraught;* that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shakp.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*.
Fairfax.

OVERZE'ALED.* *adj.* [*over* and *zeal*.] Ruled by too much zeal. Not in use.

Thus was this good king's judgement *overzealed*.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 214.

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous*.] Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way or the other, as some, *overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT.† *n. s.* [aphit, that is, *a whit*, Sax. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT. The difference has arisen, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, merely from the different usages of writing *a* or *o* for *one*: Saxon, ophit, oht. See also NOUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought*. *St. Mark*, viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton, P. L.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.
Milton, P. L.

OUGHT.† *verb imperfect*; in the second person *oughtest*. [This word the etymologists make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [Preterite of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*.
Dryden.

2. [Preterite of *owe*, in the sense of *own*.] Had a right to.

Where is the booty, —
And where is eke your friend which halfe it *ought*?
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 16.

The knight, the which that castle *ought*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 2.

3. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave.
1 *Tim.* iii. 15.

Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephes.* vi. 20.

She acts just as she *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought.
Pope.

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law.
Bacon.

We *ought* to profess our dependance upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor distressed members in their manifold necessities, for he that giveth alms, sacrificeth praise. *Nelson.*

4. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not so to be. *James*, iii. 10.

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

5. Applied to persons it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should.

Ought not Christ to have suffered? *Luke.*

6. *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

O'VIDUCT.* *n. s.* [*ovum* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb.

Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double *oviduct* and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and have no communication with the womb. *Hist. R. Soc.* iii. 498.

O'VIFORM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign of providence.
More, Ant. against Atheism.

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many years' laying. *Ray.*

OU'MER.* *n. s.* [*ombre*, Fr. *umbra*, Lat.] The shade. A northern word. See Grose and Craven Dialect.

OUNCE. *n. s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath lost,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country.
Shakspeare.

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams and three quarters.
Bacon.

OUNCE. *n. s.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Span.] A lynx.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton, P. L.*

OU'NDED.* } *adj.* [*ondé*, Fr. from *unda*,
OU'NDING.* } Lat.] Waving; imitating waves. Not in use, except perhaps in the heraldick term *oundy* for *wavy*.

Her *owndid* hair, that sunnish was of hew,
She rent. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iv. 736.

Endenting, or barring, *ounding*, paling, winding. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

OUPHE. *n. s.* [*alf*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page, — and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.
Shakspeare.

OU'PHEN. *adj.* [from *ouph*.] Elfish.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
Attend your office. *Shakspeare.*

OUR.† *pron. poss.* [Sax. pe, nos, us; quasi *weer, ure, vor*, oppe, our, noster. Lye.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall
Lead *our* first battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shaksp.*

Our wit is given Almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the sense are shown.

So in *our* little world this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday, last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,
So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*.
Shakspeare.

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,
So that she is by double title thine. *Davies.*

Be *ours*, whoe'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettleworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

OURANO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [οὐρανος and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the heavens.

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's *ouranography*, had omitted the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of sights. *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 272.

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myself.]

1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God, who knows our sins much better than ourselves do, but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we must not think to have confessed a right till that be done. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

OURSE'LF is used in the regal stile.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We *ourself* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakspeare.*

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.
Clarendon.

OUSE. *n. s.* Tanners' bark; rather *oose*.
Ainsworth.

OU'SEL. *n. s.* [osle, Sax.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenser, Epithal.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill. *Shakspeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for threepence a-piece.
Hakewill on Providence.

OU'SEN.* *n. s.* pl. [Teut. *ossen*.] Oxen. Common in the north. Grose, Craven Dial. and Brockett.

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouster, ôter*, French.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no schism. No, not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *Leslie.*

OU'STER.* *n. s.* [from *oust.*] Dispossession.

Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession. *Blackstone.*

OU'STER *le main.** *n. s.* [old Fr. In true French, it should be *la main.* Cowel.] Livery.

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain*, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands. *Blackstone.*

OUT.† *adv.* [ut, Sax. *uyt*, Teut. *ut*, M. Goth. extra; "apertâ omnium linguarum Septentr. similitudine." Serenius.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining;
The *out* of Indian figures stain,
The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in*.

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,
Let shame say what it will; when these are gone,
The woman will be *out*. *Shakspeare.*

5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another: whip him *out*, says the third. *Shakspeare.*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespass offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezek.* xlvi. 20.

7. Not at home: as, when you called I was *out*.

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov.* xxxi. 18.

9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Large coals are properest for dressing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shakspeare.*

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee: he will not *out*,
he is true bred. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I am not so as I should be;
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shakspeare, Ant. & Cleop.*

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryden.*

You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*;
Thy father knows it all. *Addison, Cato.*

13. Loudly; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

15. In an errour.

As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent,
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full disgrace. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

17. With torn cloaths. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

18. Away; so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their cloathing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls. *Bp. Taylor.*

19. Deficient; as *out* of pocket, noting loss.

Upon the great Bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Fell.*

20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

Out, alas! no sea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*. *Numb.* xxxii. 23.

OUT. *interject.*

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakspeare.*

Out, varlet, from my sight. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Out, out, hyena; these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton, S. A.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

Out upon this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shaksp.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

OUT *of. prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

1. From: noting produce.

So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*

Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out of* steeples; but they manifestly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.*

Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in; noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out of* use. *Shakspeare.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and statesmen *out of* place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can sit,
To hear his *out of* fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

They are *out of* their element, and logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's power. *Dryden.*

4. Not in: noting unfitness.

He is witty *out of* season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgement. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt say my passion's *out of* season,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison.*

5. Not within: relating to a house.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. From: noting copy.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

7. From: noting rescue.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison, Freeholder.*

8. Not in: noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work? *Swift.*

Using old threadbare phrases will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, through those opticks, exactly discern

the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty.
Decay of Chr. Piety.
Words are able to persuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.
That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled *out of* tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with ecstasy. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
When the mouth is *out of* taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*
By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregularities in its present form.
Burnet on the Earth.
They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryd.*

11. Not according to.
That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out of* character.
Broome, View of Ep. Poem.

12. To a different state from: noting separation.
Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath so many faults: whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment. *Hooker.*
If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good sense by attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison, Spect.*

13. Beyond.
Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker.*
What, *out of* hearing gone? no sound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shakspeare.*
I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shakspeare.*
Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*
With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*
He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers' quarters, and when I am *out of* reach he shall be released. *Dryden.*
We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellowings of enthusiasm. *Addison.*
Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*
Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addison.*
The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*

14. Deviating from: noting irregularity.
Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shaksp.*

15. Past; without: noting something worn out or exhausted.
I am *out of* breath.
— How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To say to me that thou art *out of* breath?
Shakspeare.
Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Knolles.*
He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*
I published some fables which are *out of* print.
Arbuthnot.

16. By means of.
Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

17. In consequence of: noting the motive or reason.
She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise.
Shakspeare, Othello.
The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms justling in his brain,
As learn'd philosophers give out. *Hudibras.*
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice.
Clarendon.
Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity.
Burnet, Th. of the Earth.
Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*
Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath, and *out of* fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*
What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*
Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.
He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been shut; and, *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state.
Spenser.
No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shakspeare.*

To Out.† *v. a.* [utlan, Saxon.] To deprive by expulsion.
The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*
The French having been *outed* of their holds.
Heylin.
So many of their orders as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account hereticks. *Dryd.*

Out, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To Outa'ct. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.
He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining.
Otway.

To Outba'lance. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.
Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night.
Dryden.

To Outba'r. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification.
These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.
Spenser.

To Outbi'd. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price.
If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*
For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Outbi'dder. *n. s.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that outbids.

Outblo'wed. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated: swoln with wind.
At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas.
Dryden.

To Outblu'sh.* *v. a.* [*out* and *blush.*] To exceed in rosy colour.
Each rose did in native scarlet appear,
Yet every rose was *outblushed* by her.
Shirman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)
The sun which gives your cheeks to glow,
And *outblush* (mine excepted) every fair.
Young, Night Th. 3.

Ou'tborn. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

Ou'tbound. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end.
Dryden.

To Outbra've. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.
I would out-stare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*
Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high,
The towers, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky.
Cowley.
We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it.
L'Estrange.

To Outbra'zen. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

Ou'tbreak. *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.
Breathe his faults so quaintly,
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shaksp.*

Ou'tbreaking.* *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; powerful appearance.
Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 47.

To Outbrea'the. *v. a.* [*out* and *breath.*]
1. To weary by having better breath.
Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakspeare.*
2. To expire.
That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem.
Spenser.

To Outbu'd.* *v. n.* [*out* and *bud.*] To sprout forth.
That renowmed snake, —
Whose many heads *outbudding* ever new
Did breede him endlesse labor to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q.

To OUTBUI'LD.* *v. a.* [*out* and *build.*] To exceed in durability of building; to build more durably.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids;
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.
Young, Night Th. 6.

To OUTBU'RN.* *v. a.* [*out* and *burn.*] To exceed in burning or flaming.

Amazing period, when each mountain-height
Outburns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *cast.* It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon soon, I read, the caitive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Spenser.*

2. Banished; expelled.

Behold, instead
Of us *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton, P. L.*

OUTCA'ST. *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakspeare.*
O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
Shakspeare.

For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And harder still flagitious, yet not great. *Pope.*

OUTCE'PT.* *conj.* Except; changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out.* Obsolete. *Out-take* was another and better form of *except*, as being all English. See OUTTAKE.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

To OUTCLI'MB.* *v. a.* [*out* and *climb.*] To climb beyond.

They must be sever'd, or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *outclimb* their native height.
Davenant, Gondibert, B. 3. C. 1.

To OUTCO'MPASS.* *v. a.* [*out* and *compass.*] To exceed due bounds.

If such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge how large soever, lest it should make it swell and *outcompass* itself. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 1.

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

OU'TCRY.† *n. s.* [*out* and *cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.

These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened ur to here.
Spenser on Ireland.

So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand,
Prevented, spares. *Milton, P. L.*
I make my way
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of detestation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude.
South.

3. A publick sale; an auction.

That my lords, the senators,
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods under the spear at *outcry.*
B. Jonson, Catiline.
Can you think, sir,
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you,
(The goods of this poor man sold at an *outcry*,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forc'd
To beg their bread) this gentleman's estate
By wrong extorted can advantage you?
Massinger, City Madam.

The populace by *outcry* to be sold. *Southerne.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakspeare.*
What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn.
Waller.

Heavenly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem, what hellish hate
So easily destroy'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Here let those, who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Milton, P. L.*
An impostor *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*
Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone.*
Dryden.
I must confess the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone.* *Dryden.*
The boy's mother despised for not having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDRI'NK.* *v. a.* [*out* and *drink.*] To exceed in drinking.

To *outdrink* the sea, to outswear the gallant.
Donne, Sat. 2.
Outdrink a Dutchman draining of a fen.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 20.

To OUTDWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

He *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That is without: opposed to *inner.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew, Cosmol.*

OU'TER.* *n. s.* [from *out.*] Dispossession.

A verdict was found, that a copyholder of the king's was put out of possession, and during this *outer* the copyholder made a surrender to the lessor of the plaintiff. *Clayton's York Reports*, (1651,) p. 1.

OU'TERLY. *adv.* [from *outer.*] Towards the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters.
Grew, Mus.

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [superlative, from *outer.*] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body, have their various little surfaces of a specular nature.
Boyle.

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. *Brown, Trav.*

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]

1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and outswear them too.
Shakspeare.
Dost thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shaksp.*
Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced.* *Wotton.*

2. To stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Ralegh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply;
And seem as scrupulously just
To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hudibras.*

To OUTFE'AST.* *v. a.* [*out* and *feast.*] To exceed in feasting.

He hath *outfeasted* Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 201.

To OUTFE'AT.* *v. a.* [*out* and *feat.*] To surpass in action or exploit.

Moses could not prevail upon Pharaoh, till he had *outfeated* his magicians.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 116.

OU'TFIT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *fit.*] A naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage.

To OUTFLA'NK.* *v. a.* [*out* and *flank.*] To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*
Horoscope's great soul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

To OUTFO'OL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *fool.*] To exceed in folly.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of truth.
Young, Resign. P. ii.

OUTFO'RM. *n. s.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 114.

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown.
Shakspeare.

OU'TGATE. *n. s.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*

To OUTGE'NERAL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *general.*] To exceed in military skill or manœuvre.

I believe a Russian colonel would *outgeneral* him. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

To OUTGO'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he *outwent* all shew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *outwent* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *outgo* them. *Locke on Education.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came unto him. *St. Mark*, vi. 33.

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Mollesson
Thought us to have *outgone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

OUTGO'ING.* *n. s.* [from *outgo.*]

1. The act of going out; the state of going forth.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice. *Ps.* lxv. 8.

The *outgoings* of the eastern morn.
More, Immort. of the Soul, ii. i. 12.

2. In the plural, disbursement; cost; what is laid out. A common colloquial expression.

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two gardening so wide.
Milton, P. L.

When some virtue much *outgrows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver geniuses, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes.
Glanville, Scep. Pref.

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanick, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *n. s.* [*out* and *guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *outguards*, immediately scowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host.
Dryden.

These *outguards* of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie.
Blackmore.

OU'THOUSE.* *n. s.* [*out* and *house.*] A barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jest.*] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

OU'TING.* *n. s.* [from *out.*] A going from home. Cheshire Dialect. Wilbraham. An airing. Craven Dial. Grose gives *outen*, as a northern word, for out of doors.

To OUTJU'GGLE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *juggle.*] To surpass in juggling.

[He] might verily think, that I could outlie the legends, and *outjuggle* a jesuit.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 21.

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To surpass in knavery.

This world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only *outknaved.* *L'Estrange.*

OU'TLAND.* *adj.* [ut̄lænde, Saxon; advena, a stranger.] Foreign.

The little lamb
Nurs'd in our bosoms —
The *outland* pagans have depriv'd us of.
Strutt, Q. Hoo Hall.

OUTLA'NDER.* *n. s.* [ut̄lænde, Saxon.] A foreigner; one of another country.

William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders*, and others, Twissius and Tuissius.
A. Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 40.

OUTLA'NDISH.† *adj.* [ut̄lændiſc, Saxon.] Not native; foreign.

Even him [Solomon] did *outlandish* women cause to sin. *Neh.* xiii. 26.

Yourself transplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
Are those diversions there, which here abound.
Donne.

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries. *Milton, P. R.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *last.*] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; insomuch as they will *outlast* other candles of the same stuff, almost half in half.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *outlasted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry.
Milton, Ode.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time itself. *Brown.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *n. s.* [ut̄laga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies on Ireland.*

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of misers treasure by an *outlaw*'s den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass.
Milton, Comus.

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*

To OU'TLAW.† *v. a.* [ut̄lagian, Saxon.] To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life.
Shakspeare.

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himself: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlawed* person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY. *n. s.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred senators. *Shaksp.*

Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries.*
Bacon, Hen. VII.

To OU'TLEAP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.
Locke on Education.

OU'TLET. *n. s.* [*out* and *let.*] Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies, and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that useful *outlet.*
Clarendon.

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLICKER.* *n. s.* A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

To OUTLI'E.* *v. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] To surpass in lying.

He might verily think that I could *outlie* the legends. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 21.

With royal favourites in flattery vie,
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie.*
Pope, Sat. 4.

OU'TLIER.* *n. s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

I expect by so much a greater change at the act, by how much such *outliers*, as should pretend then, will have been longer absent from the university. *Dr. Frewen, Abp. Laud's Rem.* ii. p. 187.

The party — sent messengers for all their *outliers* within 20 miles of Cambridge to come at their election. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 259.

OU'TLINE. *n. s.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these mossed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shaksp.*

His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton, P. L.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
I wish they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*

Two bacon-flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and some *outliv'd* the year. *Harte.*

OUTLI'VER. *n. s.* [*out* and *live.*] A surviver.

To OUTLO'OK.† *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*]

1. To face down; to browbeat.

I cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

Fictions, and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 519.

2. To look out; to select.

Away to the brook;
All your tackle *outlook;*
Here's a day that is worth a year's wishing:
See that all things be right;
For it would be a spight,
To want tools when a man goes a fishing. *Cotton, Poems*, (1689.)

OU'TLOOK.* *n. s.* Vigilance; foresight. In colloquial language, view; prospect.

From nobler recompence above applause,
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

OU'TLOPE.* *n. s.* [*out* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] An excursion. Not in use.

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay,
But very short. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 228.

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *lustre.*] To excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OUTLY'ING. part. *adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common course of order. Removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*

To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *measure.*] To exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might out-last the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself. *Brown.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison, Spect.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horse *out-marched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Clarendon.*

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *most.*] Remotest from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmost* works a broken foe.
Milton, P. L.

If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty. *Newton, Opticks.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

To OUTNA'ME.* *v. a.* [*out* and *name.*] To exceed in naming or describing.

Thou hast rais'd up mischief to this height,
And found out one to *outname* thy other faults.
Beaumont and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's speed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman, Iliads.*

To OUTPA'RAMOUR.* *v. a.* [*out* and *paramour.*] To exceed in keeping mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman, *out-paramour'd* the Turk. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

OUTPA'RISH. *n. s.* [*out* and *parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

OUTPA'RT. *n. s.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPOI'SE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *poise.*] To outweigh.

If your parts of virtue, and your infirmities, were cast into a balance, I know the first would much *outpoise* the other. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 11.

OUTPO'RCH.* *n. s.* [*out* and *porch.*] An entrance.

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

OUTPO'RT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *port.*] A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OU'TPOST.* *n. s.* [*out* and *post.*]

1. A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army.

2. Men placed at such a station.

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpour'd*, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton, P. R.*

To OUTPRA'Y.* *v. a.* [*out* and *pray.*] To exceed in earnestness of prayer.

Mean time he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and *outprays* a saint.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

To OUTPRE'ACH.* *v. a.* [*out* and *preach.*] To exceed in the power of preaching.

You would be very eloquent: able to *outpreach* all the orators you ever heard from the pulpit, to write more pathetical descriptions of the madness of a carnal life than from any more innocent speculator could be hoped for. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 517.

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OU'TRAGE.† *n. s.* [*outrage*, French. At first *oultrage*, both in old French and English; *ultragium*, low Latin, from *ultra*, beyond. This word also had formerly the accent on either syllable: it is now constantly on the first.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.

He toke quarrell of his *oultrage*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He doth himself in secret shrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

In that beastly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cherish factions. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. This word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frosty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *Philips.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, French.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see;
How can the vengeance just so long withhold!
Spenser.

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English embassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hope of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ascham.*

OUTRA'GIOUS.† *adj.* [*outrageux*, French.] It should, I think, be written *outrageous;* but the custom seems otherwise. Dr. Johnson. — So far from custom being otherwise, I find the ancient form of the word to be with *eous*, and not *ious*. Milton writes it both ways; in the passage cited, *outrageous*. See also OUTRAGIOUSLY, and OUTRAGIOUSNESS, where the termination of *eous* is abundantly shewn. Our old lexicography has also this form.

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Tyrannye is seygnorye vyolent and *oultrageous*.
Caxton, Boke of Good Maners, (1486,) f. ii. b.
Under him they committed divers the most *outragious* villanies, that a base multitude can imagine.
Sidney.

As she went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile despight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight.
Spenser.

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
Milton, P. L.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden.

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.
The *outragious* decking of temples and churches with gold and silver.
Homilies, Serm. against Idolatry, P. i.
My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.
Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *outragious*.]
1. Violently; tumultuously; furiously.
That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outragiously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse.
Spenser on Ireland.
In labour of her grief *outrageously* distract.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.
Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats. *South.*
I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong: they have been so, frequently and *outrageously*, both in other countries and in this. *Burke on the Cause of Discontents.*

2. Excessively.
Dispende not too *outrageously*, nor be not too scarce, so that thou be not bounde to thy tresour. Have therin attempraunce, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffytable.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayings, sign. B. vii.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *outragious*.] Fury; violence.
Outrageousness is not enduryng.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c. sign. F. viii.
It would bridle the *outragiousness* of the flesh.
Homilies, Serm. on the Passion, P. ii.
Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTRA'ZE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *raze*.] To root out entirely.
Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown:
No eye shall his *outraz'd* impression view,
Nor mortal know where such a glory grew.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

*OUTRE'.** *adj.* [French.] Extravagant; overstrained. A most affected and needless introduction of modern times.
As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré* to answer his purpose. *Granger, Biog. Hist.* 2d ed. (1775,) p. 217.
Although this panegyric be somewhat *outré*, I am willing to subscribe to it.
Dr. Geddes, Lett. to the Bp. of London, (1787.)

To OUTRE'ASON.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reason*.] To excel in reasoning; to reason beyond.
They step forth men of another spirit, great linguists, powerful disputants, able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians.
South, Serm. vii. 35.

To OUTRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach*.] To go beyond.
This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*
Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRE'CKON.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reckon*.] To exceed in assumed computation.
The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians far *outreckon* them.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To OUTREI'GN.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reign*.] To reign through the whole of.
In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *outreigned* had their utmost date.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 45.

To OUTRI'DE.† *v. a.* [*out* and *ride*.] To pass by riding.
It boots not to persuade your majesty to betake yourself to your chariot, to *outride* the shower.
Bp. Hall, Way of Peace, Ded. to the King.
If you will send me to the farthest sea
To fetch you pearls, the sun shall not *outride*
My restlesse course; nor any jewels be
Treasur'd so deep in the profoundest main,
But I will dig them thence, and come again.
Beaumont, Psyche, (1651,) p. 11.
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryden.*

To OUTRI'DE.* *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.
By distance of place being rendered incapable of paying our respects to him, I am become a suitor to you to constitute an *outriding* lion, or (if you please) a jackall or two, to receive and remit our homage in a more particular manner than is hitherto provided. *Addison, Guard.* No. 118.

OUTRI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *out* and *rider*.]
1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.*
2. One who travels about on horseback or in a vehicle.
There is needful to be an *outrider*, or riding surveyor, whose business should be to visit the ports and fleets.
Maydman, Naval Speculat. (1691,) p. 119.

OUTRI'GGER.* *n. s.* A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops.

OUTRI'GHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right*.]
1. Immediately; without delay.
When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*. *Antithot.*
2. Completely.
By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed exprest.
Addison.

To OUTRI'VAL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *rival*.] To surpass in excellence.
There have been finer things spoken of Augustus than of any other man, all the wits of his age having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject. *Addison, Guard.* No. 138.

OU'TROAD. *n. s.* [*out* and *road*.] Excursion.
He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that, issuing out, they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea. 1 *Mac.* xv. 41.

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar*.] To exceed in roaring.
O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To OUTRO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *root*.] To extirpate; to eradicate.
Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run*.]
1. To leave behind in running.
By giving the house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakspeare,*
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauser reason. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at.
Shakspeare.
When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparably to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-ridden, though *outrun*. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.
We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

To OUTSA'IL.† *v. a.* [*out* and *sail*.] To leave behind in sailing.
She may *outsail* me; I am a carvel to her.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.
The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Broome.*

OUTSCA'PE. *n. s.* [*out* and *scape*.] Power of escaping.
It past
Our powres to lift aside a log so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *scorn*.] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.
He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shakspeare.

To OUTSE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *sell*.]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.
It would soon improve to such a height as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*
2. To gain a higher price.
Her pretty action did *outsel* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

OU'TSET.* *n. s.* [*out* and *set*.] Opening; beginning.
These masters, at least in the *outset* of their strains, were careful to preserve air.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 140.

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *shine*.]
1. To emit lustre.
Witness, my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
2. To excel in lustre.
By Shakspeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outshines* the other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters. *Addison.*

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury.*

Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As other's gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To OUTSHO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *shoot.*]

1. To exceed in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

To OUTSHU'T.* *v. a.* [*out* and *shut.*] To exclude.

He *outshuts* my prayer. *Donne, Div. Poems*, ch. 8.

OUTSI'DE. *n. s.* [*out* and *side.*]

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What pity that so exquisite an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it. *L'Estrange.*

The leathern *outside*, boistefous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outsides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakspeare.*

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addison, Spect.*

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer, Husb.*

5. Person; external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her. *Shakspeare,*

Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside?* fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Outer side; part not inclosed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside.* *Spectator.*

To OUTSI'N.* *v. a.* [*out* and *sin.*] To sin beyond.

If upon that presumption we go on, we may *outsin* that season of grace and repentance, and become hardened therein. *Killingbeck, Serm.* (1790,) p. 229.

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *sit.*] To sit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

To OUTSKI'P.* *v. a.* [*out* and *skip.*] To avoid by flight.

Thou lost thyself, child Drusus, when thou thought'st
Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

OU'TSKIRT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *skirt.*] Suburb; outpart.

It [the plague] appeared to be only in the *outskirts* of the town, and in the most obscure alleys. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 476.

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *sleep.*] To sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSO'AR.* *v. a.* [*out* and *soar.*] To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth. *Gov. of the Tongue*, § 9.

To OUTSO'UND.* *v. a.* [*out* and *sound.*] To exceed in sound.

The hammers and melody of the instruments might *outsound* the din within him. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 634.

To OUTSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*out* and *speak.*] To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of houshold
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *sport.*] To sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *spread.*] To extend; to diffuse.

With sails *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*out* and *stand.*]

1. To support; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made. *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *stare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Crashaw.*

OUTSTRE'ET. *n. s.* [*out* and *street.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *stretch.*] To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms. *Shakspeare.*

Out-stretched he lay on the cold ground and oft
Cursed his creation. *Milton, P. L.*

A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide,
Lay pleasant. *Milton, P. R.*

Does Theseus burn,
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Smith.*

To OUTSTRI'DE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *stride.*] To surpass in striding.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

To OU'TSTRIP.† *v. a.* [This word Skinner derives from *out* and *spritzen*, to *spout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterward inserted. Dr. Johnson. — It can hardly have been *out-trip*; and I should think the derivation of Skinner, plausible as it is, might give place to *out* and the Saxon ꝑꝑıtan, to *shoot out*, to *sprout*, and thence to spring forward, or beyond, might easily be adopted.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shakspeare.*

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Thou both their graces in thyself hast more
Out-stript than they did, all that went before. *B. Jonson.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

A fox may be outwitted, and a hare *outstript.* *L'Estrange.*

He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-stript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryden.*

To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *swear.*] To overpower by swearing.

We shall have old swearing,
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *sweeten.*] To excel in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To OUTSWE'LL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *swell.*] To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 185.

OUTTA'KE.* *prep.* [*out* and *take.*] Except. Obsolete.

Of every witte somewhat he can,
Outtake that hym lacketh rule
His own estate to guyde. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

All was golde men myght se,
Outtake the fethers and the tre. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *outtalk* us all. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noise.

Let him do his spite,
My services which I have done the signiory
Shall *outtongue* his complaints. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To OUTTO'P.* *v. a.* [*out* and *top.*] To overtop; to make of less importance; to obscure.

The treasurer began then to *outtop* me; and appeared to my thoughts likely enough, by his daring and boldness, in time to do as much to your grace. *Ld. Keeper Williams, Lett.* (1624), Cab. p. 94.

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

To OUTVI'E.† *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.* Dr. Johnson. — Bp. Hurd has made the following sound observation upon Addison's use of this word. "To *vye* is to contend with; to *out-vye*, to *out-do* any one, in *vyeing* with him. But the word seems to be of an ill composition, and should not, I think, be used thus *absolutely.* If employed at all it should be in some such way as this: 'in the affectation of pomp and pageantry he *outvied* others, i. e. in *this respect*, he strove or contended beyond them.' I know not if Addison had any authority for the use of it: he had, perhaps, done better to use the common word *outstrip.*" Note on Addison's Remarks on Italy.] To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip.

For folded flocks on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies.* *Dryden.*

One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *outvie* those of his own rank. *Addison.*

To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany.

He hath *outvillain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To OUTVOI'CE.† *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing but thunder could *out-voice* him.
Allestree, Serm. (1684,) p. 217.

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK.† *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*]

1. To leave one in walking.
2. To exceed the walking of a spectre. See the 5th sense of *To* WALK.

Have I —— outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive
In solitary circle, worn my boots,
Knees, arms, and elbows out! *B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.*

OUTWA'LL. *n. s.* [*out* and *wall.*]

1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *outwall*, open this purse and take
What it contains. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

OU'TWARD. *adj.* [utpeapb, Saxon.]

1. Materially external.
2. External; opposed to *inward:* visible.

If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volscians? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* side! *Shakspeare.*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but also inward, by the motions of the spirit. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

He took a low'ring leave: but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal? *Dryden.*

3. Extrinsick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shaksp.*

Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within. *Dryden.*

4. Foreign, not intestine.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the out-parts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the *outward* form of the body. *Duppa.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments, that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with submission to God's will, according to the example of Christ. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

OU'TWARD. *n. s.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OU'TWARD. *adv.*

1. To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward.*]

1. Externally: opposed to *inwardly.*

That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify. *Hooker.*

Griev'd with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

2. In appearance not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise. *Sprat.*

OU'TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the outparts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost? *Newton, Opt.*

To OUTWA'TCH.* *v. a.* [*out* and *watch.*] To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I —— *outwatch'd,*
Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive!
B. Jonson, Fort. Isles.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear
With thrice-great Hermes. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To OUTWE'AR.† *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*]

1. To wear out.

He —
To live, and to encrease his race, himself *outwears.*
Donne, Progr. of the Soul.

2. To pass tediously.

By the stream, if I the night *out-wear,*
Thus spent already how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air. *Pope.*

3. To last longer than something else.

To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed:
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed.* *Spenser.*

To OUTWE'EP.* *v. a.* [*out* and *weep.* To exceed in weeping.

Meanwhile he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and outprays a saint.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

His cries *outwept* his widest wound.
Davenant, Gondibert, B. ii. C. 2.

To OUTWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *outweighed* and moved. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*

Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages. *Atterbury.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out. Not in use.

As when old father Nilus gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile sline *outwell,*
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

OUTWE'NT.* See *To* OUTGO.

To OUTWI'N.* *v. a.* [*out* and *win.*] To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thorns and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily *outwin;*
Yet many waies to enter may be found,
But none to issue forth when one is in.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 20.

To OUTWI'ND.* *v. a.* [*out* and *wind.*] To extricate; to unloose.

When shalt thou once *outwind*
Thyself from this sad yoke?
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 71.

To OUTWI'NG.* *v. a.* [*out* and *wing.*] To outstrip; to outgo.

His courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings.*
Garth, Ov. Met. 14.

My song the midnight raven has *outwing'd.*
Young, Night Th. 9.

To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Estrange.*

Justice forbids defrauding, or going beyond our brother in any manner, when we can overreach and *out-wit* him in the same. *Kettlewell.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Cæsar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with Providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

OU'TWORK.† *n. s.* [*out* and *work.*] Parts of a fortification next the enemy; any

work raised outwardly to fortify or defend.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

When the soul is beaten from it first station, and the mounds and *outworks* of virtue are once broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before. *South, Serm.* ii. 369.

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him,
Gnawing my heart-strings. *Denham.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *outwear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *outworn*.
Milton, S. A.

To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wrest.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *outwrest*. *Spenser.*

OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boyling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *outwrought* by your transcendent furies.
B. Jonson.

To OUTZA'NY.* *v. a.* [*out* and *zany.*] To exceed in buffoonery.

O, run not proud of this: yet, take thy due:
Thou dost *outzany* Cokely. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 130.

To OWE. *v. a.* [*eg aa*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Icelandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe*. *Milton, P. L.*

A son *owes* help and honour to his father: and is a subject less indebted to the king. *Holyday.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son.
Dryden.

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe*.
Dryden.

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me.
Milton, P. L.

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee.
Pope.

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not *owe*;
What is decreed must be; and be this so.
Shakspeare.

Nor poppy nor mandragora,
Not all the drowsy sirups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owed'st* yesterday. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

To OWE.* *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.

The riche man *oweth* of dutye to do his mercy upon the poore creature. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 14.

O'WING. *part.* [from *owe.* A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due*. Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used *due*, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of *debt*. We say that money is *due* to me; they say likewise, the effect is *due* to the cause.]

1. Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it.
Atterbury.

2. Due as a debt. Here *due* is undoubtedly the proper word.

You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen.
Dryden.

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them $\frac{99}{100}$ to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL.† } *n. s.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, Fr. and Scottish. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *yla*, or *ylgia*, an owl, from *yla*, to cry out. See *To* HOWL.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

O'WLET. }

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing
For a charm. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl*. *Shaksp.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bower.
Pope, Dunciad.

Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,
Goes, with the fashionable *owls*, to bed. *Young.*

OWL-LIGHT.* *n. s.* [*owl* and *light.*] Glimmering light; twilight.

Church history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish *owl-light*, sometimes passes for the divine.
Warburton, Charge to the Clergy, (1761.)

OWL-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling an owl in look or quality.

Now like an *owl-like* watchman he must walk.
Donne, Sat. 2.

At this deep Sidrophel look'd wise;
And, staring round with *owl-like* eyes,
He put his face into a posture
Of sapience, and began to bluster.
Hudibras, ii. iii.

O'WLER. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night: but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooller*, by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, such as is often observed in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody*. *Wooler*, *ooller*, *owler*.

By running goods, these graceless *owlers* gain.
Swift.

We understand, by some *owlers*, old people die in France. *Tatler.*

O'WLING.* *n. s.* An offence against publick trade.

Offences against publick trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

O'WLISH.* *adj.* [from *owl.*] Resembling an owl.

Every one, while it lasted, was very gay and busy in the morning, and very *owlish* and very tipsy at night. *Gray to Dr. Wharton*, (1749.)

OWN.† *n. s.* [ażen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *aigin*, *aihn*; Icel. *aigan*, from *eigia*, possidere. Serenius. Thus *own* from the obsolete *owe*, to possess.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owe* or *own*: *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*.
Shakspeare.

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. *2 Kings*, xvii. 29.

For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.
Dryden.

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hozen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn.
Gay.

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign: mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing sillier than a crafty knave outwitted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden, Cleom.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown.
Dryden.

Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne.
Pope.

3. To avow.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the most civilized nations; but the barbarous Indians likewise have *owned* that tradition. *Wilkins.*

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princess, my protection *own*.
Dryden.

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it.
Tillotson.

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

It must be *owned*, that, generally speaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they see them too fond of themselves.
Law.

O'WNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or *ownership* of the thing in controversy.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

O'WNER. *n. s.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakspeare.*

It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakspeare.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours
With no small profit daily to my *owners*.
Milton, S. A.

These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade.
Dryden.

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing any thing he does not like.
Addison, Spect.

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner*'s wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. s.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast.
Ainsworth.

Ox.† *n. s.* plur. *oxen*. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — "M. Goth. *auhs*; Icel. *oxe*, *uxe*, taurus; Cambr. *ych*, bos; ab Icel. *aka*, Sueth. *aeka*, currum agere. Sic Sueth. *ock*, jumentum; Icel. *oke*, jugales; ab *aukan*; Sueth. *oeka*, augere, ut sit quasi multiplicator gregis. Wacht." Serenius. — "Videri possunt affinia Græco ἄυξω vel ἀυξάνω, *augeo*; quòd proavi nostri, quorum opes in *gregibus* potissimùm atque *armentis* consistebant, rem suam familiarem ex frequentiore bubuli pecoris fœturâ ingens incrementum capere judicarent. Ex *auhs* (Goth.) interim factum est *ox*; nam *hs* (Goth.) plerumque mutatur in *x*." Junii Goth. Gloss.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.
Shakspeare.

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have still the same opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls'; which is caused by abundance of moisture.
Bacon.

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen*, and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frowning bull
And *ox* half-raised. *Thomson, Summer.*

OX-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling an ox in look or quality.

I made the might elephant,
Who, *ox-like*, feeds on every herb and plant.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

With *ox-like* eyes. *Pope, Dunciad.*

OXBA'NE. *n. s.* [*buphonos*.] A plant.
Ainsworth.

O'XEYE.† *n. s.* [*buphthalmus*.] A plant.
Miller.

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower,
Fair *oxeye*, goldy-locks, and columbine.
B. Jonson, Masque.

O'XEYED.* *adj.* [*ox* and *eye*.] Having large or full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *oxeyed*, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 472.

O'XFLY. *n. s.* [from *ox* and *fly*; *tabanus*, Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of land*.† *n. s.* Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres. It is sometimes called *oxgate*; and in the north, corruptly *osken*.

A carucate of land contains 100 acres; eight *oxgangs* make a carucate; and every *oxgang* contains fifteen acres.
Kelham, Domesday Book Illustr. p. 169.

O'XHEAL. *n. s.* [*hellebori nigri radix*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XLIP.† *n. s.* [Sax. oxan-ɣlippa, primula veris. This word should therefore be written *oxslip*; though Dr. Johnson, overpassing the Saxon word, has given it *oxlip*; as the editors of Shakspeare also have.] The same with *cowslip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows.
Shakspeare.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip*, for her meet. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

O'XSTALL. *n. s.* [*ox* and *stall*.] A stand for oxen.

O'XTER.* *n. s.* [oxcan, Saxon, probably from the Lat. *axilla*.] The arm-pit. Common in the north of England.

O'XTONGUE. *n. s.* [*buglossa*.] A plant.
Ainsworth.

O'XYCRATE. *n. s.* [ὀξύκραλον, *oxycrat*, Fr ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

O'XYGEN.* *n. s.* [ὀξὺς and γείνομαι, Gr.; *oxygene*, Fr.] A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying generator of acids.

O'XYGON.* *n. s.* [ὀξὺς and γόνια, Gr.; *oxygone*, Fr.] A triangle having three acute angles.

O'XYMEL.† *n. s.* [oxumelle, Saxon; *oximel*, old French; ὀξύμελι, Gr. ὀξὺς, and μέλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON.† *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

Some elegant figures, and tropes of rhetorick, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, paranomasies, *oxymorons*, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 14.

OXY'RRHODINE. *n. s.* [ὀξυῤῥόδινον, ὀξὺς and ῥόδον. A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose *oxyr-rhodines*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. s.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYE'S [*oyez*, *hear ye*, Fr.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes*. *Shakspeare.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

O'YLETHOLE. *n. s.* See EYELET. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eyelet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd slashes deck
As each excels in birth or state;
His *oylethole*s are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

O'YSTER.† *n. s.* [ορτρα, ορτρε, Saxon; *oystre*, old French.] A bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny —
— Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with sword will open. *Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*.
Shakspeare.

Another mass held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invisible world as superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of beings in this visible world; though we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste.
Gay.

O'YSTERWENCH.† O'YSTERWIFE. O'YSTERWOMAN. *n. s.* [*oyster* and *wench*, or *woman*.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. Proverbially, a low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shaksp.*

Who can despair to see another thrive
By loan of twelve-pence to an *oysterwife*?
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry, No bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. *n. s.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω, Greek; *ozene*, French.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.
Quincy.

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